Volume 168 No. 24

Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter

The Chemical Market Authority Since 1871

December 12 1955

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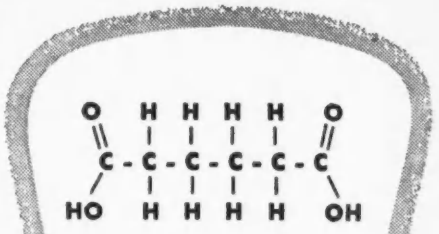

A versatile dibasic acid with applications in plastics, rubber, petroleum, chemical and allied fields.

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in SMALLER CRYSTAL SIZE

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Technical, Crystal

New **SPECIFICATIONS**

Assay	70–75%
Insoluble matter	0.015%
pH of 5% Solution at 25° C.	4.5–6.0
Lead (Pb)	0.010%

Typical Mesh Analysis

*On U.S. No. 4 Sieve	60%
On U.S. No. 8 Sieve	17%
On U.S. No. 12 Sieve	4%
On U.S. No. 20 Sieve	9%
Thru U.S. No. 20 Sieve	10%

*All thru ½ inch

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Assay	70–74%
Insoluble and NH_4OH precipitate	0.10%
pH of 5% Solution at 25° C.	5.0–6.5
Heavy Metals (as Pb)	0.005%

Typical Mesh Analysis

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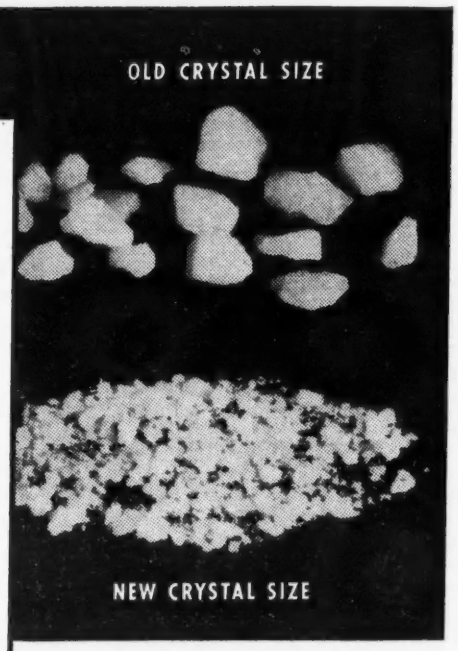

The two photographs reproduced above show two chemicals of great importance to many industries–Zinc Nitrate and Calcium Nitrate, Technical, Crystal.

Each is shown in two forms: the new, smaller crystals which Baker is now shipping; and the large crystal size previously supplied. These chemicals in the new form offer many prime advantages to industrial users. They go into solution *faster*. You'll find them much easier to handle–simpler to mix with other ingredients.

Baker Zinc Nitrate and Calcium Nitrate Technical in smaller crystal size will save *time*–a vital consideration in any industrial process.

The new specifications for each are included with the photographs. Note that Zinc Nitrate now assays 70-75%, a significant improvement over the previous figure of 63% minimum. This higher assay means you get more Zinc Nitrate for your money – a drier product with a higher melting point – one that will stay free-flowing longer. For maximum protection, these chemicals are packaged in polyethylene liners and are stored in air-conditioned warehouse space.

Note also that both chemicals have a high degree of purity – extremely low copper, iron and heavy metals plus controlled pH–qualities which mean dependable, predictable results time after time.

Remember–the only reason for change in the specifications of any Baker chemical is to make it a better product–easier, faster, more economical for *you* to use. *It pays to buy Baker!*

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Executive Offices, Phillipsburg, N. J.

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Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter

Vol. 168 No. 24 30 Church St., New York 7, N. Y. December 12, 1955

Phosphoric Acid Unit Will Be Erected by USI

U. S. Industrial Chemicals Company, a division of National Distillers Products Corporation, will build a new plant to produce wet-process phosphoric acid, it has been announced by Dr. R. E. Hulse, vice-president. Site of the plant will be Tuscola, Ill.

Annual production capacity will be 60,000 tons of 75 percent phosphoric acid, produced from sulfuric acid and phosphate rock by a process developed by the S. A. Metallurgique de Prayon, a Belgian company. Singmaster & Breyer will engineer and construct the plant, which is expected to start operating at the end of 1956.

USI already produces sulfuric acid, ammonia and nitrogen solutions at Tuscola.

Chemical Specialty Industry Urged to Unshackle Research

The chemical specialties industry was urged last week not to "fence in" its imaginative research men. This suggestion was made by John L. Gillis, vice-president of Monsanto Chemical Company, St. Louis, Mo., in an address before the forty-second annual meeting of the Chemical Specialties Manufacturers Association in New York. While conceding that research workers need direction, Mr. Gillis, nevertheless, felt that they should be given "a little dream time each day." For, he pointed out, "they can often dream dollar-making dreams."

Mr. Gillis, who made his remarks at a luncheon honoring J. C. Harris, director of application research for Monsanto's merchandising division, contended that there is a "treacherous middle ground" between a research idea and its marketability. He said that a three-fold approach is needed:—

Three-Fold Approach Urged

- Encourage researchers to give free rein to their imagination.
- Give "middlegrounders"—application and development people, the market-testing personnel, advertising staff and agency men—independence enough, time enough and money enough to do the jobs for which they're trained."
- Give the product to sales "with a minimum of anxiety, hedging and reservations."

The CSMA meeting was marked by the election of a new president. He is Dr. Emil G. Klarmann, vice-president of Lehn & Fink Products Corporation, New York. Dr. Klarmann succeeded Melvin Fuld, president of Fuld Brothers, Inc., Baltimore, Md., as president of association.

Food technologists and canning experts are on the verge of providing housewives with food aerosols for spreads, salad dressings, condiments and sauces that can be stocked on kitchen shelves without refrigeration, CSMA was told.

W. Earl Graham, research manager of the can division of Crown Cork & Seal Company, pointed out that the easier-to-dispense and easier-to-store products will

—Continued on page 78

Dr. Emil G. Klarmann

Barbiturates Bill Is Drafted By the FDA

Legislation has been drawn up by the Food and Drug Administration for submission to congress next session to greatly strengthen the government's drive against illicit traffic in barbiturates and amphetamines.

A committee of the American Drug Manufacturers Association, which has been making a study of the barbiturate problem, was advised of the proposed bill at a meeting with FDA officials last week.

ADMA members have withheld endorsement of the specific terms of the measure, but expressed accord with its objectives.

The bill involves a new approach to drug law enforcement under the federal food, drug and cosmetic act, by permitting seizures to be made on the basis of illegal possession of the drugs. Drug law enforcement now is based on questions of adulteration or misbranding.

Two Existing Principles to Apply

Two principles already in the law are proposed to be made applicable specifically to barbiturates and amphetamines in providing the new enforcement procedure.

These have to do with sales of oleomargarine and the exemption of prescription drugs from requirements relating to labeling of adequate directions for use.

Under the oleomargarine amendment enacted in 1950, colored oleomargarine is declared to be a product of interstate commerce regardless of the fact that it may never enter interstate commerce and may be sold only within the state of manufacture. The bill would apply this same principle to barbiturates and amphetamines.

The bill then makes possession of barbiturates and amphetamines a federal offense unless the drugs are obtained on prescription or unless the drugs are in possession of a person regularly and lawfully engaged in the manufacture or distribution of drugs.

This rule of enforcement is taken from the regulations under section 502 (f) (1)

—Continued on page 57

Nitrogen Demand Here Seen Going Up

US demand for nitrogenous materials during 1955-56 should go up about 6 percent—5 percent for fertilizers and 8 percent for industrial and military purposes—the English brokerage firm of Aikman [London], Ltd., predicts in its annual report on the world nitrogen situation.

Despite the fact that US demand for fertilizers did not come up to expectations last spring due to the severe drought, Aikman points out that this was made up for by an exceptional increase in demand for industry. The overall increase over the previous year was around 13 percent —8½ percent for fertilizers and 25 percent for industrial uses.

Current US production of nitrogen is estimated by the British concern at about 3,000,000 metric tons of which 860,000 tons is for industry and the military.

During 1956-57, it looks for a further increase to 3,400,000 metric tons, with the 1957-58 total running to around some 3,800,000 tons.

Surplus Output on June 30th

As of June 30th, Aikman notes that there was a surplus of about 120,000 metric tons of nitrogen production over consumption throughout the world. On June 30th of next year, it expects a 400,000-ton surplus.

"It must, however, be remembered," the British firm stresses, "that at the increased rate of production normal stocks at June 30th, 1956, might well be 150,000 tons more than June 30th, 1954, so that the potential surplus at June 30th, 1956, appears likely to be about 370,000 tons, and most of this will be in the interior of the United States."

For, Aikman declares, 1956-57 world output is likely to be 980,000 metric tons more than for 1955-56. In 1957-58, it says, the surplus will go up another 760,000 metric tons.

"It is therefore clear," the report continues, "that, unless consumption in-

—Continued on page 78

Fertilizer Use Off; Still Third Best Year

Farmers in the United States during the 1954-55 crop year used an estimated 20,518,180 tons of fertilizers, a decrease of 1.52 percent below the 1953-54 tonnage, according to the National Plant Food Institute. Notwithstanding the reduction of 316,754 tons, the total tonnage of all fertilizers used is the third largest on record.

A new record in terms of plant nutrients is indicated on the basis of reports received from state fertilizer control officials and industry sources, which the institute attributes to higher plant food content of fertilizer. The 1953-54 consumption on a plant nutrient basis, as reported by the Department of Agriculture, was 5,778,510 tons.

Institute agronomists point out that "the consumption pattern in the Middle

—Continued on page 79

Kolker Starts Full Scale Output of Methyl Bromide

Kolker Chemical Corporation has started full-scale production of methyl bromide at its plant in Newark, N. J.

The product is packed in regular one-pound cans with 2 percent chloropicrin as warning agent and 125-, 150- and 450-pound cylinders of 100 percent methyl bromide. Its sale will be handled by distributors throughout the country.

Chemical Industry Increasing Capital Investments Outlay

Capital investments of the chemical and allied products industry in new plants and equipment have been boosted to $294,000,000 for the first quarter of next year over the $231,000,000 spent in the first quarter of this year, figures compiled by the Department of Commerce and the Securities and Exchange Commission showed last week.

The scheduled investments are only $6,000,000 short of the amount scheduled for the current quarter of this year, but exceed those of the third quarter by $55,000,000 and those of the second quarter by $64,000,000. In the first quarter of 1954, the industry spent $309,000,000 for new plants and equipment.

The planned expenditures of the industry are in keeping with the upward trend of industries generally, the agencies said. On the basis of October and November reports, business expected to spend about $31,000,000,000 in the first quarter of next year, as compared with $31,000,000,000 in the current quarter and actual outlays of about $29,500,000,000 in the third quarter.

The largest relative investment plans were shown to be in the programs of railroads and manufacturers, particularly the durable goods manufacturers.

Pesticides Carryover Lower

Manufacturers had lower carryover stocks of the major pesticidal materials on September 30 than on the same date for either of the two previous years, according to the Department of Agriculture.

On the basis of reports from producers, stocks on hand at the end of the season this year were 9 percent below 1954 and 29 percent under 1953. Approximately 45 percent of this year's stocks represented pesticidal dilutions or formulations, as compared with 37 percent of 1954 stocks.

Department officials emphasized that overall stocks of pesticide materials are adequate despite the decrease in manufacturers' stocks. In most instances, officials said, the reductions represented efforts on the part of the industry to bring stocks to more managable proportions.

The following table shows, in terms of percentages, the stocks situation in 1954 and 1955:—

	Percentage Change From 1953		Percent of 1955 Total Reported as Formulations
	1954	1955	
Benzene Hexachloride including lindane (gamma basis)	+11.0	—40.7	43.0
Calcium Arsenate	—34.7	—85.6	....
DDT	—11.8	—16.6	42.4
2,4-D (acid basis)	—11.6	+13.9	47.2
Lead Arsenate	— 2.5	+ 1.6	....
Sulfur	—32.3	—38.1	59.3
2,4,5-T (acid basis)	—16.6	—32.4	52.4
Aldrin, Chlordan, Dieldrin, Heptachlor, Toxaphene (1)	—39.9	—48.9	39.0
Captan, Chloro-IPC,DDD, Dithiocarbamates, Malathion, Methoxyclor, Parathion, Sodium TCA (1)	— 7.9	+32.2	46.7
All Above Materials	—22.2	—29.0	....
All Materials Reported	....	....	45.0

[1] Materials produced principally by less than three firms are treated in groups.

New Airco Oxygen Plant Slated for Calvert City, Ky.

Air Reduction Sales Company, New York, a division of Air Reduction Company, has announced that it will construct an oxygen plant in Calvert City, Ky.

The new plant, which will also produce nitrogen and argon, is scheduled to be completed in the spring of 1956.

Rare Earths Field Entered By Michigan Chemical Corp.

Michigan Chemical Corporation,, St. Louis, Mich., has announced its entry into the rare earths field through the acquisition of the assets of Saturnium Corporation.

Organized several years ago for research and for process development on the rare earths group, Saturnium has been headed by Herbert J. Fleischmann, who becomes technical director of Michigan Chemical's new rare earths division.

In its new activity, the company will continue rare earths research as well as place in operation pilot-plant procedures now ready for commercial applications. The Saturnium research laboratory at California, Ky., will be closed, and its facilities moved to Saint Louis, Mich.

BDSA Chemical Division To Be Headed by Fowles

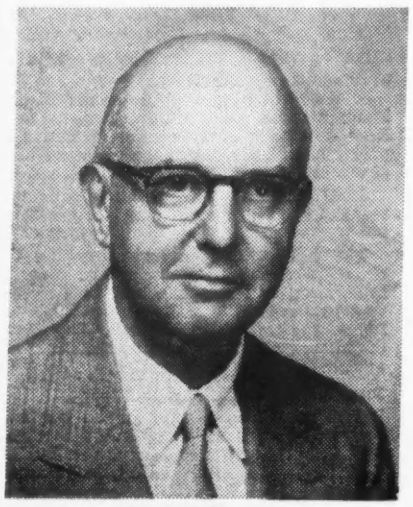
George Fowles, of B. F. Goodrich Company, Cleveland, Ohio, has been selected to succeed Theodore S. Hodgins as director of the chemical and rubber division of the Business and Defense Services Administration, Department of Commerce.

Mr. Fowles will formally take over his new duties January 1 and will serve for six months under the executive rotation plan of the chemical industry of making available one of its top men to serve as director of the division without compensation.

Mr. Hodgins is returning to Reichhold Chemicals, Inc., White Plains, N. Y., where he is vice-president in charge of research.

Silicone Industry Growth Laid To Science-Industry Team

Teamwork in scientific and industrial research, backed by enlightened corporate leadership, is responsible for the silicone industry, the president of the Manufacturing Chemists' Association declared last week. Speaking at a banquet in Philadelphia honoring Dow Corning Corporation for its pioneering chemical engineering work in the field of silicones, John E. Hull pointed out that the Midland, Mich., firm, a war-baby that started out with sales in the neighborhood of $15,000 a month, "is now rolling along at a very respectable $2 million-a-month clip."



Raymond Stevens

"The wonder of silicones, however, is the fact that man took one of the commonest materials of his earth—sand—and extracted its essential element, silicon, with which he combined certain common chemicals and in a very few years developed literally hundreds of new uses for this hybrid of inorganic and organic chemistry," Gen. Hull asserted.

The MCA head said that well organized, well planned, inspired research is an American characteristic of research. He contrasted this with the European pattern where lingering caste concepts still tend

—*Continued on page 55*

AIC Medal for '56 To Raymond Stevens

Raymond Stevens, senior vice-president of Arthur D. Little, Inc., Cambridge, Mass., has been chosen to receive the 1956 gold medal of the American Institute of Chemists.

Mr. Stevens, cited for his "contributions to the wider understanding of essential procedures for the management and operation of industrial research," will receive the award at AIC's annual meeting, to be held May 8 to 11 at the Statler hotel, Boston, Mass.

In promoting industrial research, the AIC medalist has done pioneering work

—*Continued on page 55*

Merger Plan Is Sanctioned

A plan to merge Handridge Oil Company, Denver, Col., with the United Dye & Chemical Corporation, Belleville, N. J., has been sanctioned by directors of the two companies. Handridge Oil owns and operates the Plains Pipe Line Company which has an oil pipeline serving Weston and Niobrara Counties in Wyoming.

van Ameringen-Haebler Elects Walker President

Charles P. Walker, jr., has been elected president and chief executive officer of van Ameringen-Haebler, Inc., New York, effective January 3. He succeeds Arnold L. van Ameringen who will move up to the newly-created post of chairman of the board.

Mr. Walker became an officer and director of van Ameringen-Haebler in 1953, and has been serving as executive vice-president. He had previously been general sales manager and a member of the board of directors of Chas. Pfizer & Co., Brooklyn, N. Y.

Mr. van Ameringen will continue to devote his full time to company activities. van Ameringen-Haebler operates two chemical plants in New Jersey and has a subsidiary in Paris.

Olin Mathieson Installation Seen Near Cresap, W. Va.

A new action by the Office of Defense Mobilization in connection with the projected $74,000,000 aluminum plant of Olin Mathieson Chemical Corporation indicates the company has chosen a site in the immediate area of Cresap, W. Va.

ODM approved federal tax benefits for the Cresap Generating Corporation at Cresap, to assist it in construction of electric power generating facilities costing $31,531,500 to supply power for the Olin plant.

The Week's Price Changes

Casein, Egg Albumin, Safrol and Vegetable Waxes Higher.
Anise Seed, Cochin Ginger, Reserpine, Silver Lower.

Prices Advanced

Blood, dried, Chicago, 25c. per unit-ton (p. 63).
Cardamom seed, 15c. per lb. (p. 60).
Casein, Argentine, ¼c. per lb. (p. 64).
Cinnamon, Ceylon, No. 2, 1½c. per lb. (p. 64).
Cottonseed meal, $1 per ton (p. 71).
Cumin seed, ½c. per lb. (p. 60).
Egg albumin, flake, 10c. per lb. (p. 43).
powd., 10c. per lb.
Ginger, African, 1c. per lb. (p. 60).
Jamaica, No. 3, 1c. per lb.
Nigerian, 1c. per lb.
Mace, Siauw, 10c. per lb. (p. 60).
Mustard seed, English, yellow, 1c. per lb. (p. 60).
Nutmeg, East Indian, 1c. per lb. (p. 60).
Oil, corn, crude, ⅛c. per lb. (p. 71).
refd., ¼c. per lb.
Cottonseed, crude, ⅛c. per lb. (p. 71).
refd., ¼c. per lb.
Geranium, Algerian, 15c. per lb. (p. 60).
Nutmeg, 40c. per lb. (p. 60).
Pepper, black, Malabar, 3½c. per lb. (p. 60).
Safrol, 30c. per lb. (p. 60).
Sesame seed, Nicaraguan, 1c. per lb. (p. 60).
Egyptian, nat., ¾c. per lb.
Potassium stannate, 2.7c. per lb. (p. 36).
Sodium stannate, 3.2c. per lb. (p. 36).
Soybean meal, $1 per ton (p. 71).
Stannic chloride, 3.3c. per lb. (p. 36).
Oxide, 6½c. per lb. (p. 36).
Stannous chloride, anhyd., 4.3c. per lb. (p. 36).
hydrous, cryst., 3½c. per lb.
Sulfate, 4.2c. per lb. (p. 36).
Tankage, Chicago, 25c. per unit-ton (p. 63).
Tin, 6⅜c. per lb. (p. 36).
Wax, candelilla, crude, 2c. per lb. (p. 71).
refd., 2c. per lb.
Carnauba, crude, Ceara, 1c. per lb. (p. 71).
Parnahyba, 1c. per lb.
Japan, 1c. per lb. (p. 71).

Prices Reduced

Anise seed, 1c. per lb. (p. 60).
Caraway seed, Dutch, ¼c. per lb. (p. 60).
Cocoa butter, ½c. per lb. (p. 71).
Copra, $2.50 per ton (p. 71).
Coriander seed, Roumanian, ½c. per lb. (p. 60).
Dill seed, nat., ½c. per lb. (p. 60).
Ginger, Cochin, 1½c. per lb. (p. 60).
Greases, ⅛c. to ¼c. per lb. (p. 71).
Lard, Cash, ¼c. per lb. (p. 71).
Linseed meal, $2 per ton (p. 71).
Oil, caraway, 10c. per lb. (p. 60).
Coconut, crude, ⅛c. per lb. (p. 71).
Mace, 60c. per lb. (p. 60).
Ocotea cymbarum, 4c. per lb. (p. 60).
Pimento berry, 20c. per lb. (p. 60).
Sassafras, 15c. per lb. (p. 60).
Pepper, red, Japanese hontakas, 1c. per lb. (p. 60).
Nigerian, 1c. per lb.
Turkish, 1c. per lb
Reserpine alkaloid, $1 per gram. (p. 51).
Sesame seed, Egyptian, hulled, ½c. per lb. (p. 60).
Silver, 0.34c. per oz. (p. 36).
Soybean, crude, ⅛c. per lb. (p. 71).
refd., ⅛c. per lb.
Tallow, inedible, ¼c. per lb. (p. 71)

OPD Price Index

THE OIL, PAINT AND DRUG REPORTER'S relative record of prices of chemicals and related materials is currently as follows:—

(100—1949 average)

Dec. 9, 1955	Dec. 2, 1955	Dec. 10, 1954
107.17	**107.17**	**106.73**

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Zinc Institute Picks New V. P.

American Zinc Institute has chosen a new executive vice-president to succeed Ernest V. Gent, who is retiring on December 31 after twenty years of service. He is John L. Kimberley, now secretary of the institute, who will take over his new post on the first of the year. Mr. Kimberley before joining the institute in April as secretary was sales manager of the continuous-cast alloy products division of American Smelting & Refining Company. Prior to that he was a metallurgist with Scovill Manufacturing Company.

Mr. Gent has been active in zinc industry affairs since 1925 when he was manager of the Zinc Export Association. He became secretary of the American zinc Institute in 1935.

In 1941 he was called to Washington to serve as special consultant to government agencies concerned with defense and war efforts. He has served as executive vice-president of the Institute since 1948. As of January 1, Mr. Gent will serve as a special consultant to the institute.

The institute, meanwhile, has named David W. Pettigrew as administrative assistant. Mr. Pettigrew was formerly a sales engineer for Swindell-Dressler, Inc., Pittsburgh, Pa., engineering firm.

John L. Kimberley

Reichhold Now Negotiating For Plant Site in Tacoma

Negotiations are in progress for the purchase by Reichhold Chemicals, Inc., White Plains, N. Y., of a thirty-acre site for a second Pacific Northwest plant in the Tacoma, Wash., Tide-flat area. RCI has been conferring with the Tacoma Port Commission relative to purchase of the land.

The need for expansion of production in the area, now concentrated at RCI's Seattle, Wash., plant, dictated acquisition of the site in Tacoma, the company said. A dry adhesive processing plant and warehouse will be built. Concurrently, a greatly enlarged pentachlorophenol and muriatic acid plant will be built as will control laboratories.

This will be the thirteenth US plant for RCI — late this summer it opened its twelfth in Kansas City, Kan.—and the thirty-fifth throughout the world.

Witco Chemical Elects New President

Max A. Minnig has been elected president of Witco Chemical Company, to succeed Robert I. Wishnick, who has been advanced to chairman of the board and chief executive officer. William Wishnick succeeds Mr. Minnig as executive vice-president.

Mr. Minnig joined Witco in 1946. He became vice-president in 1950 and executive vice-president in 1953. William Wishnick joined the company in 1942. He became treasurer in 1951 and a vice-president in 1953.

H. C. Meyer, chairman of Foote Mineral Company, Philadelphia, will retire on December 31. Mr. Meyer will retire both as chairman and director after fifty years of service to the company.

Antibiotics Production This Year Is Estimated at Two Million Pounds

Two million pounds of antibiotics—worth around $260 million—is the 1955 prospect for US drug manufacturers, Frederic N. Schwartz, president of Bristol Laboratories, Inc., New York, declared last week. The forecast, based on Department of Commerce reports and current industry production data, envisions an increase of 200 thousand pounds over the 1954 production of 1.8 million pounds, which was worth $240,000,000.

"This increase over 1954 takes into account only antibiotics produced for medical use and does not include those manufactured for use in animal feeds or horticultural applications," Mr. Schwartz pointed out.

Altogether the ethical pharmaceutical industry will produce sales of a billion dollars' worth of prescription drugs this year. Twenty-six percent of this amount will be accounted for by antibiotics.

Comparison with Twelve Years Ago

Twelve years ago, total production for the year amounted to only twenty-one billion units, or approximately thirty-two pounds. This year's penicillin production will probably top 475,000,000,000,000 units, or approximately 725,000 pounds, Mr. Schwartz said.

Other antibiotics, such as streptomycin, dihydrostreptomycin, chloramphenicol,

—Continued on page 59

Plastics to Shatter Previous Output Mark

More plastics were produced in the first ten months of 1955 than in any other previous full year, it was pointed out last week by George C. Miller, president of Bakelite Company, a division of Union Carbide & Carbon Corporation, New York. Plastics sales also topped those of any other previous year, he added.

"It seems likely," Mr. Miller said, "that the rate of production and sales established by the plastics industry in 1955 will continue through the coming year.

"Before the end of October," according to the Bakelite president, "industry production of plastics surpassed the record output for a full year, set in 1953. Estimated production for October also set a new record for a single month's output by the plastics industry.

"At least seven months of the year exceeded a monthly rate of 300,000,000 pounds of plastics produced. This is par-

—Continued on page 57

Formaldehyde Installation Being Activated by Merck

Merck & Co., Rahway, N. J., is activating what it believes is the world's largest formaldehyde plant, according to Dr. William H. McLean, president of the company's chemical division.

This production unit at Merck's Cherokee plant, Danville, Pa., has fifteen separate production lines, each with an annual capacity of several million pounds. Production has already begun, and output from Cherokee will be freely available by January 1, Dr. McLean said.

Initially, Merck will offer formaldehyde 37 percent low methanol (uninhibited) and formaldehyde 37 percent inhibited (USP) in tankcar and tank truck quantities, as well as hexamine technical powder and hexamine technical granular in bags and drums.

Merck operated the Cherokee facilities during the Korean emergency, turning out formaldehyde and hexamine. Originally built for the government in 1942, the plant was in standby condition when Merck acquired it in 1950.

Bareco Wax Business Sold

Petrolite Corporation has announced the purchase of the Bareco Oil Company wax business. Sales will be under the supervision of B. H. Clary with offices at Tulsa, Okla.

Nitrogen Plant Construction In Turkey Now Under Way

Construction is under way on a new nitrogen plant at Kutahya, Turkey, the Department of Commerce reported last week. The facility is slated for completion by mid-1958.

The plant is scheduled to turn out, among other things, nitric acid, ammonium nitrate and ammonium sulfate. Raw materials will be lignite coal and plaster stone from nearby local sources.

Borden Acquires Stock Of Two Plastics Firms

The capital stock of American Resinous Chemicals Corporation, Peabody, Mass., and of Reslac Chemicals, Inc., Chicago, has been acquired by Borden Company, New York.

In announcing the acquisitions, Augustine R. Marusi, Borden vice-president in charge of chemical operations, said they were made to diversify further Borden's activity in thermoplastics. There will be no changes in management, operating procedure or personnel, it was explained by Mr. Marusi.

The two chemical firms, with plants in their respective cities, manufacture a diversified line of products in the resins and plastics fields.

Drugs Expected to Conquer America's Big Three Diseases Within Next Twenty Years

America's three biggest health threats—cancer, cardiovascular diseases and mental illness—will be conquered by the pharmaceutical industry's research scientists within the next twenty years. So predicted Kenneth F. Valentine, president of the American Pharmaceutical Manufacturers' Association, last week Mr. Valentine, who is also president of Pitman-Moore Company, Indianapolis, Ind., made his forecast at a special press conference in New York called on the eve of APMA's mid-year and eastern section meetings. The association's three-day parley is slated to get under way this morning at the Waldorf-Astoria hotel, New York.

"The research and development arms of the pharmaceutical industry are expanding their assault against the remaining major disease conditions on every front," Mr. Valentine declared. He stated that these areas include:

Major Disease Conditions Listed

1. Cancer.
2. Cardiovascular diseases.
3. Mental illness.
4. All degenerative diseases of aging.
5. Conquest of the virus.
6. Advances in steroids and hormones.

In predicting victory against the country's leading killers and disablers, Mr. Valentine pointed to the drug industry's immediate successes of the past year. He listed these as including:—

1. Mass production and distribution of Salk polio vaccine.
2. Establishment of chemotherapy in mental illness with new tranquilizing drugs.
3. Development of the new steroid hormones, prednisone and prednisolone, for treatment of arthritis and other ailments.
4. Development of non-barbiturate hypnotics and sedatives.
5. Use of new chemical compounds in relieving hypertension (high blood pressure).
6. Improved antibiotics.

At the press preview of the APMA meeting, other association officials cited the development of drugs to facilitate the management of cancer as the immediate goal of many research teams.

"Chemical compounds capable of completely destroying cancerous cells without damaging healthy tissue represent the

—Continued on page 41

Robert Lindley Murray, chairman and chief executive officer of Hooker Electrochemical Company, Niagara Falls, N. Y., has been selected to receive the chemical industry medal for 1956. The award, sponsored by the American section of the Society of Chemical Industry, will be presented at a special dinner meeting April 27 at the Waldorf-Astoria hotel, New York.

Nat'l Starch Announces Opening of Adhesives Unit

National Starch Products, Inc., New York, has announced the opening of a new plant providing additional facilities for the production of rubber and other solvent adhesives at Plainfield, N. J.

The installation, erected on a recently-acquired four and a half acre tract of land adjacent to the Plainfield factory, will permit expanded production of specially formulated adhesives for use in the laminating and rigid bonding fields. The new plant and the addition to the research laboratories represent portions of National's $3,500,000 expansion and modernization program announced earlier this year.

MAA Now Made in Canada

Availability of methyl amyl acetate has been announced by Canadian Chemical Company, Ltd. This chemical, now produced for the first time in Canada at Canadian Chemicals' Edmonton plant, is obtained by esterification of one of the products of the recently completed aldol unit.

Steel Containers To Top 100 Million

Steel shipping container production, made up largely of fifty-five gallon drums and five-gallon pails, is expected to exceed 100 million units this year, according to Livingston Keplinger, president of the Steel Shipping Container Institute.

Representing a total shipping capacity of over two trillion gallons, the industry is expected to produce 24,000,000 heavy gage drums, 8,500,000 light gage drums and 72,000,000 pails. During 1954 shipments were 22,000,000 heavy drums, 7,700,000 light drums and 67,000,000 pails.

The last year to see production reach 100,000,000 units was 1951, when millions of containers were required for overseas shipments of fuels, food ingredients and ammunition during the Korean emergen-

—Continued on page 69

Electromet Titanium Sponge Facility Being Built Rapidly

Construction of what is described as the first titanium sponge plant in this country utilizing the sodium reduction process is proceeding rapidly at Ashtabula, Ohio, according to Electro Metallurgical Company, a division of Carbide & Carbon Corporation.

The new titanium sponge facility marks Electromet's entry into the field. When completed, it will produce 7,500 tons of sponge annually. Production is expected to start in the third quarter of next year.

Titanium Dioxide Expansion Set

Plans for substantially increasing production of titanium dioxide were announced last week by E. I. duPont de Nemours & Co., Wilmington, Del.

F. H. Weismuller, general manager of the company's pigments department, said both the Edge Moor, Del., and the Baltimore, Md., plants will be expanded to produce added quantities of the white pigment, currently in short supply.

These two projects, coupled with a previously announced expansion at Edge Moor, will, when completed, increase duPont's output of titanium dioxide by more than 25 percent.

The first of the new facilities at Edge Moor should be completed by autumn of next year. The second expansion at Edge Moor and the Baltimore project are slated for completion in 1957.

In addition to plans for additional capacity at existing plants, the company revealed that it is conducting engineering studies on a new titanium dioxide installation near New Johnsonville, Tenn., looking toward initial production in 1958.

DuPont mines ilmenite, raw material for titanium dioxide, from Florida sands at its Trail Ridge plant near Starke. Its new Highlands plant near Lawtey, Fla., which has a rated capacity of close to 100,000 tons of ilmenite a year, started operations early this year and is approaching full production.

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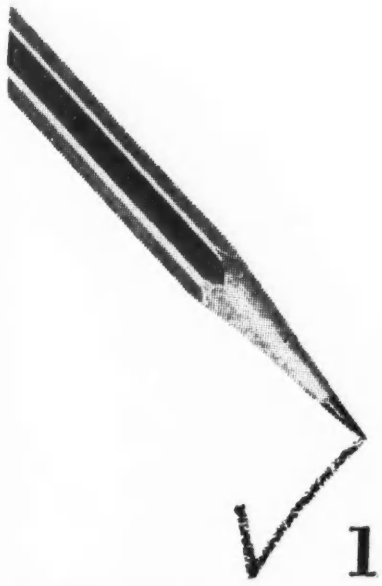

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"Cross Country" rose and floral spray, a product of Sears, Roebuck & Co., grand award winner in the 1955 aerosol packaging contest.

Aerosol Package Prizes Are Awarded

A floral insecticide with a quick-identification label denoting the use for which the product was designed won the Chemical Specialties Manufacturers' Association annual aerosol packaging contest in New York last week.

"Cross Country Rose and Floral Spray," a product of Sears, Roebuck & Co., not only received the trade association's grand award among 150 packages entered in the 1955 contest, but also was named the best package among forty entered in the insecticide classification. Judges based their decision on the product's simple.

—Continued on page 67

SAACI Slate for 1956 Headed by E. L. Collins

The nominating committee of the Salesmen's Association of the American Chemical Industry has proposed a slate of 1956 officers headed by E. L. Collins of Chilean Nitrate Sales Corporation.

Proposed for the association's vice-presidency is Vincent L. Rebak of Grace Chemical Company. Robert J. Roberts of Emery Industries, Inc., has been put up for the treasurer's post, while James E. Spencer of Harshaw Chemical Company has been suggested for secretary.

To serve on SAACI's board of directors, these five men have been proposed:—Joseph R. Augello of Washine-National-Sands, Inc.; Charles E. Griffith of R. W. Greeff & Co.; Lester Johnson of International Nickel Company; W. Gilbert Kayser, jr., of Sharples Chemicals, Inc., and Herman M. Schulman of Washine-National-Sands, Inc.

Roger J. Williams Chosen As ACS President-Elect

Prof. Roger J. Williams, of the University of Texas, discoverer of pantothenic acid and a pioneer in the development of folic acid as a weapon against nutritional anemia, has been chosen president-elect of the American Chemical Society. Dr. Williams, who is director of the university's biochemical institute, will head the society in 1957.

ACS president for 1956 will be Dr. John C. Warner, president of the Carnegie Institute of Technology, who takes office January 1, succeeding Prof. Joel H. Hildebrand of the University of California.

3M Buys Into Paper Firm

Minnesota Mining & Manufacturing Company, St. Paul, Minn., has purchased controlling interest in the capital stock of Hartford City (Ind.) Paper Company. Minnesota Mining has acquired a substantial majority of the paper company's stock, it was said.

Aerosols Now Being Bought By 91 Percent, Study Indicates

Ninety-one of 100 families interviewed in a nation-wide survey just completed have purchased one or more of a hundred different types of home aids now available in push-button aerosol packages, it was reported by E. I. duPont de Nemours & Co., Wilmington, Del., last week. Insecticides, first product to be adapted to the pressurized self- spraying package after World War II, still maintain a sizable lead over all other products as the most frequently purchased aerosol item.

The survey indicated that 76 percent of the 4,305 families polled had purchased aerosol insecticides for use against flies, mosquitoes and other flying insects, while 52 to 59 percent had tried the three next most popular aerosol products—room deodorants, hair sprays and insecticides for use against crawling insects.

Consumer satisfaction with aerosols, competing in most cases with similar products in other types of containers, also rated high in the 1955 study.

More than half the purchasers said they were completely satisfied with the aerosol method of application because of its ease of use, effectiveness and lack of messiness.

These findings, turned up by duPont's kinetic chemicals division, were outlined in

—Continued on page 54

Metals, Ceramics and Wood May Now Be Plastic Coated

A new method of coating metals, ceramics and wood with plastic materials has been announced by Polymer Processes, Inc., Reading, Pa., a subsidiary of the Polymer Corporation.

The new process, licensed exclusively by Polymer in this country, was invented in Germany by the firm Knapsack-Griesheim A. G. of Frankfurt-am-Main under the name "Whirlsintering." It will be known in the United States as the "Whirlclad" process.

This is believed to be the first process of its kind introduced by an American firm. Its purpose is to combine the natural advantages of the plastic materials with those of the parent materials to be coated.

At the present point of development, the process is particularly suitable for coating articles with nylon or polyethylene. A nylon coating provides additional wear and scuff resistance, along with low friction where normal lubrication is difficult or impossible. Polyethylene adds such properties as corrosion and chemical resistance,

—Continued on page 55

Dr. Hugo H. Schaefer

Drug Conference Elects New President

Dr. Hugo H. Schaefer, dean of the Brooklyn College of Pharmacy, was elected president of the National Drug Trade Conference at its annual meeting in New York last week.

Dr. Schaefer, conference delegate for the American Association of Colleges of Pharmacy, succeeds Dr. Frederick J. Cullen of the Proprietary Association as NDTC head.

Harold Kinner of the National Association of Board of Pharmacy was elected vice-president of the conference, while Ray C. Schlotterer of the Federal Wholesale Druggists Association was named secretary-treasurer.

Among its official actions, the conference authorized its committee on uniform

—Continued on page 59

Association Meetings

American Pharmaceutical Manufacturers Association, mid-year and eastern meetings, Waldorf-Astoria hotel, New York, December 12-14.
Drug, Cosmetic and Chemical Institute, annual scientific meeting, Biltmore hotel, New York, December 16.
International Atomic Exposition, Cleveland Public Auditorium, Cleveland, Ohio, December 12-16.
Nuclear Engineering and Science Congress, Cleveland Public Auditorium, Cleveland, Ohio, December 12-16.
Salesmen's Association of the American Chemical Industry, annual Christmas party, Commodore hotel, New York, December 14.
Society of Cosmetic Chemists, fall meeting, Commodore hotel, New York, December 15.

American Drug Manufacturers Association, annual meeting, Greenbrier hotel, White Sulphur Springs, W. Va., April 29-May 3.

American Institute of Chemical Engineers, Statler hotel, Los Angeles, February 26-29.

American Institute of Chemists, annual meeting, Statler hotel, Boston, Mass., May 9-11.

American Pharmaceutical Manufacturers Association; central section meeting, Edgewater Beach hotel, Chicago, February 6-8; western section meeting, Ambassador hotel, Los Angeles, February 13-14; annual meeting, Boca Raton Club, Boca Raton, Fla., April 9-11.

American Society for Testing Materials, committee week, Statler hotel, Buffalo, N. Y., February 27-March 2; annual meeting, Chalfonte-Haddon Hall, Atlantic City, N. J., June 16-21.

Association of American Soap and Glycerine Producers, annual convention, Waldorf-Astoria hotel, New York, January 25-27.

Association of Consulting Chemists and Chemical Engineers, banquet and symposium, Belmont Plaza hotel, New York, April 25.

Chemical and Allied Products Buyers Group of National Association of Purchasing Agents, midwest meeting, Palmer House, Chicago, January 24; eastern meeting, Commodore hotel, New York, January 31.

Chemical Institute of Canada, annual conference and exhibition, Mount Royal hotel, Montreal, May 28-30.

Chemical Market Research Association, aromatic chemicals meeting, Webster Hall, Pittsburgh, Pa., January 31-February 1.

Chemical Progress Week, April 23-28.

Chlorine Institute, annual meeting, Commodore hotel, New York, January 25.

Drug, Chemical and Allied Trades section of the New York Board of Trade, annual dinner, Waldorf-Astoria hotel, New York, March 1.

National Association of Chain Drug Stores, annual meeting, Hollywood Beach hotel, Hollywood Beach, Fla., May 1-4.

National Plastics Exposition, sponsored by Society of Plastics Industry, New Coliseum, New York, June 11-15.

Pittsburgh Conference on Analytical Chemistry and Applied Spectroscopy, William Penn hotel, Pittsburgh, Pa., February 27-March 2.

Proprietary Association, annual meeting, Hollywood Beach hotel, Hollywood, Fla., May 7-9.

Society of Chemical Industry, chemical industry medal presentation, Waldorf-Astoria hotel, New York, April 27.

Synthetic Organic Chemical Manufacturers Association, monthly luncheon meeting, Roosevelt hotel, New York, January 10.

Toilet Goods Association, scientific section, mid-winter meeting, Waldorf-Astoria hotel, New York, December 14; annual meeting, Waldorf-Astoria hotel, New York, May 15-17.

Weed Society of America, first annual meeting, New Yorker hotel, New York, January 4-6.

FDA to Sift Medicated Feed At Conclave

The increased use of medicated livestock feeds will be studied from all angles at a symposium to be held under the sponsorship of the Food and Drug Administration in Washington, D.C., January 23 and 24.

In announcing the symposium George P. Larrick, Commissioner of Food and Drugs, said that in the past five years the practice of medicating feeds has become almost universal in the industry.

"Under the federal food, drug, and cosmetic act medicated feeds are defined as both drugs and foods for animals," Mr. Larrick said. "As such they are subject to both the safety and labeling requirements of the law. In consequence, feed manufacturers have become drug manufacturers with new problems which also affect their suppliers and control officials.

—Continued on page 56

Salk Injection Reduction Opposed by Health Service

The Public Health Service last week decided against proposing a reduction in the number of injections of Salk polio vaccine being administered to children. This had been proposed as a means of stretching supplies in the light of this year's experience in the polio vaccination program.

At a meeting of leading virologists and immunologists and the National Foundation for Infantile Paralysis called by Surgeon General Leonard A. Scheele, methods of use of the vaccine and spacing of doses were explored and the possibility was discussed of using one injection of one cubic centimeter in all susceptible individuals before giving the second and booster injection.

"Although it is evident that the injection of one c.c. produces a marked degree of immunity," Dr. Scheele said, "it was found that there is not enough scientific evidence on the duration of immunity after a single dose to lead to any recommendation for a change in the present dosage."

Spencer Chemical Planning To Build Research Center

A chemical research center for Spencer Chemical, Kansas City, Mo., will be erected southwest of the city in suburban Johnson County.

The research center should be completed by the spring of 1957, at which time it will be devoted to the research and development of new and improved products in the general fields of industrial and agricultural chemicals and plastics.

Kenneth A. Spencer, president of the company, indicated that the center, on a forty-acre site, will initially house 100 to 125 people who will be under the direction of Dr. John R. Brown, jr., managing director of research and development.

The initial building to be erected will be a main chemical research laboratory building, a process development pilot plant, and later an experimental greenhouse, together with associated automobile parking lots, access roads, and utilities.

Manufacturing Chemists Name Publications Chief

C. Alphonso Smith has joined the staff of the Manufacturing Chemists' Association as director of publications.

In addition to general writing assignments, Mr. Smith will serve as editor of *Chemical News*, MCA's bimonthly newspaper, and will be responsible for the development of MCA's over-all publications program.

Mr. Smith's background includes several years service as an information specialist with various governmental agencies and ten years experience in the public relations field with private industry. He goes to MCA from the Department of Defense where he served as a publications writer.

Carbonic President Resigns

William A. Brown, jr., has resigned as president and director of Liquid Carbonic Corporation, but is being retained by the company in a consulting capacity. William McCormick Blair has been elected to succeed Mr. Brown on the board of directors.

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TO: Purchasing Department

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CHEMICALS AND RELATED MATERIALS

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Current MARKET Quotations

Unless otherwise indicated, listings are first-hand quotations prevailing, according to information and belief, December 9 on large lots, f.o.b. New York, with the lowest in the left-hand column and the highest in the right-hand column. The listings do not represent bid and asked prices nor a range over the week. Differences between high and low may be accounted for by differences in quantity, quality, locality, or individual suppliers' views. An index to the weekly market reports is to be found on page 4.

A

Acacia (see Gum arabic).
Acenaphthene, below 92.5 C., m.p., dms. works lb. .40 - —
above 92.5 C., m.p., bbls., dms., works lb. .41 - .50
Acetaldehyde, 99%, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .12 - —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .13½- —
tanks, dlvd lb. .10 - —
Acetaldol (see Aldol).
Acetanilide, tech., bbls., c.l., dlvd lb. .29 - —
ton lots lb. .30 - —
smaller lots lb. .30½- —
USP, bbls., 2,000-lb. lots lb. .80 —
smaller lots lb. .81 .86
Acetic anhydride, dms., c.l., dlvd E. lb. .15¼- —
l.c.l., dlvd E lb. .17 - —
tanks, dlvd, E lb. .14 - —
Acetoacetanilide, fib. dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .80 - —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .81 - —
Acetoacet-o-chloroanilide, fib., dms., c.l., dlvd lb. 1.35 - —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. 1.36 - —
Acetoacet-o-toluidide, fib., dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .82 - —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .83 - —
Acetone, CP, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .09 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .10 - —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .07 - —
Methyl (see M)
Acetonitrile, dms., c.l., works lb. .45 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .47 - —
Acetophenetidin, USP, bbls., works, frt. equald lb. 1.17 - 1.19
Acetophenone cns., dms lb. 1.21 - 1.85
tech., dms., l.c.l., works lb. .75 - —
N-Acetyl-p-aminophenol, dms., frt. adjusted lb. 1.75 - 1.85
Acetyltributyl citrate, tech., non-ret. dms., c.l., frt. alld. E. of Denver lb. .36 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld. E. of Denver lb. .35 - —
tanks, frt. alld. E. of Denver, lb. .33 - —
Acetyltriethyl citrate, tech., non-ret. dms., c.l., frt. alld. E. of Denver lb. .39 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld E. of Denver, lb. .40 - —
tanks, frt. alld. E. of Denver, lb. .37 - —
Acetyltri-2-ethylhexyl citrate, non-ret. dms., frt. alld lb. .60 - —
Acid, abietic, coml., dms., c.l., works lb. .12 - —
l.c.l., ex whse lb. .1490- —
cryst., dms., c.l works lb. .06½- —
l.c.l., works lb. .07 - .07½
Acetic, coml., or redist., 28%, bbls 100 lbs. 4.80 - —
56%, bbls 100 lbs 8.25 - —
70%, bbls 100 lbs. 9.95 - —
80% bbls 100 lbs.10.45 - —
glacial, syn., CP, dms., dlvd. 100 lbs.15.00 -16.00
tech., dms., c.l., dlvd 100 lbs.12.00 - —
l.c.l., dlvd 100 lbs.13.00 - —
tanks, dlvd 100 lbs.10.00 - —
USP chys., inclusive, dlvd., 100 lbs.24.00 -32.00
Acetic anhydride (see Acetic anhydride above).
Acetylsalicylic, USP, special, makers, primary distrib., bbls., 1,000-lb. lots, point of shipt lb. .61 - —
standard, fine, cryst., gran., (30-40 mesh) powd., (60 mesh), bbls., 1,000-lb. lots. lb. .56 - .58
Freight equald, shipt, identical quantity over standard routes, from N. Y., Phila., Midland, Mich., Chicago and St. Louis.
Adipic, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .25 - —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .37¾- —
Aminoacetic, NF, bbls., frt. adjusted lb. 1.50 - 1.75
p-Aminobenzoic, tech., dms., works lb. 1.74 - 1.77
USP, dms., 1,000-lb. lots or more, works lb. 2.50 - —
smaller lots, works lb. 2.53 - 2.60
p-Aminosalicylic, dms., 1,000-lb. lots or more, frt. adjusted lb. 4.00 - —
smaller lots, same basis lb. 4.05 - 4.50
Anthranilic, bbls., frt. equald lb. 1.10 - —
Arsenous, tech. (see Arsenic, white).
USP (see Arsenic trioxide).
Ascorbic USP, dms., 25-100 kilo lots kilo.16.00 - —
10-kilo lots kilo.16.25 - —
1-kilo lots kilo.16.75 - —
bots., 1-kilo lots kilo.17.00 - —
300-gram lots kilo.17.50 - —
Battery, chys., c.l., works, E. 100 lbs. 2.25 - —
l.c.l., works, E 100 lbs. 2.63 - 2.65
Acid, benzoic, tech., bbls., dms., 100-lb. lots or more lb. .44 - —
USP, bbls., dms., 100-lb. lots or more lb. .54 - —
Betahydroxynaphthoic (see Acid, b-Oxynaphthoic).
Betaoxynaphthoic (see Acid b-Oxynaphthoic).
Boric, tech., 99.9%, cryst., bgs., c.l., works ton.126.75 - —
ton lots, ex whse, N. Y. or Chi ton.176.50 - —
smaller lots, same basis. ton.181.50 - —
dms., c.l., works ton.151.25 -172.25
ton lots, ex whse, N. Y. or Chi ton.201.00 -222.00
smaller lots, same basis. ton.206.00 -227.00
gran., bgs., c.l., works ton.101.75 - —
ton lots, ex whse, N. Y. or Chi ton.151.50 - —
smaller lots, same basis. ton.156.50 - —
dms., c.l., works ton.126.25 -147.25
ton lots, ex whse, N. Y. or Chi ton.176.00 -197.00
smaller lots, same basis. ton.181.00 -202.00
bulk, c.l., works ton.95.75 - —
ton.161.50 - —
powd., bgs., c.l., works ton.106.75 - —
ton lots, ex whse, N. Y. or Chi ton.156.50 - —
smaller lots, same basis.

Acacia—Acid, Lactic, Tech., 22%

Acid, boric, tech., 99.9%, powd., dms., c.l., works ton.131.25 -152.25
ton lots, ex whse., N. Y. or Chi ton.181.00 -202.00
smaller lots, same basis. ton.186.00 -207.00
Boric acid in kegs $45.50 per ton higher than in paper bgs. USP boric Acid $25 per ton higher.
Broenners, bbls lb. 1.76 - —
Butyric, 99%, dms., c.l., works lb. .34 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .34½- —
tanks, works lb. .32½- —
Capric, dms lb. .24 - .26
Caprylic, dms. lb. .24 - .26
Cassella, dms., frt. alld., 100% basis lo. 1.44 1.75
Castor oil, split, dms lb. .35½- .36
Chicago, bbls. frt alld lb. 3.21 - —
Chloroacetic, mono-, purif., flake, 99%, dms lb. .23½- .25½
tech., flake, 96-97%, dms., frt. equald lb. .20 - .21
o-Chlorobenzoic, fib. dms., t.l., works lb. 1.10 - —
smaller lots, works lb. 1.25 - —
p-Chlorobenzoic, fib. dms., works, lb. 1.59 - 1.62
Chlorosulfonic, dms., c.l., frt. equald lb. .0465- —
l.c.l., frt. equald lb. .0515- —
tanks, frt. equald lb. .0415- —
Acid, chlorosulfonic, in stainless steel dms. ½c. per lb. higher.
Acid, cholic, 100-lb. lots, fib. dms. lb. 6.00 - 6.25
Chromic, 99¾%, dms., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .28½- —
l.c.l., dlvd., N. Y. metropolitan area lb. .29 - .30
NF (see Chromium trioxide).
Cinnamic, refd., bots lb. 2.50 - 3.50
Citric, USP, anhyd., gran., fine gran., bgs., dms., c.l., lb. .29½- .30
10,000-lb. lots, 1 shipt, lb. .30 - .30⅛
smaller lots lb. .30½- .31
hydrous, gran., fine gran., bgs., dms., c.l. lb. .27½- .28
10,000-lb. lots, 1 shipt, lb. .28 - .28½
smaller lots lb. .29 - .29¼
Powdered citric acid ½c. higher.
Cleve's, mixed, bbls lb. .79 - —
Coconut oil, dist., dms lb. .24¾- .26¾
tanks lb. .22¾- —
dbl. dist., dms lb. .25¾- .27¾
tanks lb. .23¾- —
Corn oil, dist., dms lb. .16¼- .18¼
tanks lb. .14¼- —
Cottonseed oil, dist., dms lb. .15¾- .17¾
tanks lb. .13¾- —
2,3-Cresotic, dms., ton lots, works, lb. .70 - —
less than ton lots, works lb. .72 - —
Cresylic, coaltar, dom., 50% 207° C or above, resin and tricresyl phosphate grade, tanks, frt. equald gal. 1.00 - —
50% 210° C. or above, total range over 9° C., non-resin grade, dms., c.l., same basis gal. .91 - —
l.c.l., same basis gal. .94 - —
tanks, same basis gal. .80 - —
50% 204° to 207° C., tricresyl phosphate and resin grade, tanks, same basis gal. 1.10 - —
imp., 75% at 215 C., or over, dms., ex whse gal. .85 - 1.00
petroleum, dom., 195° to 214°C., non-ret. 65 dms. to c.l., works, San Francisco and Los Angeles gal. .75 - —
l.c.l., same basis gal. .77 - .79
tanks, works, frt. alld E. gal. .71 - —
200° C. to 222° C., tanks, Wilmington, Cal gal. .62 - .69
211° C. to 237° C., non-ret. dms., c.l., San Francisco and Los Angeles gal. .67 - —
l.c.l., same basis gal. .69 - .71
tanks, same basis gal. .54 - —
220° C. to 242° C., tanks, Wilmington, Cal gal. .54 - .59
245° C. to 298° C., tanks, Wilmington, Cal gal. .50 - —
Crotonic fib dms., 200 lbs. or more, contained, works lb. .50 - —
Cyanoacetic, tech., bbls lb. .90 - 1.25
Dehydrocholic, injection, fib. dms., 100-lb. lots lo.12.25 - —
oral fib dms. 100-lb lots lb 9.25 - —
D, desoxycholic, fib. dms., 100-lb. lots lb.14.00 - —
Dichlorophenoxyacetic (see 2,4-D).
Diethylbarbituric (see Barbital).
Diglycolic, bgs., works lb. .14 - —
2-ethyl hexoic, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .36½- —
l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .37½- —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .34½- —
F, crude, paste, bbls., works lo 2.10 - —
Folic, bots fib cns kilo lots or more gram 1.40 - —
Formic, 85%, cbys., c.l., works lb. .1570- —
l.c.l., works lb. .1620- .1720
90%, cbys., c.l., works lb. .1625- —
l.c.l. works lb. .1675- .1775
Fumaric, tech., bgs., dms., c.l., frt. alld. E lb. .25½- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .26½- —
Gallic, NF VII, bbls. 1,000 lb lots lb 1.80 - —
smaller lots lb. 1.82 - 2.00
tech., bbls., 1,000-lb. lots lb 1.58 - —
smaller lots lb. 1.82 - 2.00
Gamma, dry, grd., bbls., frt. alld. lb. 1.50 - —
paste, bbls. frt alld lb 1.45 - —
Gentisic, 100-lb fib dms lb 8.50 - —
Gluconic, tech., 50% bots lb. .25 - .33
cbys. lb. .19 - —
dms. lb. 15½- —
l-Glutamic, 99½% fib. dms., 100 lb lots works lb 2.45 - 2.53
25 lb lots, works lb 2.54 - 2.60
Glycerophosphoric, 35%, dms., works lb 2.25 - 2.33
Glycolic (see Acid hydroxyacetic).
H, dry, bbls., c.l., works, 100% basis lb. 1.00 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. 1.02 - —
Hydriodic, 1.50 s.g., cbys lb. 2.94 - —
1.70 s.g., cbys lb. 3.23 - —
Hydrobromic, medicinal, 48%, cbys., dlvd. E lb. .37 - .43
Hydrochloric, anhyd. (see Hydrogen chloride).
18° cbys., c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.50 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. Metropolitan area 100 lbs. 2.90 - 3.05
tanks, works, frt equald ton.28.00 - —
20°, cbys., c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.75 - —
l.c.l., dlvd Metropolitan area 100 lbs. 3.15 - —
tanks, works, frt. equald ton.30.00 - —
22°, cbys., c.l., works 100 lbs. 3.25 - —
l.c.l., dlvd Metropolitan area 100 lbs. 3.65 - —
tanks, works, frt. equald ton.35.00 - —
CP, USP, consumers, cbys., extra, c.l., works lb. .11¾- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .13¼- .13¾
5-pint bots., extra, cs., c.l., same basis lb. .16¾- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .18¼- .19¼
Acid, hydrochloric, CP, USP, prices to dealers 1½c. per lb. less.
Hydrocyanic, cyls. frt alld lb. .75 - .93
dilute, NF, 2%, 5-lb. bots lb. .40 - —
Hydrofluoric, anhyd. (see Hydrogen fluoride).
aqueous, tanks, works lb. .21 - —
70%, steel, dms., works lb. .18½- .22½
Hydrofluosilicic, dms., works, 30% basis lb. .06 - —
Hydroxyacetic, tech., 70%, non-ret. bbls., Phila., 100% basis lb. .138 - —
tanks, Belle, W. Va., 100% basis lb. .095 - —
Hypophosphorus, purif., 50%, cbys lb. 1.30 - 1.38
USP, cbys. lb. .88 - —
Isonicotinic, 100 lb fib dms, works lb. 5.00 - —
Hydrazide (see Isoniazid).
Itaconic, fib. dms., c.l., works lb. .59 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .60 - —
J, paste, bbls., works, 100% basis. lb. 2.45 - —
powd., bbls., same basis lb. 2.50 - 2.65
Koch, bbls., frt. alld., 100% basis. lb. .64 - .70
L, bbls., works lb. 1.25 - —
Lactic, edible, 50%, bbls., 20 or more lb. .1754- .213
smaller lots lb. .1854- .223
80%, bbls., 5 or more lb. .3054- .37
smaller lots lb. .3104- .375
plastic grade, 50%, bbls., 20 or more, works lb. .23 - —
1 to 19 lb. .233 - —
80%, bbls., 5 or more lb. .305 - —
tech., 22%, bbls., c.l., works 100 lbs. 6.20 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 6.70 - —
cbys., l.c.l., works 100 lbs.12.30 - —

Abbreviations

Used in OPD Market Quotations

alld.	allowed	distr.	distributor	NNR	New and Nonofficial Remedies
amorph.	amorphous	djns.	demijohns		
AMP	American melting point	divd.	delivered	No.	number
anhyd.	anhydrous	dms.	drums	nom.	nominal
a.p.a.	available phosphoric acid	dom.	domestic	o-	ortho
approx.	approximately	E.	east	ord.	ordinary
artif.	artificial	e.p.	end point	oz.	ounce
ASTM	American Society for Testing Materials	equald.	equalized	p-	para
		exp.	expressed	Pac.	Pacific
Atl.	Atlantic	F.	fahrenheit	pf.	proof
Be.	Baumé	ferment.	fermentation	phos.	phosphate
bbls.	barrels	f.f.a.	free fatty acid	photo.	photographic
bgs.	bags	f.f.c.	free from chlorine	pkgs.	packages
bls.	bales	fib.	fiber	powd.	powdered
bots.	bottles	f.o.b.	free on board	precip.	precipitated
b.p.	boiling point	f.p.a.	free of prussic acid	prod.	producer
b.p.l.	bone phosphate of lime	frt.	freight	pt.	point
b.r.	boiling range	gal.	gallon	pulv.	pulverized
bxs.	boxes	gran.	granular	purif.	purified
C.	centigrade	grd.	ground	redist.	redistilled
cbys.	carboys	I.&a.	iron and aluminum	refd.	refined
CD	completely denatured	i.b.p.	initial boiling point	refy.	refinery
c.i.f.	cost, insurance, freight	imp.	imported	reg.	regular
		incl.	included	resub.	resublimed
cks.	casks	indust.	industrial	ret.	returnable
c.l.	carlots	kgs.	kegs	SD	specially denatured
cns.	cans	l-	laevo	s.d.	single distilled
coml.	commercial	lacq.	lacquer	S. E.	southeast
conc.	concentrated	lb.	pound	sec.	secondary
CP	chemically pure	l.c.l.	less than carlots	secs.	seconds
		l.t.l.	less truckload	s.g.	specific gravity
cps.	centipoises	liq.	liquid	ship't	shipment
cryst.	crystal	mfrs.	manufacturers	soln.	solution
cs.	cases	m-	meta	s.u.	standard unit
ctns.	cartons	m.a.p.	mixed aniline point	syn.	synthetic
cyls.	cylinders	min.	minimum	tanks.	railroad tankcars
d-	dextro	m.p.	melting point	tech.	technical
dbl.	double	N-	nitrogen	tert-	tertiary
denat.	denatured	n-	normal	t.l.	truck loads
dest-dist.	destructive-distilled	nat.	natural	t.w.	tank wagons
		neut.	neutral	USP	U. S. Pharmacopoeia
di-dist.	dextro-laevo distilled	NF	National Formulary	vis.	viscosity
				VM&P	varnish makers & painters
				w. w.	west
				W.	warehouse
				whse.	water-white

A unit-ton is 2,000 pounds of 1 percent of the basic constituent or other standard of the material. The percentage figure of the basic constituent multiplied by the price figure shown gives the price of 2,000 pounds of the material.

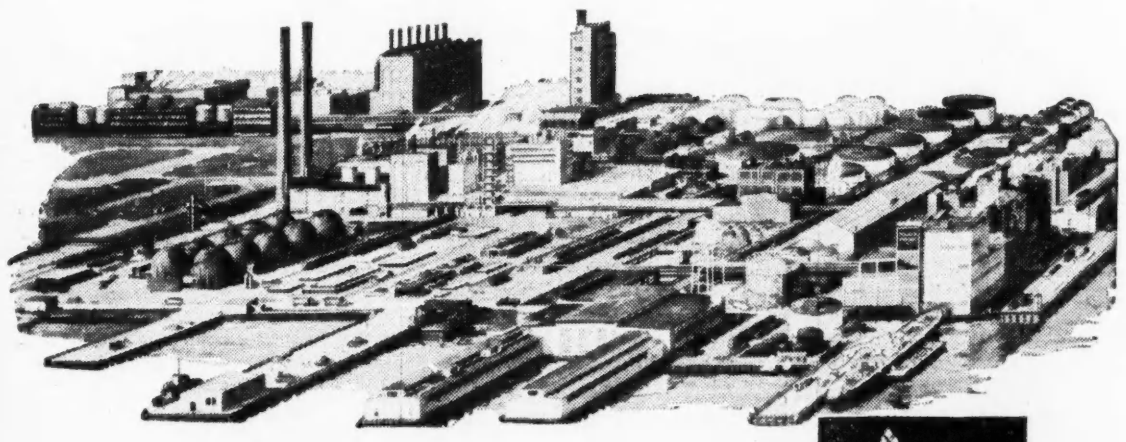
Acid, Lactic, 44%—Alcohol, Denat., SD3A

Acid, lactic, 44%, bbls., c.l., works. 100 lbs. 11.45 - 11.95
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 11.85 - 12.35
USP, 85%, cbys. lb. .85 - .88
Laurent's, bbls. lb. .60 - —
Lauric, dms lb. .35½- .37½
Linseed oil, dist., dms lb. .1865- —
w.w., dms lb. .2165- —
Maleic, cryst., powd., dms lb. .37 - .38
Malic, tech., dms lb. .50 - —
Mandelic, NF, dms., 1,000-lb. lots lb. 2.35 - —
smaller lots lb. 2.40 - 2.50
Metanilic, dms., works lb. .57 - 75
Methacrylic, glacial, 98%, dms., truckloads, works lb. .54½- —
smaller lots, works lb. .55 - —
Molybdic, 85-92%, dms., works lb. 1.35 - —
Monochloroacetic, purif. (see Acid, Chloroacetic mono-).
Muriatic (see Acid, hydrochloric).
Myristic, dms lb. .28 - 29¾
1-Naphthol-4-sulfonic (see Acid, Neville and Winthers).
1-Naphthol-5-sulfonic (see Acid, L).
1-Naphthol-5-sulfonic, 8-amino (see Acid, S)
1-Naphthol-3,6-disulfonic, 8-amino (see Acid, H).
2-Naphthol-6,8-disulfonic (see Acid, Gamma).
5-Naphthol-7-sulfonic, 2-amino (see Acid, J).
Naphtholsulfonic, mixed (see Acid, Cleve's).
1-Naphthylamine-5-sulfonic (see Acid, Laurent's).
2-Naphthylamine-4,8-disulfonic (see Acid, Casselia).
2-Naphthylamine-6-sulfonic (see Acid, Broenner's).
2-Naphthylamine-7-sulfonic (see Acid, F).
2-Naphthylamine-1-sulfonic (see Acid, Tobias).
Neville and Winther's, dms., frt. alld lb. 1.20 - —

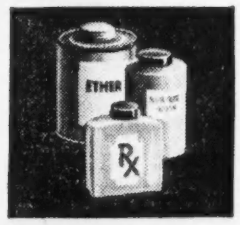
Acid, nicotinic, USP, dms., dlvd lb. 8.00 - 8.30
Amide, USP (see Nicotinamide).
Nitric, 36° Be, cbys., c.l., works, E 100 lbs. 5.75 - —
l.c.l., works, E 100 lbs. 6.05 - 6.85
38° Be, cbys., c.l., works, E. 100 lbs. 6.25 - —
l.c.l., works, E 100 lbs. 6.55 - 7.35
40° Be, cbys., c.l., works, E. 100 lbs. 6.75 - —
l.c.l., works, E 100 lbs. 7.05 - 7.85
42° Be, cbys., c.l., works, E. 100 lbs. 7.25 - —
l.c.l., works, E 100 lbs. 7.55 - 8.35
58.5 to 68% HNO_3, tanks, works, 100% basis 100 lbs. 3.90 - —
94½ to 95½% HNO_3, tanks, works, 100% basis 100 lbs. 4.90 - —
CP, NF, consumer, cbys., extra c.l., works lb. .13½- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .11¼- .11¾
5-pt. bots., extra, cs., c.l., same basis lb. .17½- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .14¾- .20¾
p-Nitrobenzoic, dms., c.l., works lb. .72 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .73 - —
Oleic, s.d., dms lb. .18½- .20½
tanks lb. .16½- —
dbl. dist. (white), dms lb. .21 - .23
tanks lb. .1900- —
Oleum (see Acid, sulfuric, fuming).
Orthochlorobenzoic (see Acid, o-Chlorobenzoic).
Orthocresotinic (see Acid, 2,3-Creosotic).
Oxalic, bbls., c.l., works lb. .16½- —
10,000-lb. lots, works lb. .16¾- —
smaller lots, works lb. .17¾- —
b-Oxynaphthoic, bbls., works lb. 1.14 - 1.17
Palm, dist., dms lb. .14¾- .16¾
tanks lb. .12¾- —

Acid, para-aminobenzoic (see Acid, p-Aminobenzoic).
Para-aminosalicylic (see Acid, p-Aminosalicylic).
Parachlorobenzoic (see Acid, p-Chlorobenzoic)
Paramethylphenylcinchonic (see Neocinchophen)
Paranitrobenzoic (see Acid, p-Nitrobenzoic)
Paratoluidinmetasulfonic (see Acid, p-Toluidine m-sulfonic)
Phenylacetic, pure, cryst, cns. lb. .75 - 1.70
Phenylcinchoninic (see Cinchophen).
Phenylglycolic (see mandelic).
Phosphoric, food grade, 75% cbys., c.l., frt. alld. E. 100 lbs. 6.75 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 7.00 - 8.00
tanks, works 100 lbs. 5.35 - —
80% cbys., c.l., frt. alld. 100 lbs. 7.60 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 7.85 - 9.10
NF, 85% cbys., c.l., works lb. .0825- —
l.c.l., works lb. .0850- .0975
tanks, works lb. .0640- —
Picric, NF, bbls lb. .60 - —
tech., bbls lb. .34 - .35
Propionic, syn., pure, dms., c.l., works lb. .21 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .22 - —
tanks, works lb. .19 - —
Pyrogallic, NF, (see Pyrogallol).
tech., bbls lb. 2.76 - 2.99
Ricinoleic (see Acid, castor oil, split).
S., bbls., works lb. 3.25 - —
Salicylic, crude, fib. dms., c.l. lb. .35 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .36 - —
sublimed, tech., fib. dms., c.l. lb. .37 - —
l.c.l. lb. .41 - —
USP, cryst., fib. dms lb. .48 - —
powd., fib dms lb. .55 - —
Sebacic, purif., dms., c.l., works lb. .59 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .61 - .65
Soybean oil, dbl. dist., dms lb. .18¼- .20¼
tanks lb. .16¼- —
s.d., dms lb. .16¾- .18¾
tanks lb. .14¾- —

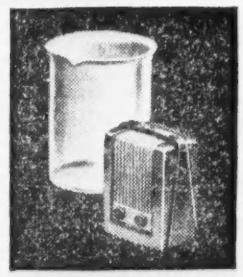
Acid, stearic, dbl. pressed, bgs. lb. .15¼- .17¼
single pressed, bgs lb. .14¾- .16¾
triple pressed, bgs lb. .17½- .19½
Succinic, purif., cryst., bbls., works lb. .62 - .75
Sulfanilic, tech., dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .19 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .21 - —
Sulfuric, 60° Be, cbys., c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.00 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.45 - —
tanks, works ton 18.60 - —
66° Be, cbys., c.l., works. 100 lbs. 2.25 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.53 - 3.35
tanks, works ton 22.35 - —
98%, tanks, works ton 23.50 - —
99-100%, tanks, works ton 23.95 - —
CP, NF, consumers, cbys., extra, c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .09¾- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .11¼- .11¾
5-pt. bots., extra cs., c.l., works, frt. alld lb. .13¼- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .14¾- .20¾
fuming (oleum), 20%, tanks, works. ton 25.00 - —
40%, tanks, works ton 29.00 - —
65% tanks, works ton 39.50 - —
Tallow, dist., dms lb. .15¼- .17¼
hydrogenated, dms lb. .14¼- .16¼
Tannic, NF, fluffy, bbls., 1,000-lb. lots lb. 2.05 - —
smaller lots lb. 2.06 - 2.10
powd., bbls., 1,000-lb. lots lb. 1.95 - —
smaller lots lb. 1.96 - 2.01
tech., dms. lb. .95 - —
Tartaric, USP, dom., 230 or 250-lb. dms., c.l. lb. .47 - —
10,000-lb. lots, 1 shipt lb. .47½- —
smaller lots lb. .48 - —
100-lb. dms. lb. .49 - —
Thioglycolic, refd., cbys., 100% basis lb. 1.33 - 1.35
Tobias, bbls., frt. alld lb. .77 - —
Toluenesulfonic, dms., c.l., works, lb. .16 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .17½- —
p-Toluene sulfonic, monohydrate, dms., c.l., or t.l lb. .90 - —
125 lbs. to t.l lb. 1.00 - —
p-Toluidine-m-sulfonic, bbls., works lb. .92 - 1.04
Trichloroacetic, bots. lb. 2.00 - 2.50
Trichlorophenoxyacetic (see 2,4,5-T).
Tungstic, tech., kgs., works lb. 4.25 - —
Undecylenic, dms lb. 1.40 - —
Aconite root, bls lb. .50 - .55
Acrolein, tech., dms., c.l., works lb. .47 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .47½- —
tanks, works lb. .46 - —
Acrylonitrile, dms., c.l., t.l., works, lb. .30 - —
l.c.l., l.t.l., works lb. .31 - —
tanks, works lb. .27 - —
ACTH, cryst., bulk, 1,000 units/gram, bots gram 15.00 - —
Adeps lanae (see Lanolin).
Adrenocorticotropic hormone (see ACTH).
Agar, USP, Kobe No. 1, strip, bls. lb. 3.00 - 3.25
powdered, 30 mesh, fib., dms lb. 3.40 - 3.50
dl-Alanine, dms., works lb. 8.50 - 11.00
Albumin, blood, dark (see Blood, dried, soluble).
light, dms., c.l. lb. .63 - 90
Egg, edible, flake, bbls lb. 1.90 - 1.92
powd., cryst., bbls lb. 1.94 - 1.96
tech., cryst., bbls lb. .70 - .85
Alcohol, allyl, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .32 - —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .33 - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .30 - —
Amyl, ex fusel oil (see Fusel oil, refd.)
ferment., refd., 128°-132°C., dms., l.c.l., dlvd lb. .43 - —
ACS grade, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .45 - —
ex-pentane, mixed, amyls, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .17 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .18 - —
tanks, frt. alld lb. .15 - —
primary, dms., c.l., frt. alld, lb. .19¼- —
l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .20¼- —
tanks, frt. alld lb. .17¼- —
sec-synthetic, dms., c.l., works, frt. alld lb. .18 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .19 - —
tanks, works lb. .16 - —
tert-synthetic, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E lb. .17 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld. E lb. .18 - —
tanks, frt. alld. E lb. .15 - —
1-pentanol, (syn. normal), dms., c.l., works lb. .42 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .43½- —
tanks, works lb. .40 - —
2-pentanol, dms., c.l., works lb. .65 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .70 - —
tanks, works lb. .60 - —
Benzyl, NF, dms lb. .64 - .79
tech., dms., dlvd lb. .47½- .49
n-Butyl, ferment., dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .15 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .16 - —
tanks, frt. alld lb. .13 - —
n-synthetic, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .15 - —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .16 - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .13 - —
sec-synthetic, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .13 - —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .14 - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .11 - —
tert-synthetic, dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .14 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .15 - —
tanks, frt. alld lb. .12 - —
Capryl, 95%, dms., c.l., works lb. .21½- —
l.c.l., works lb. .22½- .23¼
tanks, works lb. .19½- —
Cetyl, extra, bb. cns., 500-lb. lots or more lb. .73 - —
smaller lots lb. .80 - 1.15
NF, bb. cns., 140-lb. lots or more lb. .58 - .82
smaller lots lb. .59 - .82
Cinnamic, bots lb. 2.15 - 2.75
Decyl, mixed isomers, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .23 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .24 - —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .21 - —
normal (see 1-Decanol).
Denat., CD12, CD13, CD14, CD17, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies gal. .54½- —
l.c.l., same basis, gal. .59½- .65¼
tanks, dlvd. same basis, gal. .41½- —
Tankcar sales require written authorization by Alcohol and Tobacco Tax Div.
Proprietary solvent, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies gal. .56 - —
l.c.l., same basis gal. .61 - .67
tanks, same basis gal. .43 - —
Tankcar sales require written authorization by Alcohol and Tobacco Tax Div.
SD1, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies gal. .55½- —
l.c.l., same basis gal. .60½- .66¼
tanks, same basis gal. .42½- —
SD2B, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies gal. .54 - —
l.c.l., same basis gal. .59 - .65
tanks, same basis gal. .41 - —
SD3A, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies gal. .53 - —
l.c.l., same basis gal. .58 - .64
tanks, same basis gal. .40 - —



Put This Plant Behind Your Product



Here at Publicker, we maintain that users of our products can no more afford to take chances with quality than we can. Consequently, every drop in every gallon or tank car is exactly according to specifications—always. And Publicker's ultra-modern equipment and vast facilities account for outstanding service to a long list of satisfied customers. May we have the opportunity of meeting *your* requirements?



ETHYL ALCOHOL • BUTYL ALCOHOL, NORMAL
BUTYL ACETATE, NORMAL • ETHYL ACETATE
BUTADIENE • ACETALDEHYDE • ACETIC ACID GLACIAL
ACETONE C.P. • AMYL ACETATE
FUSEL OIL, REFINED • ISOAMYL ALCOHOL
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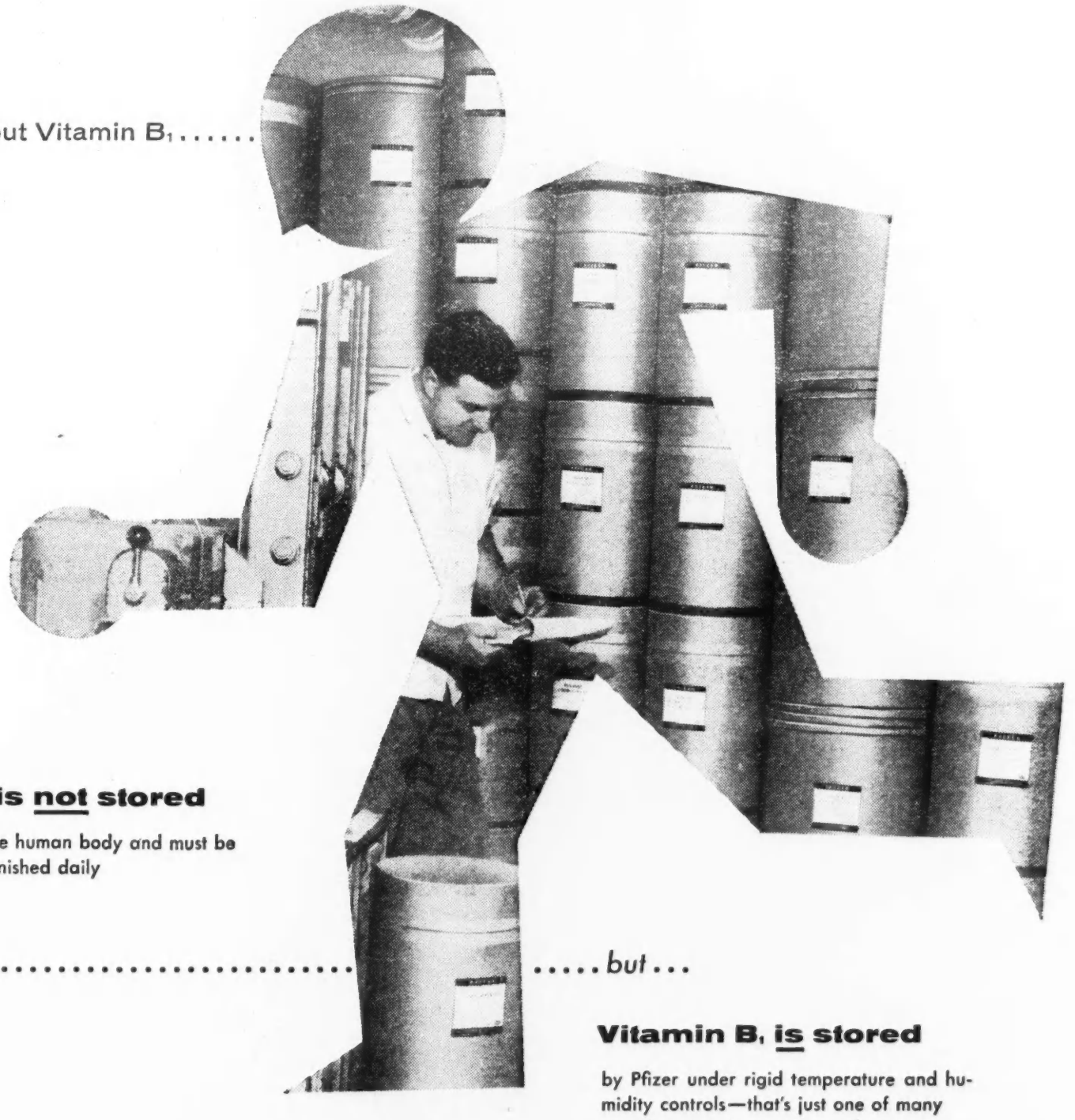
facts about Vitamin B_1.....



B_1 is <u>not</u> stored

by the human body and must be replenished daily

.....but...

Vitamin B_1 <u>is</u> stored

by Pfizer under rigid temperature and humidity controls—that's just one of many exacting steps in creating and protecting the *Pfizer* standard of vitamin quality to assure perfect results for you.

specify Pfizer for

THIAMINE HYDROCHLORIDE

AND THIAMINE MONONITRATE

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Alcohol, denat., SD23A—Ammonium Bicarbonate

Alcohol, denat., SD23A, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies gal. .55½- —
l.c.l. same basis gal. .60½- .66½
tanks, same basis gal. .42½- —
SD23H, dms., c.l., dlvd. E of Rockies gal. .56 — —
l.c.l. same basis gal. .61 - .67
tanks, same basis gal. .43 - —
SD29, dms., c.l., dlvd. E of Rockies gal. .54½- —
l.c.l. same basis gal. .59½- 65½
tanks, same basis gal. .41½- —
SD30, dms., c.l., dlvd. E of Rockies gal. .53 —
l.c.l. same basis gal. .58 .64
tanks, same basis gal. .40 —
SD35A, dms., c.l., dlvd. E of Rockies gal. .56 —
l.c.l. same basis gal. .61 .67
tanks, same basis gal. .43 —
SD40, dms., c.l., dlvd. E of Rockies gal. .54 —
l.c.l. same basis gal. .59 .65
tanks, same basis gal. .41 —

West coast dlvd. prices are the same as eastern prices, except in Idaho, Montana, Oregon and Washington, where a 5c. differential on tankcars is maintained.

Diacetone, acetone-free, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .14 - —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .15 - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .12 - —
tech., dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .13½- —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .14½- —
tanks, dlvd lb. .11½- —

Alcohol, ethyl, 190 pf., USP, tax paid, dms, c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies gal.20.48 - —
tanks, same basis gal.20.35 - —
tax free, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies gal. .53 —
l.c.l. same basis gal. .58 .64
tanks, same basis gal. .40 —
absolute, 200 pf. tax paid, dms., c.l., dlvd. E of Rockies, gal.21.58 - —
l.c.l. same basis gal.21.63 -21.69
tanks, same basis gal.21.45 —
2-Ethylbutyl, dms., c.l., works lb. .29½- —
l.c.l., works lb. .30 - —
tanks, works lb. .28 - —
2-Ethylhexyl, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .23¾- —
l.c.l. same basis lb. .24¾- —
tanks, same basis lb. .21¾- —
Furfuryl, cns., works lb. .29 - —
dms., c.l. Cedar Rapids, Ia lb. 21 - —
Newark, N. J lb. .21½- —
l.c.l. Cedar Rapids, Ia lb. .22 - —
Newark, N. J lb. .22½- —
tanks Memphis, Tenn lb. 184 - —
Hydroabietyl, tech., solid, Zone 1, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .27 - —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .27½- —
tanks, dlvd lb. .25 - —
Isoamyl, dms., c.l., works, frt. alld, E lb. .34 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .35 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .32 - —
Isobutyl, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .14 - —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .15 - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .12 - —
Iso-octyl, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .23 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. E lb. .24 - —
tanks, dlvd. E lb. .21 - —

Alcohol, isopropyl, refd., 91%, dms., c.l., dlvd gal. .48 - —
l.c.l., dlvd gal. .55 - —
tanks, dlvd gal. .35 - —
95%, c.l., dlvd gal. .50 - —
l.c.l., dlvd gal. .57 - —
tanks, dlvd gal. .37 - —
99%, dms., c.l., dlvd gal. .52 - —
l.c.l., dlvd gal. .59 - —
tanks, dlvd gal. .39 - —
Lauryl, bots lb. 2.00 - 2.50
Methyl (see Methanol).
Methylamyl (see Carbinol, methyl isobutyl).
Octyl perfumer's grade, bots lb. 1.75 - 3.25
tech. (see Octanol, normal).
2-Phenylethyl, extra, dms lb. 1.14 - 1.45
standard, dms. lb. 1.18 - 1.48
n-Propyl, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .12 - —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .13 - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .10 - —
Tetrahydrofurfuryl, cns., Cedar Rapids, Iowa lb. .54 - —
dms, c.l., Niagara Falls, N. Y. lb. .44½- —
l.c.l., Newark, N. J., Cedar Rapids, Ia lb. .47 - —
tanks, Niagara Falls, N. Y lb. .43 - —
indust. grade, dms., c.l., Niagara Falls, N. Y lb. .305 - —
l.c.l., Newark, N. J., Cedar Rapids, Ia lb. .33 - —
tanks, Niagara Falls, N. Y. lb. .29 - —
Trideecyl, mixed isomers, dms., dlvd lb. .26 - —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .27 - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .24 - —
Wood (see Methanol).
Aldol, 95%, dms., works lb. .23 - —
denaturing grade, dms gal. 2.15 - —
Aldrin, tech., fib, dms., c.l., t.l., dlvd lb. .80 - —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .85 - —

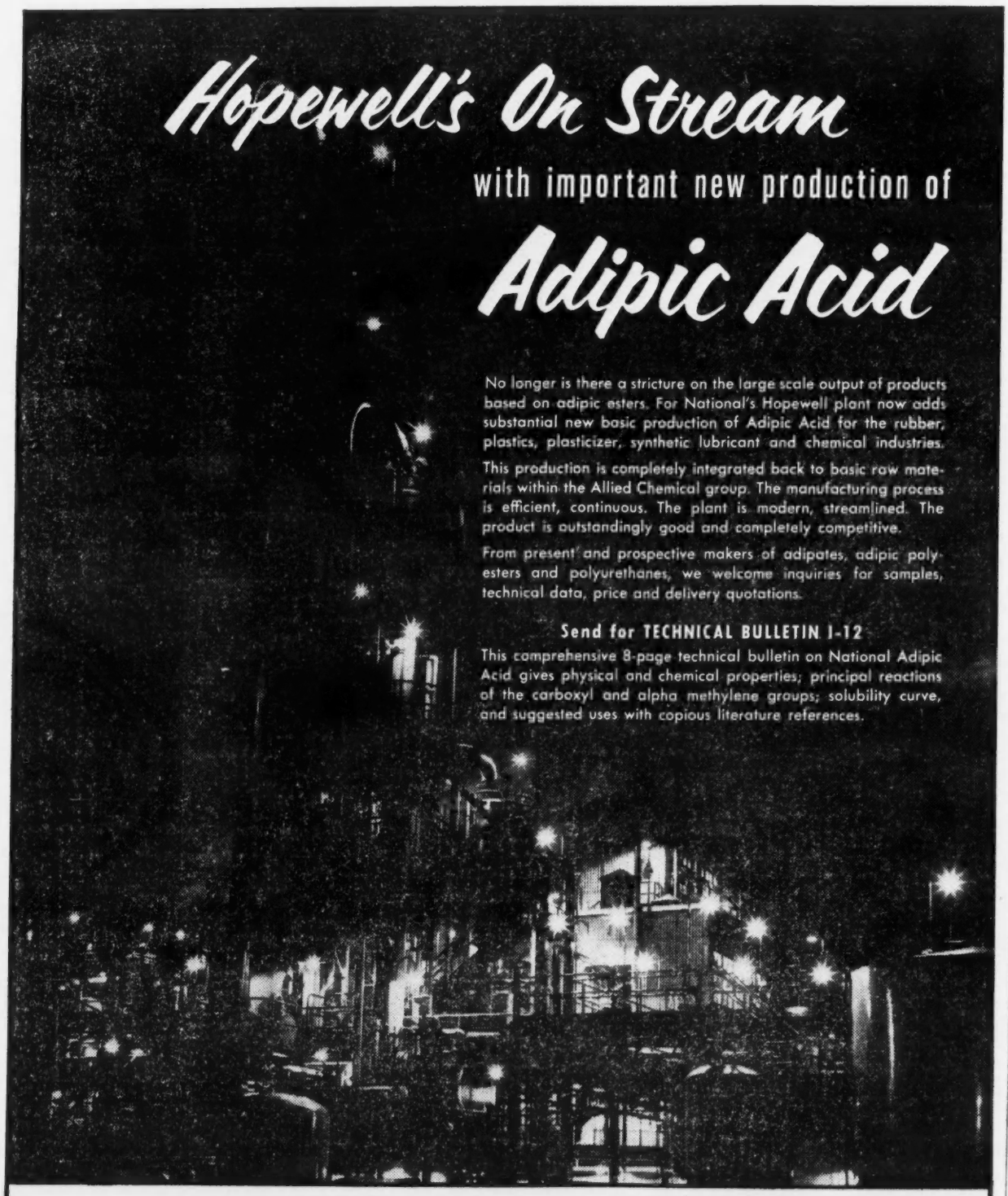
Aletris root, bgs. lb. 1.75 - 1.85
Algin (see Sodium alginate).
Allethrin, 90%, dms, frt. alld lb.28.80 -28.90
soln., 20%, dms., 200-2,000 lb. lots, frt. alld lb. 6.50 - 6.55
2½%, dms., frt. alld lb. .93 - 1.00
Allspice (see Pimento).
Allyl bromide, cbys., works lb. 1.35 - 1.40
Chloride, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .17 - —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .18 - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .15 - —
Starch, solid, dms., works lb. .52¾- .54¾
solution, 40% toluol-butanol, dms., works lb. .25½- .26¼
Aloe, Cape, cs lb. .45 - .48
powd., cs lb. .50 - —
Curacao, kgs lb. .50 - .55
Aloin, USP, bbls., dms., kgs lb. 3.75 - 3.82
Alphanaphthol (see a-Naphthol).
Alphanaphthylamine (see a-Naphthylamine).
Alphanitronaphthalene (see a-Nitronaphthalene).
Alphapicoline (see a-Picoline).
Alphaterpineol (see a-Terpineol).
Alphatocopherol (see a-Tocopherol).
Alum, ammonium, gran., bgs., works 100 lbs 4.30 - —
lump, dms., works 100 lbs 5.05 - —
powd., dms., works 100 lbs 5.20 - —
USP, burnt, dms lb. .20 .21
hydrous, dms. lb. .07¾ .08
Potassium, gran., bgs., works, 100 lbs. 4.55 - —
lump, dms., works 100 lbs 5.30 - —
powd., dms., works 100 lbs 5.45 - —
USP, burnt, dms lb. .20 .21
hydrous, dms lb. .07¾- .08
Potash-chrome, dms lb. .17 - —
Sodium, dms., c.l., works 100 lbs 4.60 - —
l.c.l. works 100 lbs 5.00 - —
Alumina, calcined, bgs., c.l., works, lb. .0425- —
l.c.l., works lb. .045 - .055
Aluminum acetate, basic soln., 24%, bbls., l.c.l., works lb. .14 —
Chloride, coml., anhyd., dms., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .15½- —
l.c.l. works, frt. equald, lb. .16 - —
cryst., dms., c.l., works lb. .1450- —
l.c.l., works lb. .1500- —
soln. 32°, cbys., c.l., works lb. .0445- —
l.c.l., works lb. .0520- .1293
tanks, works 100 lbs. 3.45 - —
NF, gran., dms., works lb. .29 - .30
Fluoride, tech., anhyd., bgs., c.l., works lb. .15¾- —
l.c.l., works lb. .16¾- .18¾
Aluminum fluoride in fib. dms. 0.35c. per lb. higher.
Formate, basic soln., c.l., dms., works lb. .12 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .12½- —
Hydrate, heavy bgs., c.l., frt. equald lb. .0295- —
2,000-20,000 lb. lots, same basis lb. .042 - —
bulk, same basis lb. .027 - —
light, bgs., dlvd lb. .18 - —
Hydroxide, gel, pharmaceutical, 14-15%, Al_2O_3, fib. dms., works lb. .22 - —
contract, works lb. .21 - —
9-9½% Al_2O_3, fib. dms., works lb. .19 - —
contract, works lb. .18 - —
dried, USP, XIV, fib. dms., works lb. .82½- —
contract, works lb. 79½- —
tech., powder (see Aluminum hydrate).
Metal, 99%+, ingots, 10,000-lb. lots, frt. alld lb. .2440- —
pigs, 10,000-lb. lots, frt. alld. lb. .2250- —
Oxide, amorphous (see Alumina, calcined).
Paste, lining, extra-fine, dms lb. .65½- —
standard grade, dms. lb. .45½- —
Powder, lining, extra, fine, dms. lb. 1.05½- —
standard grade, dms lb. .75 - —

Aluminum powder and paste prices are f.o.b. shipping point. Add 1c. per lb. for 100-lb. dm., 1½c. per lb. for 50-lb. dm., 3c. per lb. for 10-lb. can and 5c. to 12c. per lb. for smaller containers. Deduct 1c. per lb. for single shipment of 400 to 1,499 lbs., 2c. for 1,500 to 4,999 lbs., 3c. for 5,000 to 29,999 lbs. and 4c. for 30,000 lbs. or more. Where destination is within the continental U. S. a deduction equivalent to the lowest available common carrier transportation rate will be made from seller's invoice on orders of 200 lbs. or over.

Resinate, precip., 2.1% Al, dms., frt. alld lb. .30½- —
Stearate, dibasic, etns., c.l. lb. .37 - —
l.c.l. lb. .38 - .42
monobasic, etns., c.l. lb. .37 - —
l.c.l. lb. .38 - .42
tribasic, etns., c.l. lb. .37 - —
l.c.l. lb. .38 - .42
Sulfate, coml., bulk, c.l., works, 100 lbs. 1.83 - —
grd., bgs., c.l., works ton.37.00 - —
lump, bgs., c.l., works ton.40.00 - —
iron-free, bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald 100 lbs. 3.55 - —
l.c.l., works, frt. equald, 100 lbs. 3.93 - —

Prices $1 per ton higher in the south.

USP, gran., dms., works lb. .16 - .18
powd., dms., works lb. .36 - .37
Trihydrate, heavy (see Aluminum hydrate, heavy).
Ambregris, gray, bots oz. 8.00 -10.00
Aminoazotoluene, base, bbls., 100% basis lb. 1.03 - 1.18
o-Aminobiphenyl, dms., c.l., works lb. .32½- —
l.c.l., works lb. .33 - —
tanks, works lb. .31 - —
Aminoethyl ethanolamine, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .46½- —
l.c.l. dlvd. lb. .45 - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .45 - —
2-Amino-2-methyl-1-propanol, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .44 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .45 - —
tanks, frt. alld. lb. .42 - —
m-Aminophenol, dist., dms., ton lots. lb. 2.05 - —
smaller lots lb. 2.50 - —
p-Aminophenol, dms., frt. alld lb. .97 - .98
Aminophylline, USP, 100-lb. dms. lb. 3.55 - —
Ammonia, anhyd. fertilizer, tanks, works, frt. equald ton.85.00 - —
refrigeration, tanks, works, frt. equald ton.87.50 - —
aqueous (29.4% NH_3), dms., c.l., dlvd. Metropolitan area 100 lbs. 3.60 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 4.00 - —
tanks, works, anhyd. basis, ton.88.00 - —
Ammoniacal liquor (see Ammonia, aqueous).
Ammoniac, sal, gray, bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald 100 lbs. 8.25 - —
l.c.l., same basis 100 lbs. 8.65 -11.15
white, gran. (see Ammonium chloride, tech.).
Ammonium acetate, purif., dms lb. .38 - —
Benzoate, USP, dms., kgs., 4,000-lb. lots, frt. alld lb. .80 - —
smaller lots, frt. alld lb. .81 - 1.08
Biborate, gran., dms., c.l., works, ton.319.50 - —
ton lots, ex whse ton.395.00 - —
smaller lots, ex whse ton.400.00 - —
Bicarbonate, dom., dms., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 6.50 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 8.00 - —
imp., dms., l.c.l. lb. .07¼- .08¼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Adipic Acid
No longer is there a stricture on the large scale output of products based on adipic esters. For National's Hopewell plant now adds substantial new basic production of Adipic Acid for the rubber, plastics, plasticizer, synthetic lubricant and chemical industries.
This production is completely integrated back to basic raw materials within the Allied Chemical group. The manufacturing process is efficient, continuous. The plant is modern, streamlined. The product is outstandingly good and completely competitive.
From present and prospective makers of adipates, adipic polyesters and polyurethanes, we welcome inquiries for samples, technical data, price and delivery quotations.
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This comprehensive 8-page technical bulletin on National Adipic Acid gives physical and chemical properties; principal reactions of the carboxyl and alpha methylene groups; solubility curve, and suggested uses with copious literature references.
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40 RECTOR STREET, NEW YORK 6, N. Y.
Boston Providence Los Angeles San Francisco Portland, Ore. Greensboro Chattanooga
Philadelphia Charlotte Richmond Atlanta Chicago Columbus, Ga. New Orleans Toronto
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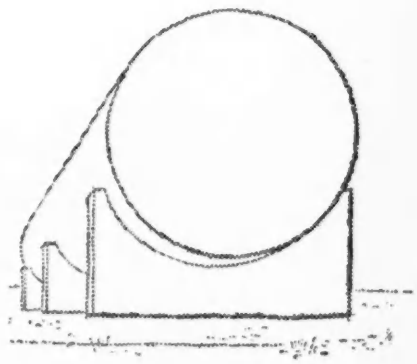
Ammonium bichromate, dms., works, lb. .42 - .43
Bifluoride, dms., dlvd ..... lb. .2145- .2245
Bromide, NF, gran., bbls ..... lb. .40 - —
Powdered ammonium bromide 10c. per lb. higher.
Carbonate, USP, lump, dms ... lb. .16 - —
Chloride, tech., white, gran., fines, bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 5.25 - —
l.c.l., works ..... 100 lbs. 7.00 - —
USP, gran., bbls., dms ..... lb. .17¼- —
Citrate, dibasic, bbls ..... lb. .77 - —
Spanish, bgs. ..... lb. .29 - .30
Dichromate (see Ammonium bichromate).
Fluoride (see Ammonium bifluoride).
Hydroxide (see Ammonia aqueous).
Hypophosphite, NF, dms ..... lb. 3.07 - —
Iodine, NF, dms., bots ..... lb. 4.26 - 4.38
Linoleate, 80%, dms., works lb. .50 - .55
Nitrate, dom., fertilizer grade, 33.5% N., bgs., western, works, frt. equald ton. 68.00 - —
with dolomite, 20.5% N., bgs., Hopewell, Va ton. 51.00 - —
imp., Canadian, 33.5% N, eastern, bgs., c.l., ship't point, frt. equald to $8 per ton. ton. 70.00 - —
western, bgs. c.l. f.o.b. cars, Los Angeles. ton. 82.84 - —
Oxalate, fine gran., dms lb .26½- .31
Pentaborate, gran., bgs., c.l., works ton. 187.50 - —
ton lots, ex whse .... ton. 271.50 - —
smaller lots, ex whse ... ton. 276.50 - —
Ammonium pentaborate powder $10 per ton higher.
Persulfate, kgs ..... lb. .38 - .47½
Phosphate, coml., bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .09 - —
l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .0935- —
dibasic, NF, V bbls., dms. lb. .46 - —
tech., bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .09 - —
l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .0935- —
Salicylate, NF, dms., kgs ..... lb. 1.62 1.64
Silicofluoride, dms., works ... lb. .11¾- .13¼
Sulfamate, bgs., c.l., t.l., works. lb. .18 - —
l.c.l., works ..... lb. .22 - —
Sulfate coke-oven, bulk, producing ovens, base price ton. 42.00 -45.00
syn., bulk, c.l., works ..... ton. 42.00 -46.00
purif., dms., works ..... lb. .09 - .09½
Sulfide, liq., 40-44%, dms., c.l., frt. equald., 100% basis. ton. 240.00 - —
l.c.l., works, 100% basis. ton. 300.00 - —
tanks frt alld., 100% basis ton 180.00 - —
Sulfocyanide, tech. (see Ammonium thiocyanate).
Thiocyanate, tech., dms., c.l., works lb. .20 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .22 - .28
Thioglycollate, coml., cbys., 100% basis lb. 1.33 - 1.33
highly purif., cbys., 100% basis. lb. 1.70 1.96
Thiosulfate, cryst., photo grade, fib, dms., frt. alld ... lb. .65 - —
60% soln. dms., c.l., works lb. .06½- —
d-Amphetamine hydrochloride dibasic, bots. lb. 28.00 - —
dl, dms ..... lb. 6.00 - —
d-monobasic, bots ..... lb. 28.00 - —
d-Phosphate, dibasic, bots ..... lb. 28.00 - —
dl, dms ..... lb. 6.00 - —
d-Sulfate, dms ..... lb. 28.00 - —
dl, dms ..... lb. 6.00 - —
Amyl acetate, ex fusel oil, tech., dms., c.l., frt. alld. E. of Rockies lb. .22 - —
l.c.l., same basis .... lb. .23 - —
tanks, same basis .... lb. .20 - —
syn., oxo process, dms., c.l., dlvd ..... lb. .19¼- —
l.c.l., dlvd ..... lb. .20¼- —
tanks, dlvd ..... lb. .17¼- —
ex pentane, reg., dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .17 - —
l.c.l., dlvd ..... lb. .18 - —
tanks, dlvd ..... lb. .15 - —
tech., dms., c.l., dlvd ... lb. .15 - —
l.c.l., dlvd ..... lb. .16 - —
tanks, dlvd ..... lb. .13 - —
Alcohol (see Alcohol, amyl).
n-Butyrate, dms ..... lb. .90 - 1.25
Cinnamic, aldehyde, dms ..... lb. 1.75 - 2.20
Nitrite, USP, bots ..... lb. 1.75 - 1.83
Salicylate, cns., dms ..... lb. .74 - 1.05
o-tert-Amyl phenol, dms., c.l., works. lb. .48 - —
l.c.l., works ..... lb. .49 - —
tanks, works ..... lb. .46 - —
p-tert-Amyl phenol, dms., c.l., works. lb. .25¾- —
l.c.l., works ..... lb. .26¾- —
tanks, works ..... lb. .24¾- —
Anethole, NF, cns., dms ..... lb. 1.85 - —
tech., dms ..... lb. 1.10 - —
Angelica root, dom., bls ..... lb. .60 - .70
Aniline oil, dms., c.l., works, frt. alld lb. .21 - —
l.c.l., works, frt. alld lb. .22 - —
tanks, works, frt. alld lb. .20 - —
Salt, dms., c.l., truckloads, 20,000 lbs., min., frt. alld. lb. .31 - —
l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .33 - —
Anise seed, Mexican, bgs ..... lb. No prices.
Spanish, bgs. ..... lb. .28 - .29
Anisic aldehyde, bots., dms ..... lb. 1.80 - 2.70
o-Anisidine, dms., works ..... lb. .88 - —
p-Anisidine, dms., works ..... lb. .97 - —
Annatto seed, whole, bgs ..... lb. .24 - —
powd., dms. ..... lb. .28 - —
Anthracene, 90-95%, bbls., ton-lots, works lb. .70 - —
smaller lots, works lb. .95 - —
Anthraquinone, 99.5%, bbls., c.l., frt. alld lb. .83 - —
l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .86 - —
electrical grade, bbls., l.c.l., same basis lb. .91 - —
Antimony butter (see Antimony trichloride).
Metal, bulk, c.l., mines ..... lb. .33 - —
cs., c.l., mines ..... lb. .33½- —
Oxide, bgs., c.l., frt. alld ..... lb. .29 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld ..... lb. .30¼- —
Sulfide, approx. 65%, bgs., dlvd. lb. .23 - .26
Trichloride, anhyd., solid, pails, c.l., works lb. .41 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .45 - —
Antimony-potassium tartrate, tech., powd., dms lb. .65½- .70½
USP, powd., dms ..... lb. .70½- .71½
Antipyrine, NF, 200-lb. bbls ..... lb. 3.50 - —
Apomorphine hydrochloride, USP, bots oz. 23.40 -23.90
Areca nuts, powd., bbls ..... lb. .15 - .16
Arecoline hydrobromide, NF, bots., tins oz. 4.50 - 6.00
l-Arginine monohydrochloride, dms. 1 kilo lots kilo. 74.00 -83.00
Arnica flowers (true montana), bls. lb. 3.00 Nom.
Arsenic metal, lump, bbls., ex whse. lb. .54 - —
Trioxide, USP, dms ..... lb. .48 - —
White, powd., bbls., c.l., dlvd lb. .05½- —
l.c.l., dlvd ..... lb. .06½- .07½
Asafetida, cs ..... lb. .36 - .39
powd., bbls., dms ..... lb. .50 - .53
Asbestine (see Talc, fibrous, N. Y.)

Asbestos, Canadian, crude, No. 1, c.l. (20 tons), mines ton. 1,300.00 —
No. 2, c.l. (20 tons), mines ton. 675.00 - —
Run-of-mine, c.l. (20 tons) ... mines ton. 556.00 - —
3K, c.l. (20 tons), mines ton. 436.00 - —
3R, c.l. (20 tons), mines ton. 371.00 - —
3T, c.l. (20 tons), mines ton. 348.00 - —
3Z, c.l., (20 tons), mines ton. 321.00 - —
4K, c.l. (20 tons), mines ton. 173.00 - —
4M, c.l. (20 tons), mines ton. 173.00 - —
4T, c.l. (20 tons) mines ton. 156.00 - —
4Z, c.l. (20 tons), mines ton. 156.00 - —
5D, c.l. (20 tons), mines ton. 122.50 - —
5K, c.l. (20 tons), mines ton. 122.50 - —
5M, c.l. (20 tons), mines ton. 116.50 - —
5R, c.l. (20 tons) mines ton. 110.00 - —
6D, c.l. (30 tons), mines ton. 78.00 - —
7D, c.l. (30 tons), mines ton. 68.50 - —
7F, c.l. (30 tons), mines ton. 65.00 - —
7H, c.l. (30 tons), mines ton. 55.00 - —
7K, c.l. (30 tons) mines ton. 46.00 - —
7M, c.l., (30 tons), mines ton. 40.00 - —
7R, c.l. (30 tons), mines ton. 39.00 - —
7RF c.l. (30 tons), mines ton. 40.00 - —
7T, c.l. (30 tons), mines ton. 37.00 - —
7TF c.l. (30 tons) mines ton. 40.00 - —
8S, c.l., (30 tons), mines ton. 27.00 - —
Asbestos c.l. prices are in U. S. funds, l.c.l. lots $4 per ton higher.
Asphalt, gilsonite, black jet, bgs., c.l., mines ton. 37.00 - —
select, 350° F. fusing pt., bgs., c.l., mines ton. 38.00 - —
270°-295°F., fusing pt., bgs., c.l., mines ton. 37.00 - —
seconds, 300°-390°F. fusing pt., bgs., c.l., mines ton. 32.00 - —
Manjak, No. 10, crude, dms., works lb. .06¼- —
Petroleum, cut-back, tanks, tankwagon, refy gal. .09 - —
emulsion, tanks, tankwagon, refy. gal. .09½- —
Asphalt, petroleum, steam-refd., 50-80 penetration, tanks, tankwagon, refy ton. 21.00 - —
85-300 penetration, tanks, tankwagon, refy ton. 20.00 - —
Aspirin, (see Acid acetylsalicylic).
Atropine, USP, bots ..... oz. 6.25 - 6.75
Sulfate, USP, bots ..... oz. 4.00 - 4.20

B

Bacitracin, bulk, 1,000,000,000 or more units 50,000 units. .70 - —
less than 1,000,000,000 units. 50,000 units. .75 - —
Balm of Gilead buds, dried, bgs lb. 1.35 - 1.45
Barberry root bark, bgs ..... lb. .28 - .30
Barbital, USP, 100-lb. dms ..... lb. 4.50 - —
Sodium, USP, dms ..... lb. 4.75 - 4.77
Barium carbonate, precip., bgs., c.l., works ton. 100.00 - —
smaller lots, works ton. 110.00 - —
Chlorate, kgs., works ..... lb. .32 - .36
Chloride, anhyd., bgs., c.l., works. ton. 165.00 - —
l.c.l., works ..... ton. 175.00 - —
NF, cryst., dms ..... lb. .20 - —
tech., cryst., dms., c.l., works. 100 lbs. 6.50 - —
l.c.l., works ..... 100 lbs. 7.00 - —
Chromate, bgs., frt. equald lb. .35 - —
Dioxide (see Barium peroxide).
Hydrate, cryst., bgs ..... ton. 190.00 - —
Monoxide (see Oxide).
Nitrate, bbls., c.l., works ..... lb. .12½- —
l.c.l., works ..... lb. .14 - —
Barium oxide, grd., dms., frt. equald. ton. 255.00 - —
l.c.l., works ..... ton. 265.00 - —
Peroxide, dms., works ..... lb. .16 - —
Stearate, ctns., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .39 - —
l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .40 - .44
Sulfate, tech. (see Barytes and Blanc fixe).
X-ray, dms ..... lb. .15 - .15½
Sulfide, dms., c.l., works ton. 85.00 - —
l.c.l., works ..... ton. 95.00 - —
Barytes, Southern, off-color, bgs., mines ton. 25.00 - —
95-75%, bgs., mines ton. 25.00 - —
water-grd., paper bgs., c.l., E. St. Louis ton. 45.00 - —
ex-whse, N. Y ..... ton. 65.10 - —
Bauxite, bulk, mines ..... ton. 6.75 -10.00
Bay leaves (see Laurel leaves).
Belladonna leaf, bls ..... lb. .35 - .37
root, bls ..... lb. .45 - .50
Bentonite, dom., 200 mesh, bgs., c.l., mines ton. 14.00 - —
imp. Italian, white, high gel., bgs., 5-ton lots, ex whse ton. 80.60 - —
1 ton-lots, ex whse ton. 83.10 - —
tow gel., bgs., 5-ton lots, ex whse ton. 78.95 - —
1-ton lots, ex whse ton. 81.45 - —
Benzal chloride, cbys., works ... lb. .22 - .23½
Benzaldehyde, NF, dms ..... lb. .74 - 1.03
tech., cbys., t.l., dms ..... lb. .43 - —
smaller lots ..... lb. .44 - —
Benzene (See Benzol).
Hexachloride, 25% and 99% gamma isomer (see Lindane).
tech., high gamma, bgs., c.l., dlvd., gamma unit-lb. .0073- —
l.c.l., works, gamma unit-lb. .009 - —

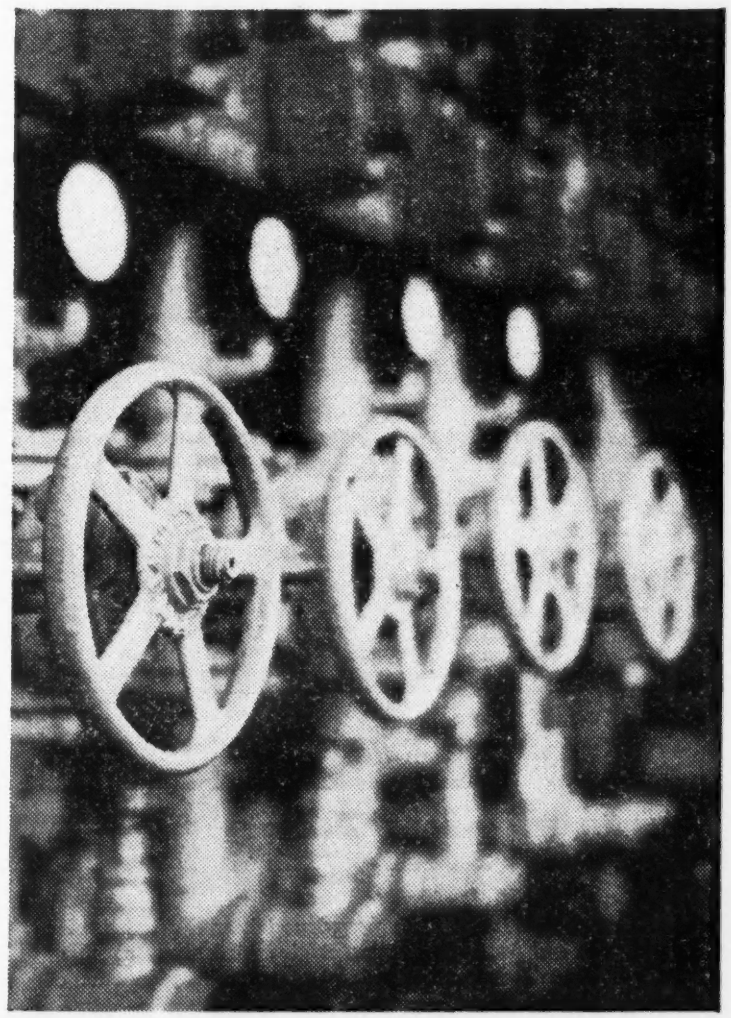


acetaldehyde—
pharmaceutical raw material
denaturant
chemical intermediate

crotonaldehyde—
denaturant
chemical intermediate
specialty solvent

n-butyraldehyde—
chemical intermediate
plastic intermediate
pharmaceutical intermediate

isobutyraldehyde—
pharmaceutical intermediate
resin raw material
chemical raw material



Eastman

aldehydes

For samples and information about Eastman aldehydes and other Eastman industrial chemicals, call our nearest sales office or write to Eastman Chemical Products, Inc., Chemicals Division, Kingsport, Tennessee.

Eastman
CHEMICAL PRODUCTS, INC.
KINGSPORT, TENNESSEE
a subsidiary of EASTMAN KODAK COMPANY

SALES OFFICES: Eastman Chemical Products, Inc., Kingsport, Tenn.; New York—260 Madison Ave.; Framingham, Mass.—65 Concord St.; Cincinnati—Carew Tower; Cleveland—Terminal Tower Building; Chicago—360 N. Michigan Ave.; St. Louis—Continental Building; Houston—412 Main St. **West Coast: Wilson Meyer Co.,** San Francisco—333 Montgomery St.; Los Angeles—4800 District Blvd.; Portland—520 S. W. Sixth Ave.; Salt Lake City—73 S. Main St.; Seattle—821 Second Ave.

Benzene hexachloride, tech., low gamma, bgs., c.l., dlvd., gamma unit-lb. .007 - .0075
l.c.l., works, gamma unit-lb. .0075- .009

Benzidine hydrochloride, bbls., frt. alld., 100% basis lb. 1.00 - —

Benzocaine, dms. lb. 3.48 - 3.50

Benzol, coaltar, pure or nitration, tanks, works:—
Bethlehem, Pa. gal. .36 - —
Birmingham district gal. .36 - —
Chicago district gal. .36 - —
Cleveland district gal. .36 - —
Geneva, Utah gal. .36 - —
Johnstown Pa. gal. .36 - —
Lackawanna, N. Y. gal. .36 - —
Lone Star, Texas gal. .36 - —
Lorain, Ohio gal. .36 - —
Middletown, Ohio gal. .36 - —
Minnequa, Colo gal. .36 - —
Philadelphia district gal. .36 - —
Pittsburgh district gal. .36 - —
Sparrows Point, Md. gal. .36 - —
Syracuse, N. Y. gal. .36 - —
Terre Haute, Ind. gal. .36 - —
Youngstown, Ohio gal. .36 - —

Benzophenone, dms. lb. 1.40 - 1.70

Benzotrichloride, cbys., 1,000-lb. lots or more, frt. equald lb. .18 - —
smaller lots, frt. equald lb. .20 - —

Benzoyl chloride, cbys., dms., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .22 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .23 - —
tank trucks, dlvd. Metropolitan area lb. .21 - —

Peroxide, purif., fib. dms., 50 to 1,000-lb. lots, works lb. .98 1.08

Benzyl acetate, f.f.c., cns., dms lb. .62 1.04

Alcohol (see Alcohol, benzyl).

Benzoate, U.S.P., f.f.c., cns., dms. lb. .62 1.10

Benzyl chloride, tech., 13-gal. cbys., dms., c.l., works, frt. equald. lb. .23 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .24 - —
tank trucks, same basis lb. .21 - —

A 2½c. differential is quoted on benzyl chloride in 5-gal. cbys. In steel dms. prices were ½c. lower.

Cinnamate, cns. lb. 3.60 - 3.90
Formate, cns. lb. 1.30 - 2.10
Isoeugenol, cns. lb. 8.60 - 9.10
Propionate, bots. lb. 1.35 - 1.65
Salicylate, bots. lb. 1.50 - 1.85

Benzylidine acetone, bots lb. 1.68 - 1.80

Chloride (see Benzal chloride).

Berberine bisulfate, cns lb. 35.00 -36.25
Hydrochloride, bots. lb. 35.00 -36.25

Betagammapicoline (see b,g-Picoline).

Betamethylnaphthalene (see b-Methylnaphthalene).

Betanaphthol (see b-Naphthol).

Betanaphthylamine (see b-Naphthylamine).

Betaphenylethylamine (see b-Phenylethylamine).

BHC (see Benzene hexachloride, technical)

Biotin cryst., bots gram. 10.00 - —

Biphenyl (see Diphenyl).

Bismuth chloride, jars lb. 3.11 - —
Hydroxide, dms. lb 4.65 - —
Metal, bxs., ton lots lb 2.25 - —
Nitrate, cryst., dms lb. 2.10 2.17
Oxide, anhyd., dms lb 4.47 5.05
Oxychloride, dms lb 4.37 - 4.42
Phenolsulfonate, fib. dms lb. 5.22 - —

Bismuth subcarbonate, USP, dms. lb. 3.20 - —
Subgallate, NF, fib. dms lb. 3.15 - —
Subiodide, fib. dms. lb. 5.37 - —
Subnitrate, NF, dms lb. 2.65 - —
Subsalicylate, USP, dms lb. 3.50 - —

Bismuth-ammonium citrate, USP, powd., jars lb. 4.22 - —

Black, acetylene, imp., bgs., c.l., duty and freight extra lb. .17 - —
cs., l.c.l., ex whse lb. .22½- .26

Ash (see Barium sulfide).

Bone dms. l.c.l. frt. alld lb. .17 .23¼

Pacific coast bone black prices 2c. per lb. higher.

Carbon, channel, pigment, high color, beads, etns., c.l., works. lb. .72 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. or whse. lb. .78 - —
medium color, uncompressed, bgs., c.l., works. lb. .12 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. or whse. lb. .19 - —
rubber, beads, bulk, c.l., works lb. .07 - —
bgs., c.l., works lb. .074 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .1225- —
furnace, fast extruding, bgs., c.l., works lb. .06 - —
etns., l.c.l., whse lb. .10 - —
high abrasion, bulk, c.l., works. lb. .0750- —
bgs., c.l., works lb. .0790- —
l.c.l., dlvd. or whse lb. .122 - .125
high modulus, bgs., c.l., works. lb. .0550- —
etns., l.c.l., whse lb. .0950- —
semi-reinforcing bgs., c.l., works lb. .045 - —
bgs., etns., l.c.l., whse lb. .085 - —

Charcoal (see C).

Dyes (see Dyes).

Graphite (see G).

Black, iron oxide, pure, bgs., c.l., works lb. .13¼- —
l.c.l., works lb. .13½- —
Lamp, bgs., c.l., works lb. .16 - .45
Mineral, bgs., works lb. .0160- .0675
Blackberry root bark, bls lb. .45 - —
Black haw root bark, bls lb. .63 - .65
tree bark, bls lb. .40 - .45

Blanc fixe, dry, byproduct, bgs., c.l., works ton. 190.00 - —
l.c.l., works ton. 200.00 - —
direct process, bgs., c.l., works. ton. 110.00 - —
l.c.l., works ton. 120.00 - —
N. Y. whse ton. 155.00 - —

Bleaching powder, dms., c.l., works. 100 lbs. 5.02 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 6.52 - —

Blood, dried, 16-16½% ammonia, bgs. unit-ton. 5.00 - —
high-grade, unground, 16-17% ammonia, bgs., Chicago. unit-ton. 5.00 - —
soluble, bgs., c.l. lb. .14 - .17
l.c.l. lb. .18 - .25

Bloodroot, bls lb. .48 - .50

Blue, alkali, dry, 250-lb. bbls., dlvd. N. of Tenn. and N. C., E. of Miss. R. including St. Paul, Minneapolis, Davenport, Rock Island, St. Louis lb. 2.10 - —
toner, 125-lb. bbls., litho flushed, same basis lb. 1.20 - —
Chinese, bbls., same basis lb. .49 - —
Cobalt, genuine, bbls., same basis lb. 4.90 - —
Imitation (see Blue, ultramarine).
Dyes (see Dyes).
Iron (see Blue, Chinese Milori, Potash, Prussian and Soda).
Methyl violet toner, molybdated, PMA, bbls., same basis lb. 2.60 - 2.75
tungstated, PTMA, bbls., same basis lb. 4.00 - 4.15
Milori, bbls., same basis lb. .49 - —
Peacock, fugitive, 100% color strength, bbls., same basis. lb. .75 - .85
Phthalocyanine, full strength, bbls., same basis lb. 3.45 - —
resinated, bbls., same basis lb. 3.00 - —
water dispersable, bbls., same basis lb. 1.54 - —
Potash, CP, bbls., same basis lb. .56 - —
Prussian, insoluble, bbls., same basis lb. .49 - —
soluble, bbls., same basis lb. .49 - —
Soda, CP, bronze, bbls., same basis lb. .56 - —
Ultramarine, cobalt type, dry or pulp, bbls., same basis lb. .30½- .35
jobbing types, bbls., same basis. lb. .16½- .18¼
regular types, dry, bbls., same basis lb. .22½- .35
Victoria toner, molybdated, PMA, bbls lb. 4.10 - —
tungstated, PTMA, bbls lb. 5.15 - 5.35

Blue dry colors, dlvd. prices 1½c. higher Ala., Fla., Ga., La. (Shreveport 1¼c.), Miss., N. C., S. C., Tenn., Tex. (El Paso 2c.), Cedar Rapids, Des Moines, Kansas City, Lincoln, Omaha, St. Joseph 1.6c. higher Pac. Coast, Denver, Pueblo, Salt Lake City, Wichita, frt. equalized with Chicago.

Vitriol (see Copper sulfate).

Bluestone (see Copper sulfate).

Bonemeal, steamed, works, E. ton. 65.00 - —
Los Angeles ton. 82.00 - —

Bone phosphate defluorinated (see D) of lime (see Calcium phosphate, tribasic).
precipitated (see Calcium phosphate tribasic, NF, precip.)

Borax, tech., anhyd., 99½%, bgs., c.l., works ton. 80.50 - —
ton lots ex whse. N. Y. or Chicago ton. 130.25 - —
bulk, c.l., works ton. 71.50 - —
cryst., 99½%, bgs., c.l., works. ton. 69.25 - —
ton lots, ex-whse., N. Y. or Chi ton. 119.00 —
smaller lots, same basis. ton. 124.00 - —
gran., decahydrate, 99½%, bgs., c.l., works ton. 43.25 - —
ton lots, ex whse., N. Y., Chi ton. 93.00 - —
smaller lots, same basis. ton. 98.00 - —
bulk, c.l., works ton. 36.75 - —
Pentahydrate, 99½%, bgs., c.l., works ton. 57.75 - —
ton lots, ex whse., N.Y., Chi ton. 107.50 - —
smaller lots, same basis. ton. 112.50 - —
bulk, c.l., works ton. 51.25 - —
powd., 99½%, bgs., c.l., works. ton. 48.25 - —
ton lots, ex-whse., N. Y. or Chi ton. 98.00 - —
smaller lots, same basis. ton. 103.00 - —

Borax packed in kgs., $45.50 per ton higher than in paper bgs.; in barrels, $24.50 higher. USP borax $15 per ton higher.

Bordeaux mixture, bgs., c.l., works, frt. alld. or nearest whse. pt. lb. .18 - .24
l.c.l., same basis lb. .19 - .26

Borneol, cns lb. 2.50 - 4.50

Borontrifluoride gas, cyls., truckload, works lb. .62 - —
lers truckload, works lb. .70 - —

Brazilwood extract (see Hypernic extract).

Brimstone (see Sulfur).

Bromine, purif., cs., c.l., t.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies lb. .31 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .33 - .38
ret. dms., c.l., t.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies lb. .30 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .30 - .32
tanks, same basis lb. .21½- —

Bromochloromethane, dms., c.l., frt. equald lb. .48 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .50 - —

Bromoform, pharmaceutical grade, bots. lb. 1.62 - 2.60
cbys. lb. 1.52 - —

Bromstyrol, bots lb. 5.40 - 5.70

Bronze powder aluminum (See A).

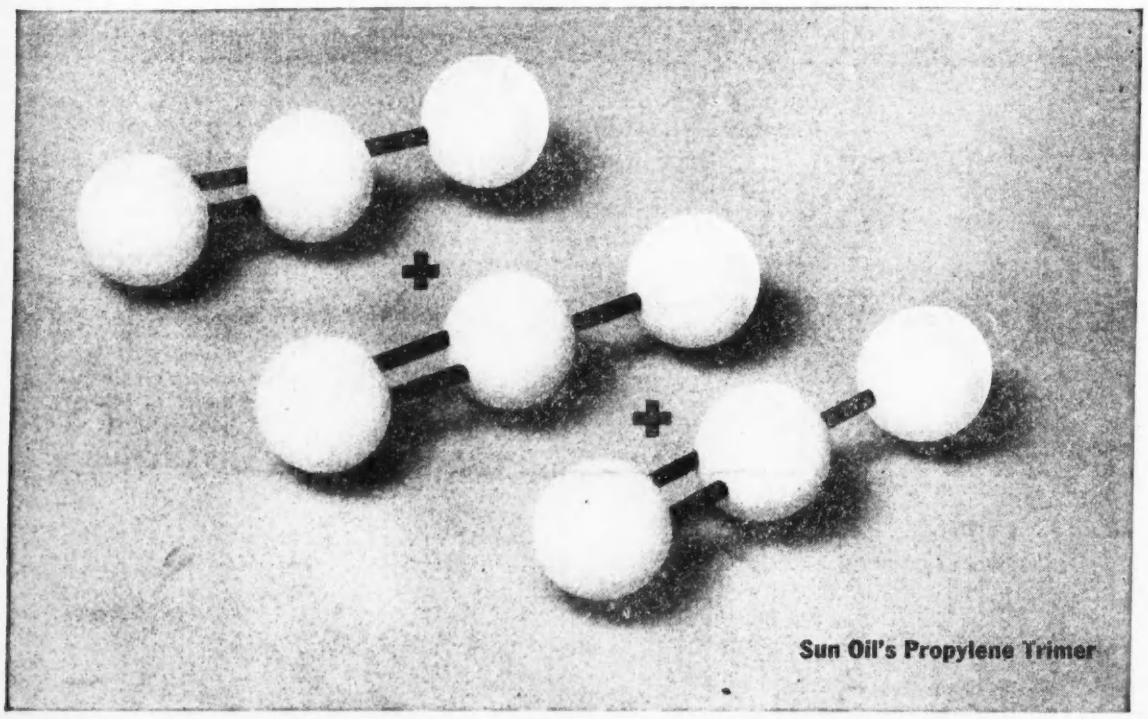
Brown, iron oxide, pure, bgs., c.l., works lb. .14¼- —
l.c.l., works lb. .14½- —
Oxide, metallic, bgs., works lb. .04 - —
Sienna, burnt., paper bgs., c.l., works lb. .04¼- .15¼
l.c.l., works lb. .04½- .15½
raw, paper bgs., c.l., works lb. .04½- .13
l.c.l., works lb. .04¾- .13¼

Umber, burnt., American, bgs., c.l., works lb. .06 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .06¼- .07
Turkey type, bgs., c.l., Boston, Bethlehem, Easton, Pa., Hiwassee, Va., N. Y. lb. .06¾- —
l.c.l., works lb. .07 - —
raw, American, bgs., works lb. .06¼- .06½
Turkey-type, bgs., works lb. .06¾- .07
Vandyke, bbls., works lb. .09½- .12

Brucine, cns., 100-oz. lots oz. .20 - .25
Sulfate, NF, cns., 100-oz. lots oz. .15 - .20

Buchu leaves, bls lb. .05 - —

Butadiene, refd., cyls., c.l. refy lb. .21 - —
l.c.l., refy. lb. .22 - —
tanks, refy lb. .13 - —



Sun Oil's Propylene Trimer

YOU GET CONSISTENT UNIFORMITY FROM SUN OIL'S PROPYLENE TRIMER

Consistent uniformity of Sun's propylene trimer eliminates color problems in end products...makes it give particularly excellent results in alkylation reaction with aryl groups in the production of synthetic detergents.

Of special interest to chemists in many other fields is the fact that butylenes are eliminated from Sun's propylene trimer. It is almost entirely mono-olefinic...averaging 99.5%. The distribution of the olefin types in propylene trimer is indicated as follows:

Terminal Olefins:

$R-CH=CH_2$	5%
$\frac{R_1}{R_2}>C=CH_2$	12

Non-terminal Olefins:

$\frac{R_1}{H}>C=C<\frac{H}{R_2}$ (trans)	16
$\frac{R_1}{H}>C=C<\frac{R_2}{H}$ (cis)	5
$\frac{R_1}{R_2}>C=C<\frac{R_3}{H}$	46
Remainder:	16

(Presumably tetra-substituted olefins)

For other information, see your Sun representative, or write for Technical Bulletin #20. Address SUN OIL COMPANY, Philadelphia 3, Pa., Dept. OP-12.

Typical Specifications

API Gravity @ 60 F	57-61
Specific Gravity	0.7351-0.7507
Distillation, 5%	265 F min
95%	275-305 F
Sulfur, wt, %	0.02 max
Bromine Number	135 min
Color, Saybolt	21 min

SUN OIL IS A MAJOR PRODUCER OF:

Benzene • Toluene • Mixed Xylenes • Propylene Trimer and Tetramer • Sunaptic Acids (High Molecular Weight Naphthenic Acids) • Sulfonate WS (Water Soluble Sulfonate) • PDO-40 (Polymerized Drying Oil)

INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTS DEPARTMENT

SUN OIL COMPANY, PHILADELPHIA 3, PA.

IN CANADA: SUN OIL COMPANY, LTD., TORONTO AND MONTREAL

SUNOCO

Butane, indust., tanks, group 3 ..gal. .02½- —
N. Y. harbor ..... gal. .08 - —
n-Butyl acetate, ferment., dms., c.l., frt. alld ..lb. .15 - —
l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .16 - —
tanks, same basis ..... lb. .13 - —
syn., dms., c.l., dlvd. E. ..... lb. .15 - —
l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .16 - —
tanks, same basis ..... lb. .13 - —
sec-Butyl acetate, syn., dms., c.l., dlvd. E ..lb. .12½- —
l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .13¼- —
tanks, same basis ..... lb. .10¾- —
Butyl alcohol (see Alcohol, n-Butyl).
Aldehyde (see Butyraldehyde).
Chloride, dms., c.l., works ..... lb. .37½- —
c.l. works ..... lb. .38 - —
Ether, dms., c.l., works ..... lb. .32¾- —
l.c.l., works ..... lb. .33¼- —
tanks, works ..... lb. .31 - —
Lactate, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E. of Rockies ..lb. .42 - —
l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .47 - —
tanks, same basis ..... lb. .40 - —
Laurate, dms., works ..... lb. .39 - —
Methacrylate, dms., c.l., t.l., works. lb. .70 - —
l.c.l., works ..... lb. .55½- —
Oleate, refd., dms., l.c.l., works ..lb. .32 —
Phenylacetate, dms. ..... lb. 4.50 - 4.60
Phthalate (see Dibutyl phthalate).
Stearate, dms., l.c.l., frt. equald. lb. .25 - .27
l.c.l., works ..... lb. .26½- —
Butylamine (see mono-, di-, and tri-).
6-tert-Butyl-m-cresol, dms., c.l., works ..lb. .52 - —
l.c.l., works ..... lb. .53 - —
tanks, works ..... lb. .51 - —
p-tert-Butylphenol, bgs., c.l., works, lb. .25½- —
Butyraldehyde, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .21½- —
l.c.l. dlvd ..... lb. .22½- —
tanks, dlvd ..... lb. .19½- —
Butyric ether (see Ethyl butyrate).

C

Cacao butter (see Cocoa butter).
Cadmium iodide, 25-lb. fib. dms. lb. 6.73 - 7.00
Metal ingots or sticks, cs., dlvd. lb. 1.70 - —
Caffeine, USP, nat., cryst., anhyd., dms., 100-lb. lots or more ..lb. 3.00 - —
hydrous, dms., 100-lb. lots or more ..lb. 2.80 - —
syn., cryst., anhyd., dms., 100-lb. lots or more ..lb. 3.00 - —
hydrous, 100-lb. lots or more ..lb. 2.80 - —
citrated, USP, dms., 100-lb. lots or more ..lb. 2.70 - —
Calamine, USP, dms ..... lb. .34 - —
Calciferol, cryst., vials, 1-kilo lots, works gram. .60 - —
25 to 100 gram lots, works, gram. .65 - —
in edible oil (see Viosterol).
Calcium p-aminosalicylate, fib., dms., 1,000 lb. lots, frt. adjusted ..lb. 7.00 - —
smaller lots, same basis ..lb. 7.05 - 7.50
Arsenate, dealers, drums., c.l., whse., works, frt. alld. on 96 lbs. or over ..lb. .09 - .10
l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .10 - —
Bromide, NF, jars ..... lb. .94 - .98
Calcium carbide, standard generator size, dms., c.l., dlvd ..ton. 134.40 - —
Carbonate, nat., dry-grd., air floated., 325 mesh, bgs., c.l., works ton. 7.50 -10.00
chalk, whiting, 325 mesh, bgs. works ..ton 32.00 -34.00
water-grd., ½ to 10 microns, bgs., c.l., works ..ton. 30.00 - —
10 to 20 microns, bgs., c.l., works ..ton. 17.00 -18.00
precip., dense, bgs., c.l., works. ton. 32.50 - —
l.c.l., works ..... ton. 42.50 - —
medium, bgs., c.l., works ..ton. 38.00 - —
l.c.l., works ..... ton. 48.00 - —
surface treated, bgs., c.l., works ..ton. 37.50 - —
l.c.l., works ..... ton. 47.50 - —
ultrafine, bgs., c.l., works, ton. 110.00 -160.00
l.c.l., works ..... ton. 120.00 -175.00
Chloride, cryst., purif., dms ..lb. .27 - —
flake, 77-80%, paper bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald ..ton. 29.00 - —
liquor, 40%, tanks, frt. equald. ton. 12.35 - —
pellets, bgs., c.l., works ..ton. 35.00 - —
powd., bgs., c.l., works ..ton. 39.65 - —
solid, 73-75%, dms., c.l., frt. equald ..ton. 27.50 - —
l.c.l., works, same basis, ton. 34.00 -71.00
USP, gran., dms. ..... lb. .32 - —
Chromate, bgs., frt. equald ..lb. .29½- .30
Cyanide, dms., dlvd. E. of Rockies lb. .24 - .50
Cyclamate, 100-lb. fib. dms ..lb. 2.95 - —
Gluconate, AA, bbls., dms ..lb. .74 - .76
USP, bbls., dms ..... lb. .67 - .69
Hydride, dms., works ..... lb. 2.15 - 3.00
Hydrochlorite, high test, cased (45 lbs.), dlvd. E. of Rockies. cs. 22.60 -24.75
dms., 100-lb., same basis ..dm. 28.65 -32.50
Hypophosphite, dms., ton lots or less ..lb .90 - .93
Iodide, jars ..... lb. 4.52 - —
Lactate, NF, dms., 10,000-lb. lots or more, works ..... lb. .40 - —
smaller lots, works ..... lb. .41 - .48
Mandelate, USP, dms, works ..lb. 2.10 - 2.25
Naphthenate, liq., 4% Ca., dms., frt. equald ..lb. .27¼- —
Nitrate, fertilizer grade, bgs., c.l., Los Angeles ..ton. 46.00 - —
tech., dms., works ..... lb. .13 - —
Pantothenate, jars, 100-gram lots or more, frt. adjusted . gram. .06 - —
Para-aminosalicylate (see Calcium p-Aminosalicylate).
Phenolsulfonate, dms ..... lb. .70 - —
Phosphate, dibasic, USP, bgs., c.l., frt. equald ..100 lbs. 7.75 - —
l.c.l., frt. equald ..100 lbs. 8.50 - —
feed grade, 18½% P, bgs., c.l., t.l., frt. equald ..ton. 74.00 - —
l.c.l., frt. equald ..ton. 79.00 - —
20% P, bgs., c.l., t.l., frt. equald ..ton. 84.55 - —
l.c.l., frt. equald ..ton. 96.00 - —
21% P, bgs., c.l., t.l., frt. equald ..ton. 84.00 - —
l.c.l., frt. equald ..ton. 89.00 - —
monobasic, bgs., 10,000-lb. lots, frt. equald ..100 lbs. 6.90 - —
smaller lots, same basis, 100 lbs. 7.40 - —
tribasic, NF, precip., bgs., c.l., frt. equald ..100 lbs. 8.25 - —
l.c.l., frt. equald ..100 lbs. 9.00 - —
Phytate, bgs., works ..... lb. .50 - —
Resinate, precip., dms., frt. alld., works lb. .30½- —
Silicate, hydrated, bgs., c.l., works. lb. .06 - —
l.c.l., works ..... lb. .06½- —
paint grade (see Wollastonite).
Stearate, ctns., c.l. ..... lb. .37 - —
l.c.l. ..... lb. .38 - .42
Sulfate (see Gypsum).

Calomel, USP, powd., dms ..... lb. 3.42 - —
Camphene 46° m.p., dms., incl., c.l., works ..lb. .15 - —
l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .16½- —
Chlorinated, 67-69% (see Toxaphene).
Camphor, monobromated, NF, dms., kgs ..lb. 3.23 - 3.67
nat., USP, powd., cs., 100-lb. lots. lb. .83 - —
tablets, 1-oz., ½-oz. cs ... lb. .85 - —
syn., tech., 1 bbl. or more ..lb. .52 - —
USP, gran., powd., bbls., 2,000-lb. lots ..lb. .59 - —
1,000-lb. lots ..... lb. .60 - —
smaller lots ..... lb. .61 - —
tablets, tins, 2,000-lb. lots ..lb. .90 - —
1,000-lb. lots ..... lb. .91 - —
smaller lots ..... lb. .92 - —
Canada balsam (see Fir balsam).
Cantharides, Chinese, cs ..... lb. 2.00 - 2.05
powd., bxs ..... lb. 2.25 - 2.30
Russian, bgs ..... lb. 4.00 - 4.05
powd., bxs ..... lb. 4.35 - 4.40
Capsicum (see Pepper red).
Oleoresin, NF, from domestic pepper, dms ..lb. 4.50 - 5.25
from African pepper, dms ..lb. 4.35 - 5.00
Caraway seed, Dutch, bgs ..... lb. .16¾- .17½
Carbazole, 97%, bbls., ton lots, works ..lb. 1.05 - —
Carbinol, methyl isobutyl (see Methyl isobutyl carbinol).
Carbon dioxide, indust., wholesale, bulk, dlvd. metropolitan area, ton. 73.00 -115.00
cyls., same basis ..... lb. .08 - —
solid, same basis ..... lb. .035 - .040
Disulfide, 55-gal. dms., c.l., works, frt. alld. to competitive points ..lb. .07 - —
l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .08½- .09
Carbon disulfide, 5-gal. dms., 30 dms. to c.l., same basis ..lb. .13 - —
less than 30 dms ..... lb. .16 - —
tanks, same basis ..... lb. .0515- —
Tetrachloride, CP, consumers dms., c.l., l.c.l., frt. alld ..... lb. .11½- .13¾
tech., consumers, dms. c.l. E. Rockies, frt. alld ..lb. .10½- —
W. of Rockies, f.o.b. stockpoints ..lb. .11 - —
l.c.l., E. of Rockies, frt. alld ..lb. .12¾- —
W. of Rockies, f.o.b. stockpoints ..lb. .13¼- —
tanks, E. of Rockies, frt. alld ..lb. .09½- —
W. of Rockies, f.o.b. stockpoints ..lb. .10 - —
Carboxymethyl cellulose (see CMC).
Carbromal NF, dms. 100-lb lots, works ..lb 4.00 - 4.25
smaller lots works ..lb 4.10 - 4.75
Cardamom fruit, fancy, bold, cs ..lb. 3.88 - —
selected, bleached, cs ..... lb. 3.65 - —
decorticated, Ceylon, cs ..... lb. 2.90 - —
Guatemalan, cs. ..... lb. 2.25 - —
green, Ceylon, bgs ..... lb. 2.00 - —
seed (see Cardamom fruit, decorticated).
Carmine, No. 40, NF, bulk, 100-lb lots or more, dlvd ..lb. 14.40 - —
smaller lots, dlvd ..lb. 14.50 -15.20
Carotene, tech., 1,350,000 A units per gram, tins, 5-10 kilo lots, dlvd gram. .38 - —
in carrot oil, 5,000,000 to 8,000,000 A units per lb., dms., works, million units. .12 - —
Carotene, microcrystalline in oil, 400,000 A units per gram, dms., dlvd million units. .26 - —
b-Carotene, pure, crystalline, 1,600,000 A units to 1,670,000 per gram., cns ... gram. .40 - —
in vegetable oil, 400,000 A units per gram, cns. gram. .096 - —
Carvol, bots ..... lb. 4.50 - 8.00
Cascara sagrada bark, bulk ..lb. .30 - .31
Casein, dom. acid precip., standard, bgs., 10,000-lb. lots or more, shipt. point ..lb. .27 - .30
premium, bgs., 10,000-lb. lots or more, shipt. point ..lb. .35 - .40
imp., Argentine, acid-precip., grd., bgs., c.l., duty paid ..lb. .28 - .28½
New Zealand, same basis ..lb. .26½- .27½
Cashewnut shell, liquid, treated, dms., c.l., Newark, N. J ..lb. .22 - —
ton lots, same basis ..lb. .23 - —
dm. lots same basis ..lb. .25 - —
Cassia, Batavia, cuttings, bls ... lb. .18 - —
longstick, cracked, bls ..... lb. .20 - —
shortstick, cracked, bls ..... lb. .19 - —
Corinje, bls. ..... lb. .21 - —
Castor beans, bgs., f.o.b. Brazil ton. 125.00 Nom.
Oil (see Oil, castor).
Pomace, bgs., c.l., works ... ton. 40.00 —
Castoreum, nat., cns ..... lb 5.00 -30.00
syn., cns ..... lb 9.00 —
Catechol, CP, cryst., fib. dms., works ..lb 2.17½- —
resub., dms., works ..... lb. 4.29½- —
Catnip leaves, Southern, bls ..lb. .75 - —

NM CH_3NO_2

NE $CH_3CH_2NO_2$

THE CSC NITROPARAFFINS

New Stars

to give new direction

to the chemical industry

2-NP $CH_3CHNO_2CH_3$

1-NP $CH_3CH_2CH_2NO_2$

PHYSICAL PROPERTIES

	NM (Nitromethane) CH_3NO_2	NE (Nitroethane) $CH_3CH_2NO_2$	1-NP (1-Nitropropane) $CH_3CH_2CH_2NO_2$	2-NP (2-Nitropropane) $CH_3CHNO_2CH_3$
Molecular Weight	61.04	75.07	89.09	89.09
Boiling Point at 760mm, °C	101.2	114.0	131.6	120.3
Azeotrope with Water, bp, °C	83.6	87.1	91.2	88.4
NP in azeotrope, % by weight	77.1	73.6	64.5	73.1
Vapor Pressure at 20°C, mm	27.8	15.6	7.5	12.9
Evaporation Rate, by volume*	139.0	121.0	88.0	110.0
Freezing Point, °C	−29.0	−90.0	−108.0	−93.0
Specific Gravity at 20/20°C	1.139	1.052	1.003	0.992
Density of Vapors (air = 1.00)	2.11	2.58	3.06	3.06
Weight per U.S. Gallon at 68°F, lb	9.48	8.75	8.35	8.24
Coefficient of Expansion, per °F	0.00064	0.00062	0.00056	0.00058
Refractive Index, n_D at 20°C	1.3818	1.3916	1.4015	1.3941
Surface Tension at 20°C, dynes/cm	37.0	31.3	30.0	30.0
Heat of Vaporization at 30°C, calc., cal/g	143.3	124.8	107.3	104.4
Heat Capacity at 25°C, cal/g	0.422 30°C	0.441	0.471	—
Dielectric Constant at 30°C	35.76	28.00	23.22	25.48
Ignition Temperature, °F	785.0	778.0	789.0	802.0
Flash Point, °F (Tag Open Cup)	112.0	106.0	120.0	103.0
pH 0.01M Aqueous Solution at 25°C	6.4	6.0	6.0	6.2
Solubility in Water at 20°C, % by volume	9.5	4.5	1.4	1.7
Solubility of Water in NP at 20°C, % by volume	2.2	0.9	0.5	0.6

*N-Butyl Acetate = 100

NP DERIVATIVES ALSO AVAILABLE

AB (2-Amino-1-butanol)
AEPD (2-Amino-2-ethyl-1, 3-propanediol)
AMPD (2-Amino-2-methyl-1, 3-propanediol)
AMP (2-Amino-2-methyl-1-propanol)
NB (2-Nitro-1-butanol)
NEPD (2-Nitro-2-ethyl-1, 3-propanediol)
NMPD (2-Nitro-2-methyl-1, 3-propanediol)
NMP (2-Nitro-2-methyl-1-propanol)
ALKATERGES
TRIS AMINO (Tris [hydroxymethyl] aminomethane)
TRIS NITRO (Tris [hydroxymethyl] nitromethane)
HAS (Hydroxylammonium Acid Sulfate)
HC (Hydroxylammonium Chloride)
HS (Hydroxylammonium Sulfate)

SAMPLES ON REQUEST

Here are the Nitroparaffins—NM(Nitromethane), NE(Nitroethane), 1-NP(1-Nitropropane) and 2-NP(2-Nitropropane). These four NP's have a potential range of usefulness unequalled by any other group of organic chemicals! CSC's new Nitroparaffin plant at Sterlington, La., is now in full production. Additional facilities for increased volume of NP derivatives are nearing completion.

In many cases, they provide better and more economical methods of manufacturing well-known and widely used industrial chemicals. However, the majority of the reactions yield entirely new compounds. There are practically an unlimited number of products which can be prepared from the NP's. As solvents, they present an unusual combination of properties—they are medium-boiling, mild-odored and, most important of all, they have strong solvent power for a wide variety of substances, including many coating materials, waxes, resins, gums, dyes, fats and oils, and numerous organic chemicals. The CSC Nitroparaffins are chemistry's newest stars. They give new direction to the production of old products and the development of new.

COMMERCIAL SOLVENTS CORPORATION
260 MADISON AVENUE NEW YORK 16, N. Y.
CSC INDUSTRIAL CHEMICALS

Celery Seed—Copper Gluconate

Celery seed, French, bgs..... lb. .28 - .29
Indian, bgs..... lb. .16½- —
Cellulose acetate, flake, powd., ctns., bgs., 100-lb. lots or more, dlvd E lb. .35 - .45
Acetate-butyrate, powd., 17% butyryl content, bgs., dlvd E. lb. .545 .555
27% butyryl content, bgs., dlvd. E lb. .595 .605
38% butyryl content, bgs., dlvd. E lb. .545 .555
50% butyryl content, bgs., dlvd E lb. .585 .595
half-second, bgs., dlvd E. lb. .545 .555
Scrap (see Pyroxylin scrap).
Cerium chloride, dms., dlvd..... lb. .35 - —
Hydrate 74% CeO_2, fib. dms., 100-lb. lots or more lb. 1.44 - —
77% CeO_2, fib. dms., 100-lb. lots or more lb. 1.74 - —
Oxalate, NF, bbls., bgs., works lb 1.32 - —
Oxide, optical grade, bgs., 50-lb. lots or more, dlvd lb 1.85 - 1.98
smaller lots, dlvd lb 2.03 2.23
Chalk (see Calcium carbonate).
Chamomile flowers, Hungarian style, cs lb. .85 - —
Roman, cs lb. 1.50 - —
Charcoal, activated, NF, fib. dms., c.l., works lb. .25 - .32
5-ton lots, works lb. .20½- .32½
smaller lots works lb. .27 .50
Bone (see Black, bone).
Hardwood, briquets, bulk, c.l., f.o.b. plant ton.72.00 -75.00
40-lb. paper bgs., same basis. ton.76.00 - —

Charcoal, pinewood, bgs., c.l., works, South ton.57.00 - —
l.c.l., works, South ton.57.00 -67.00
lump, bgs., c.l., works, South. ton.53.50 - —
l.c.l., works, South ton.56.50 -71.00
bulk, c.l., works, South ton.38.00 - —
Chestnut extract, liq., 25% tannin, tanks, works lb. .04 - —
powd., 60% tannin, bgs., extra, c.l., works lb. .1032- —
l.c.l., works lb. .1102- —
Chloral, tech., 94% min., dms., c.l., multiple units, 5 cars, works, l.c.l., works lb. .24 - —
tanks, works lb. .21 - —
Hydrate, USP, 40-lb. jars, 1,000-lb. lots lb. 1.00 - —
500-lb. lots lb. 1.03 - —
100-lb. lots or less lb. 1.05 - —
Chloramine T, NF, bbls., works lb. .75 - 1.00
Chlordan, agricultural, dms., c.l., frt alld lb. .65 - —
l.c.l. 5,000 to 10,000-lb. lots, frt alld lb. .66 - —
clarif., dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .69 - —
l.c.l., 5,000 to 10,000-lb. lots, frt. alld lb. .70 - —
Chlorinated paraffin, 42%, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .15½- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .16½- —
70%, dms., c.l., same basis lb. .18 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .19 - —
rubber, 5, 10, 20 cps., ctns., c.l., works lb. .55 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .56 - —
125, 1,000 cps. ctns., c.l., works lb. .65 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .66 - —

Chlorine, liq., cyls., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .10¼- —
l.c.l., Metropolitan area lb. .11¾- .13
tanks, single units, works, frt. equald 100 lbs. 3.05 - —
multiple units, 5 cars, works, frt. equald 100 lbs. 3.92 - —
3 cars, same basis 100 lbs. 4.12 - —
2 cars, same basis 100 lbs. 5.12 - —
1 car, same basis 100 lbs. 7.12 - —
4-Chloro-2-aminotoluene, fused, bbls. lb. 1.45 - —
m-Chloroaniline, dms., c.l., frt. equald lb. .75 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .80 - —
o-Chloroaniline, dms., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .70 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .72 - —
p-Chloroaniline, dms., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .75 - —
o-Chlorobenzaldehyde, dms., t.l., works lb. 1.05 - —
l.t.l., works lb. 1.20 - —
p-Chlorobenzaldehyde, dms., works. lb. 1.95 - 2.00
Chloroform, tech., dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .18 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .19 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .17 - —
USP, dms lb. .30 - —
2-Chloro-4-nitroaniline, paste, dlvd. E., 100% basis lb. .81 - —
powd., dlvd. E., 100% basis lb. .86 - —
4-Chloro-2-nitroaniline, powd., dlvd. E lb. .80 - —
o-Chlorophenol, dms., c.l., frt. equald. lb. .35½- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .36½- —
p-Chlorophenol, dms., c.l., frt. equald lb. .35½- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .36½- —

Chlorophyll, oil-soluble, not fixed, 4%, pails, tins, works lb. 4.25 - —
copper fixed, 6½%, tins, pails, works lb. 4.23 - —
dms., pails, works lb. 3.75 - —
8%, pails, dms., works lb. 4.00 - 4.80
14%, dms., works lb. 8.90 - —
conc., dom., 50%, dms., works, 100% basis lb.42.00 - —
75%, dms., works, 100% basis lb.45.00 - —
90%-100%, dms., works, 100% basis lb.45.00 - —
tmp., 60%, tins, 100% basis. lb.58.00 - —
75%, tins, 100% basis lb.58.00 - —
90%, tins, 100% basis lb.58.00 - —
Chloropicrin, coml., bots..... lb. 1.50 - —
cyls., 180 lbs., frt. alld..... lb. .95 - —
100 lbs., same basis..... lb. .97 - —
25 lbs., same basis..... lb. 1.22 - —
Cholesterol, USP fib. dms., 100-lb. lots lb. 6.85 - 9.00
Choline bitartrate, fib. dms., frt. adjusted lb. 1.25 - 1.35
Chloride, fib. dms., frt. adjusted. lb. 1.25 - 1.35
Dihydrogen citrate, fib. dms., frt. adjusted lb. 1.25 - 1.35
Chromium acetate, soln., 7½%, bbls., works lb. .09½- —
cbys., works lb. .11¼- —
Fluoride, bbls., works lb. .51 - .52
Green (see Green, chrome).
Oxide (see Green chromium oxide).
Trioxide, NF, bots lb. .82 - .89
Yellow (see Yellow chrome).
Cinchona bark, NF, red, broken, bgs lb. .35 - .40
yellow broken, bgs lb. .35 - .40
Cinchonidine, cryst., cns., 100-oz. lots. oz. .65 - —
Sulfate, cns., 100-oz. lots oz. .35 - —
Cinchonine, cryst., cns., 100-oz. lots. oz. .52 - .57
Sulfate, NF, cns., 100-oz. lots oz. .27½- .30½
Cinchophen, NF, heavy density, dms., frt. adjusted lb. 3.70 - 4.05
standard density, dms., same basis lb. 3.50 - 3.85
Cinchophen-sodium, dms., frt. adjusted lb. 4.50 - 4.85
Cinnamic alcohol (see Alcohol cinnamic).
Aldehyde, cns., dms. lb. 1.00 - 1.30
Cinnamon, Ceylon, No. 2, bgs.... lb. .64 - —
"0000," bgs., afloat..... lb. .86 - —
Citral bots., cns..... lb. 5.65 - 5.90
Citronellal, bots., dms..... lb. 3.10 - —
Citronellol, bots., dms. ..... lb. 4.85 - 5.15
Civet, artif., bots..... lb.13.75 -15.00
nat., bots..... oz. 7.50 -15.00
Clay, ball, dom., airfloated, bgs., c.l., Tenn. ton.19.50 - —
crushed, shed moisture, bulk, c.l., Tenn ton.10.00 - —
purif., bgs., c.l. Tenn ton.20.50 - —
imp., airfloated, bgs., c.l., Atl. port long ton.42.00 -45.00
lump, bulk, Atl. port long ton.27.00 -30.20
China, dom., dry-grd., airfloat, 99%, 325 mesh, bgs., c.l., Georgia, works ton.10.00 - —
l.c.l., Georgia, works. ton.15.50 - —
300 mesh, bgs., c.l., Georgia, works ton.13.50 -14.50
t.c.l. ton.35.00 -36.00
imp., white, lump, bulk, c.l., ex dock, Phila., Portland, Me. gross ton.20.00 -35.00
pow.l., bgs., c.l., ex dock net ton.50.00 —
l.c.l., ex whse net ton.60.00 -65.00
Clove, Madagascar, bgs..... lb. .41 - .42
Zanzibar, bgs. ..... lb. .45 - .46
CMC, crude, 96%, low or medium vis., bgs., or fib. dms., 23,000 lbs., dlvd. E., 100% basis, lb. .37 - —
less than 23,000 lbs., dlvd. E. 100% basis lb. .41 - —
65%, low or medium vis., bgs., or fib. dms., c.l., dlvd. E., 100% basis lb. .37 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. E., 100% basis. lb. .41 - —
purif., high vis. (see Gum Cellulose).
Standard, low or medium vis., bgs., 23,000 lbs. or over, works, frt. alld lb. .55 - —
smaller lots, same basis lb. .57 - —
CMC prices W. of the Rockies are 2c. per lb. lower, and are on a works basis.
Coaltar, crude, resale for solns., dms., c.l., ex-whse. gal. .255 - —
l.c.l., ex-whse..... gal. .275 - —
tanks, ex works..... gal. .155 - .159
refd., resale, dms., c.l., ex-whse. gal. .2650- .32
l.c.l., ex-whse..... gal. .2850- .34
tanks, ex-whse..... gal. .1650- .1760
Cobalt acetate, 23.7%, bbls., dlvd. lb. 1.30 - —
Carbonate, 46% powd., bgs., dlvd. lb. 2.15 - —
Chloride, 24.2% Co., kgs., dlvd., lb. 1.20 - —
Hydrate, 60-61% Co, bbls., dlvd. lb. 2.72 - —
Linoleate, fused, 8½% Co., dms. lb. .75¾- —
liq., 6% Co., dms..... lb. .61 - —
Metal, 97-99% kgs., ex whse lb. 2.60 - —
Naphthenate, liq., 6% Co., dms., dlvd lb. .48¼- —
Nitrate, 20.1% Co, bbls., dlvd lb. 1.00 - —
Oxide, black, 72½-73½% Co., kgs. lb. 1.96 - —
70-71% Co., kgs lb. 1.90 - —
Phosphate, powd., 32.1% Co., kgs., dlvd lb. 1.69 - —
Resinate, fused, 3% Co., dms. lb. .29¾- —
Sulfate, cryst., 21% Co., dms., dlvd lb. .89 - —
monohydrated, 33% Co., dms. dlvd lb. 1.40 - —
Tallate, 6% Co., dms., dlvd... lb. .43¾- —
Cocaine, USP, cns., 100-oz. lots oz..17.80 - —
Hydrochloride, cns., 100-oz. lots. oz.13.75 - —
Cocillana bark, bgs..... lb. .40 - .50
Cocoa butter, bgs..... lb. .53½- —
Codeine, NF, cns., 100-oz. lots... oz.13.25 - —
Hydrochloride, cns., 100-oz. lots.oz.11.75 - —
Phosphate, USP, cns., 100-oz. lots. oz.10.25 - —
Sulfate, USP, cns., 100-oz. lots. oz.10.75 - —
Codliver oil (see Oil, codliver).
Cohosh root, black, bls..... lb. .20 - .22
blue, bls..... lb. .20 - .22
Colchicine, USP, bots., cns. ....oz.33.50 -40.00
Colchicum root, bls..... lb. .45 - .55
seed, bgs..... lb. .75 - 1.00
Collodion, USP, dms..... lb. .32½- —
flexible, USP, dms..... lb. .34 - —
Colocynth, pulp, bls..... lb. .25 - .30
Colombo root, bls..... lb. No prices.
Condurango bark, bales..... lb. .40 - .50
Copaiba balsam, cns., dms..... lb. .90 - 1.20
Copper acetate, bbls., c.l., works lb. .43 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .44 - —
Carbonate, 55%, bgs., c.l., works. lb. .3625- —
l.c.l., works..... lb. .3775- —
Chloride, anhyd., bbls., works lb. .43 - .46½
cryst., bbls., works..... lb. .32¾- .33¼
Cyanide, tech., bbls., 20,000-lb. lots or more..... lb. .80½- —
1,000-lb. lots or more... lb. .81½- —
smaller lots..... lb. .83½- —
Gluconate, cns., dms..... lb. 3.15 - 3.39

This Chlorine Safety Chart belongs in your plant where chlorine is unloaded or handled. It should be posted at a location where it can be easily seen and read.

Tells your employees what to do in cases of chlorine leaks or emergencies. Shows construction diagrams of frequently used valves and connections.

Measures 16" x 21", printed in red and blue, backed with linen to give it durability. Eyelet at top permits easy hanging.

Write for yours today on company stationery to Columbia-Southern Chemical Corporation, One Gateway Center, Pittsburgh 22, Pennsylvania.

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Copper hydrate, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E. Miss. lb. .53 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .55½ - —
Metal, electrolytic, dlvd., Valley basis lb. .43 - —
Naphthenate, liq., 8% Cu, dms., frt. alld lb. .24 - —
Nitrate tech., cryst., bbls., works. lb. .33¼ - —
Oleate, solid, 9% Cu, dms., works lb. .45 - —
Oxide, black, bbls., 100-2,000 lb. lots, works lb. .64½ - —
red, 97%, USN Type I, 100-5,000 lb. lots, bbls. lb. .69½ - —
90%, USN Type II, bbls., 100-5,000 lots or more, works. lb. .67½ - —
Oxychloride, dms., c.l., works lb. .50 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .50½ - .60½
Quinolinate, fib. dms lb. 4.25 - 4.50
Resinate, precip., dms., frt. alld lb. .31½ - —
Sulfate, CP, gran., bbls., works. lb. .2180 - —
cryst., 99%, bgs., c.l., works. 100 lbs. 14.90 - —
l.c.l., same basis 100 lbs. 15.40 - 17.90
monohydrated, 35% dms., c.l. works 100 lbs. 24.00 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 24.75 - —
tribasic, dealers, bgs., c.l. works, frt. equald 100 lbs. 32.25 - —
l.c.l., same basis 100 lbs. 33.25 - 36.25
Undecylenate, dms lb. 2.00 - 3.00
Copra, Atlantic, Gulf ports, c.i.f. ton. 135.00 - —
Pacific ports, c.i.f. lb. 150.00 - —
Coriander seed, Moroccan, bgs lb. .10½ - —
Roumanian, bgs. lb. .08 - —
Yugoslavian, bgs. lb. .08½ - .09
Corn sugar, tanners, chipped, paper bgs., c.l., 60,000 lbs. min. 100 lbs. 7.11 - —
l.c.l. 100 lbs. 7.26 - —
Syrup, 42°, dms., c.l. 100 lbs. 7.06 - —
l.c.l. 100 lbs. 7.23 - —
Corrosive sublimate (see Mercuric chloride).
Cortisone acetate, NNR, bulk gram. 3.50 - 3.55
Cottonseed meal, 41%, bgs., Memphis ton. 36.00 - 36.50
Coumarin, NF, cryst., dms. lb. 3.20 - 3.45
Cramp bark, NF, bls lb. .85 - .90
Cream of tartar (see Potassium bitartrate).
Creosote carbonate, NF, bots, cbys. lb. 3.05 - 3.26
Coaltar, crude tanks, works, frt. adjusted gal. .22 - —
soln., 80% tanks, works gal. .2065 - —
refd., dms., c.l., works gal. .40 - .42
l.c.l., same basis gal. .50 - .53
tanks, same basis gal. .30 - .33
Wood, beechwood, cbys., dms lb. 1.60 - 1.65
hardwood, NF, bots., cbys lb. 1.30 - 1.35
pinewood, tanks, works lb. .528 - —
Cresol, tech., 50% below 204° C., dry above 207° C., wide distillation range, non-ret., dms., c.l., frt equald lb. .148 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .151 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .133 - —
USP, non-ret., dms., c.l., same basis lb. .158 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .161 - —
ret. dms., c.l., same basis lb. .140 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .145 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .145 - —
m-Cresol, 95-98% dms., c.l., works. lb. .60 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .61 - —
m-p-Cresol, 5-95%, 3° C., dms., c.l., frt. equald lb. .158 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .161 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .145 - —
2-97%, 2° C., dms., c.l., frt. equald. lb. .198 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .201 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .185 - —
o-Cresol, m.p. over 30° C., ret. dms., c.l., frt. equald lb. .173 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .176 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .16 - —
29° C., ret. dms., c.l., frt. equald. lb. .16 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .16½ - —
tanks, same basis lb. .15 - —
25-29° C., dms., c.l., frt. equald. lb. .153 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .156 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .14 - —
p-Cresol, 98%, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .50 - —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .51 - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .49 - —
Methyl ether, cns lb. 1.90 - 2.50
Crotonaldehyde, 91-93%, dms., l.c.l., works lb. .24¼ .25
Cryolite, nat., indust., bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 13.00 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 14.25 - —
insecticide, dealers, bgs., c.l., dlvd 100 lbs. 16.75 - —
l.c.l., dlvd 100 lbs. 17.75 - —
Cube root, powd., 5% retenone, bgs., c.l., t.l., works lb. .27 - .30
l.c.l., works lb. .28 - .31½
Cubeb berries, XX, NF, bgs lb. .60 - .65
powd., cs lb. .75 - .80
Cumene, dms., c.l., works lb. .12 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .14 - —
tanks, works lb. .11 - —
Cumin seed, Iranian, bgs. lb. .13¼ - .13½
Turkish, bgs. lb. .13 - .13½
Cutch extract, 55% tannin, bgs., ex dock, duty extra lb. 08½ - —
Cyanamide, fertilizer mixing grades, 21% N, gran., bgs., Niagara Falls, Ont., contract ton. 55.00 - —
pulv., 21% N, bgs., works, unit-ton 2.75 - —
indust. grade, bgs., c.l. works ton. 75.00 - —
l.c.l., bgs., works ton. 96.00 - —
6-16 mesh, dms., c.l., works ton. 120.00 - —
l.c.l., works ton. 140.00 - —
Cyclohexane, 99% tech., dms., c.l., works gal. .70 - —
l.c.l., works gal. .72 - —
tanks, works gal. .55 - —
Cyclohexanol, tech., dms., c.l., works, frt. alld., E lb. .28½ - .37¾
l.c.l., works, same basis lb. .30 - .39¼
tanks, works, same basis lb. .27 - .36¼
Cyclohexanone, tech., dms., c.l., works lb. .33½ - —
l.c.l., works lb. .35 - —
tanks, works lb. .32 - —
Cyclohexylamine, dms., c.l., works. lb. .46½ - —
l.c.l., works lb. .47½ - —
tanks, works lb. .45 - —
Cyclopropane, CP, 2-lb. cyls., works. cyl. 48.00 - —
6-oz. cyls., works cyl. 12.00 - —
USP, hospitals, cyls., 40-gal. lots, gal. .38 - —
100-gal. lots gal. .37 - —
200-gal. lots gal. .36 - —

D

2,4-D, tech., dms., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .41½ - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .46½ - .48½
Butyl ester, dms., c.l., works. lb. .43 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .48 - .50
Isopropyl ester, dms., c.l., works. lb. .43 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .48 - .50

Dandelion root, bls lb. .35 - .40
DDD, tech., flake, grd., fib. bgs., c.l., works lb. .45 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .46 - —
DDT, powder, bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .27 - —
smaller lots, same basis lb. .29 - —
fib. dms., c.l., same basis lb. .26 - —
smaller lots, same basis lb. .30 - —
1-Decanol, tech., dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .41 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .43 - —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .38½ - —
Deertongue leaves, bls lb. .45 - —
Defluorinated phosphate, feed grade, 13% P, paper bgs., c.l., t.l., works ton. 49.50 - —
14½% P, paper bgs., c.l., t.l., works ton. 46.00 - —
17% P, paper bgs., c.l., t.l., works ton. 56.00 - —
18% P, paper bgs., c.l., t.l., works ton. 62.10 - —
Degras, common, bbls lb. .11 - .12
neutral, less 2% f.f.a., bbls lb. .21 - .22
over 2% f.f.a., bbls lb. .20 - .21
d-Desoxyephedrine hydrochloride bots lb. 25.00 - —
dl, bots. lb. 6.50 - —
Dextrin, corn, gum, paper bgs., c.l. 100 lbs. 9.15 - —
l.c.l. 100 lbs. 9.30 - —
canary, paper bgs., c.l. 100 lbs. 8.89 - —
l.c.l. 100 lbs. 9.04 - —
dark, paper bgs., c.l. 100 lbs. 8.99 - —
l.c.l. 100 lbs. 9.14 - —
white, paper bgs., c.l. 100 lbs. 8.73 - —
l.c.l. 100 lbs. 8.88 - —
Corn dextrin in cotton bgs. 25c. per 100 lbs. higher.
Potato, imported, bgs lb. .10½ - .11
Dextrose, USP, dms lb. .17¾ - —
Diacetone (see Alcohol diacetone).
Diacetyl, flavor grade, bots lb. 4.50 - 5.50

Di-sec-amyl phenol, dms., c.l., works lb. .30¾ - —
l.c.l., works lb. .32¼ - —
tanks, works lb. .28¾ - —
Di-tert-amyl phenol, dms., c.l., works lb. .30¾ - —
l.c.l., works lb. .32¼ - —
tanks, works lb. .28¾ - —
o-Dianisidine fib. dms lb. 2.00 - —
Dibenzyl sebacate, dms., c.l., works. lb. .89¾ - .90
l.c.l., same basis lb. .90¼ - .91
tanks, same basis lb. .88 - —
p-Dibromobenzene bgs., 500 lb lots lb. .55 - —
Dibutyl phthalate, dms., c.l. dlvd, E lb. .32 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .33 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .30 - —
Sebacate, dms., c.l., works lb. .66 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .66½ - .67
tanks, works, dlvd lb. .64 - .64½
Tartrate, dms., works, frt. alld. lb. .64 - —
Dibutylamine, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .55 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .56 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .53 - —
2,6-Di-tert-butyl-p-cresol, dms., c.l., works lb. .91 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .95 - —
Dicapryl phthalate, dms, c.l., dlvd., lb. .30½ - .31½
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .31½ - .32½
tanks, dlvd lb. .29½ - —
Sebacate, dms., c.l., works lb. .63 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .63½ - .64
tanks, works lb. .61 - —
2,5-Dichloroaniline, dms., works lb. .83 - —
o-Dichlorobenzene, dms, c.l., frt. alld. E lb. .12¼ - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .13¼ - —
tanks, same basis lb. .10¾ - —

p-Dichlorobenzene, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E lb. .14½ - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .17 - —
1,4-Dichlorobutane, dms., c.l. or t.l., works lb. .33½ - —
l.c.l. or t.l., works lb. .34 - —
tanks, works lb. .32 - —
Dichlorodiphenyltrichloroethane (see DDT).
Dichloropentanes, dist., dms., c.l., works lb. .05 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .05¾ - —
tanks, works lb. .04¼ - —
Dicyclohexylamine, dms., c.l., works. lb. .51 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .51¾ - —
tanks, works lb. .49¼ - —
Dicyclohexyl phthalate, fib., dms., c.l. works, frt. alld lb. .58¼ - .59
l.c.l., same basis lb. .59¼ .60
Dieldrin, dms., frt. alld lb. 1.80 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld lb. 1.85 - —
Diethanolamine, dms., c.l., dlvd, E. lb. .26½ - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .27½ - —
tanks, same basis lb. .24½ - —
Diethyl carbonate, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .47 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .48 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .45 - —
Ethanolamines, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .69 - —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .70 - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .67 - —
Oxalate, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .42 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .43 - .45
tanks, same basis lb. .40 - —
Phthalate, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .27 - —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .28 - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .25 - —
Sulfate, dms., c.l., works lb. .18¾ - —
l.c.l., works lb. .19¼ - —
tanks, works lb. .17 - —

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Diethylamine—Dyes, Coaltar

Diethylamine, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .50½- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .51½- —
tanks, same basis lb. .48½- —
N,N-Diethylaniline, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .51 - —
l.c.l. same basis lb. .52 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .50 - —
Di-2-ethylhexyl adipate (see Dioctyl adipate).
Phthalate (see Dioctyl phthalate).
Diethylene glycol, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. lb. .17¼- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .18¼- —
tanks, same basis lb. .15¼- —
Boriborate, dms., l.c.l. lb. .31 - —
Diethyl ether, dms., works lb. .47½- —
l.c.l., works lb. .48 - —
Monobutyl ether, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .30¼- —
l.c.l., dlvd. E lb. .31¼- —
tanks, dlvd. E lb. .29¼- —
Acetate, dms., c.l., works lb. .30 - —
l.c.l. works lb. .30½- —
tanks, dlvd. E lb. .28¼- —
Monoethyl ether, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .22 - —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .23 - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .20 - —
Acetate, dms., c.l., works lb. .26¾- —
l.c.l. works lb. .27¼- —
tanks, dlvd. E lb. .25¼- —
Monomethyl ether, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .20½- —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .21½- —
tanks, dlvd lb. .18½- —
Diethylenetriamine, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .43½- —
l.c.l. dlvd. E lb. .44½- —
tanks, dlvd. E lb. .41½- —
Diethylstilbestrol, USP, bots., 10-kilo lots kilo 100.00 - —
1-kilo lot kilo 110.00 - —

Digitalis leaves, USP, dom., dms., lb. .90 - 1.10
Digitoxin, USP, bots. gram. 5.00 - 5.50
Diglycol laurate, dms. lb. .35 - .38
Stearate, dms., ton lots lb. .25 - —
Dihexyl sebacate, dms., c.l., works. lb. .64 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .64½- .65
tanks, works lb. .62 - —
Dihydrazine sulfate, dms., works. lb. 1.10 - 1.25
Dihydrostreptomycin hydrochloride, bulk gram. .063 - .07
Sulphate, bulk gram. .063 - .07
1,2-Dihydroxy anthraquinone, dms., works lb. 2.50 - —
2,2-Dihydroxy-3,5-dichloro-diphenyl-methane, pure, dms. lb. 2.55 - —
tech., dms lb. 1.09 - —
Di-isobutyl ketone, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .15½- —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .16½- —
tanks, same basis lb. .13½- —
Phthalate, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .31 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .32 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .29 - —
Di-isobutylene, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .10 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. E lb. .11 - —
tanks, dlvd E lb. .08 - —
Di-iso-octyl phthalate, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .32½- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .33½- —
tanks, same basis lb. .30½- —
Sebacate, dms., c.l., works lb. .63 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .63½- .64
tanks, works lb. .61 - —
Di-isopropanolamine, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .22¾- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .23¾- —
tanks, same basis lb. .20¾- —

Di-isopropylamine, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies lb. .50 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .51 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .48 - —
Dillseed, dewhiskered, bgs. lb. .10 - .10½
nat., bgs. lb. .09 - —
Dimethyl anthranilate, cns. lb. 5.25 - 5.75
Chloroacetal, dms., c.l., works lb. .45 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .50 - —
tanks, works lb. .40 - —
Ethanolamines, anhyd., dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. 1.43 - —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. 1.45 - —
tanks, dlvd lb. 1.40 - —
70%, dms., c.l., dlvd., 100% basis, contained lb. .68 - —
l.c.l., dlvd., 100% basis lb. .69 - —
tanks, dlvd, 100% basis lb. .66 - —
Hydroquinone, dms. lb. 1.70 - 2.75
Phthalate, dms., c.l., works lb. .29½- —
l.c.l., works lb. .30½- —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .27½- —
Sebacate, dms., c.l., works lb. 1.27 - —
l.c.l., works lb. 1.28 - —
tanks, works lb. 1.25 - —
Sulfate, 55-gal., ret. dms., c.l. works lb. .15 - —
l.c.l. works lb .16 - —
10-gal. ret. dms., l.c.l., works. lb. .16½- —
Dimethylamine, 25% soln., dms., c.l., frt. equald lb. .42 - —
l.c.l., frt. equald lb. .42½- —
tanks, frt. equald lb. .33 - —
40% soln., dms., c.l., frt. equald lb. .39 - —
l.c.l., frt. equald lb. .39½- —
tanks, frt. equald lb. .33 - —
N,N-Dimethylaniline, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .29½- —
l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .30½- —
tanks, frt. alld lb. .28½- —
N,N-Dimethylformamide dms., works. lb. .34 - .39
tanks, works lb. .33 - —

2,4-Dinitroaniline, dms., 1,000-lb. lots, frt. equald lb. .60 - —
smaller lots lb. .63 - —
m-Dinitrobenzene, 85°C., dms. lb. .22 - —
89°C., dms. lb. .24 - —
2,4-Dinitrochlorobenzene, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E lb. .15¼- —
l.c.l., frt. alld. E lb. .15¾- —
tanks, frt. alld., E lb. .15 - —
2,4-Dinitrophenol, bbls. lb. .37 - —
2,4-Dinitrotoluene, oily, dms. lb. .10 - —
refd., 63 C., dms lb. .21 - —
Dioctyl adipate, dms., c.l., works. lb. .44½- —
l.c.l. works lb. .45½- —
tanks, works lb. .42½- —
Phthalate, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .32½- —
l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .33½- —
tanks, frt. alld lb. .30½- —
Sebacate, dms., c.l., works, lb. .60 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .60½- .61
tanks, works, dlvd lb. .58 - .58¼
Di-o-tolylguanidine, dms., ton lots, frt. alld lb. .60 - —
smaller lots, frt. alld lb. .61 - —
1,4-Dioxane, dms., c.l., works lb. .28¾- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .29¾- —
tanks, same basis lb. .27 - —
Dip oil (see Tar acid oil).
Dipentaerythritol, bgs., l.c.l., works. lb. .35 - —
Dipentene, dest-dist., dms., c.l., works gal. .47 - —
l.c.l., works gal. .52 - —
ex-whse gal. .62 - —
steam-dist. dms. c.l. works, South. gal. .59 - —
dlvd. N. Y gal. .67 - —
tanks, works, South gal. .45 - —
lots lb. .50 - —
Diphenyl, bbls., c.l., works lb. .15 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .16 - —
Diphenyl in bags ¼c. lower.
Oxide, perfume grade, cns lb. .54 - .61
Phthalate, dms., c.l., works lb. .51¾- —
l.c.l., works lb. .53¾- —
Diphenylguanidine, bgs., dms., ton lots, frt. alld lb. .50 - —
smaller lots, frt. alld lb. .51 - —
Diphenylhydantoin-sodium USP, dms. lb. 5.30 - 5.60
Dipropylene glycol, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .17¼- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .18¼- —
tanks, same basis lb. .15¼- —
Monomethyl ether, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .20 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .21 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .18½- —
Divi-divi, 45% tannin, bgs., bls., c.l., U.S. ports, exdock ton 70.00 -72.00
Divinylbenzene, 20-25%, dms., c.l., works lb. .20 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .21 - —
tanks, works lb. .19 - —
40-50%, dms., c.l., works, 100% basis lb. 1.00 - —
l.c.l., works, 100% basis lb. 1.05 - —
Dodecylbenzene, dms., c.l., frt. equald lb. .14 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .15 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .12 - —

Dyes, coaltar, certified colors for food, drugs and cosmetics, 500-lb. and 1-lb. lots, dlvd:—
Blue, FD & C, No. 1 lb.15.65 -17.60
No. 2 lb.15.65 -17.60
Green, FD & C, No. 1 lb.15.65 -17.60
No. 2 lb.19.60 -22.85
No. 3 lb.21.30 -35.90
Red, FD & C, No. 1, cns lb. 5.90 - 7.85
No. 2 lb. 3.30 - 4.10
No. 3 lb.19.60 -22.85
No. 4 lb. 5.55 - 7.50
Violet, FD & C, No. 1, cns lb.15.65 -17.60
Yellow, FD & C, No. 1, cns lb. 9.15 -11.05
No. 5 lb. 3.30 - 4.10
No. 6 lb. 3.30 - 4.10

Dyes, coaltar, certified colors for drugs and cosmetics, 200 lb. and 1 lb. lots, dlvd:—
Black, D&C, No. 1 lb.10.50 -10.95
Brown, D&C, No. 1 lb.15.65 -16.10
Green, D&C, No. 5 lb.15.65 -16.10
No. 6 lb.15.65 -16.10
No. 7 lb.14.35 -14.80
Orange, D&C, No. 3 lb.10.50 -10.95
No. 4 lb.19.60 -20.05
No. 5 lb. 5.25 - 5.70
No. 17 lb.10.50 -10.95
No. 18 lb.23.55 -24.00
No. 19 lb.15.00 -15.45
No. 21 lb. 3.10 - 3.60
No. 22 lb.10.50 -10.95
No. 28 lb.24.20 -24.65
No. 33 lb.17.00 -17.45
Violet., D&C, No. 2 lb.15.65 -16.10
Yellow, D&C, No. 7 lb.10.50 -10.95
No. 8 lb.10.50 -10.95
No. 10 lb.13.05 -13.50
No. 11 lb.13.05 -13.50

Dyes, coaltar, certified colors for drugs and cosmetics, external use, 1-lb. lots, works, 25-50 lb. lots, dlvd:—
Blue, Ext., D&C, No. 1, cns lb.15.65 -16.10
Green, Ext., D&C, No. 1, cns lb.15.65 -16.10
Red, Ext., D&C, No. 1, cns lb.13.05 -13.50
Yellow, Ext., D&C, No. 1, cns lb.10.50 -10.95

Dyes, coaltar, for general use in cloth dyeing (numbers are those of the Colour Index scale or prototype), contract, dlvd. No.
20 Chrysoidine Y, dustless lb. .89 - —
27 Fast light, orange 2G lb. 1.09 - —
31 Phloxine 2G lb. .89 - —
36 Yellow 2G lb. 1.00 - —
40 Orange R extra, conc lb. 1.29 - —
57 Fuchsine 6B lb. 1.31 - —
79 Scarlet 2R lb. .98 - —
151 Orange AD lb. .67 - —
161 Orange RR lb. .80 - —
176 Fast red A lb. 1.18 - —
179 Rubine XX, conc lb. 1.25 - —
180 Blue F4B lb. 1.11 - —
185 Brilliant scarlet 3RU, conc. lb. 1.03 - —
202 Chrome blue black R, conc. lb. .91 - —
203 Chrome black T lb. .94 - —
208 Fast blue SR lb. 1.10 - —
216 Chrome red B lb. .92 - —
234 Brown Y lb. 1.08 - —
246 Blue black, extra, conc lb. 1.16 - —
275 Milling red 3R, conc lb. 1.62 - —
289 Navy blue 3R, conc lb. 1.44 - —
299 Black F, conc lb. 1.36 - —
304 Neutral black 2B, conc. lb. 2.43 - —
326 Fast scarlet 4BNC lb. 1.80 - —
332 Bismark brown RX, conc., dustless lb. 1.16 - —
365 Brilliant yellow, conc lb. 3.11 - —
382 Scarlet B lb. 2.20 - —
401 Diazo black BHD lb. .79 - —
406 Blue 2B, extra conc lb. 1.30 - —
419 Red FC lb. 1.23 - —
420 Brown M lb. 1.19 - —
448 Red 4BX, conc lb. 1.43 - —
518 Diamine sky blue FF, extra, conc lb. 1.65 - —
561 Brown B lb. 2.45 - —
581 Black EB, 200% lb. 1.13 - —
593 Green BY, conc lb. .87 - —
596 Yellow Brown K, extra lb. 1.08 - —
620 Yellow 2G lb. 1.11 - —
639 Fast Yellow GG lb. 1.97 - —
640 Yellow XX lb. 1.95 - —
655 Yellow OX lb. 2.24 - —
657 Green V lb. 2.31 - —
662 Brilliant green G lb. 3.07 - —
667 Milling green 6B, conc lb. 4.05 - —

MONTROSE
CHEMICAL COMPANY
104-112 LISTER AVENUE
NEWARK, NEW JERSEY

tricresyl phosphate

dioctyl phthalate

dibutyl phthalate

EXCLUSIVE SALES AGENTS

R. W. GREEFF & CO., INC.
10 ROCKEFELLER PLAZA, NEW YORK 20, N. Y.
2205 TRIBUNE TOWER, CHICAGO, ILLINOIS

Dyes, coaltar, for general use in cloth dyeing (numbers are those of the Colour Index scale or prototype), contract dlvd.

671 Blue EG	lb.	1.68	-	—
681 Crystal violet powder	lb.	2.15	-	—
698 Violet 6BN Powder	lb.	1.91	-	—
720 Brilliant blue BBG	lb.	2.07	-	—
729 Blue B, conc	lb.	3.06	-	—
749 Red BX	lb.	4.76	-	—
814 Yellow NN, conc	lb.	3.11	-	—
841 Safranine GF, extra, conc.	lb.	3.46	-	—
865 Nigrosine J	lb.	.87	-	—
922 Blue GXX	lb.	1.88	-	—
978 Black GXCF, conc	lb.	.32	-	—
1034 Alizarine red SC	lb.	2.85	-	—
1054 Alizarine blue SAPX	lb.	3.20	-	—
1078 Alizarine green CG, extra.	lb.	2.99	-	—
1085 Alizarine blue black B	lb.	2.56	-	—
1096 Golden orange GFD, single paste	lb.	2.19	-	—
1099 Dark blue BO, single paste.	lb.	1.93	-	—
1101 Jade green N, double paste.	lb.	1.10	-	—
1106 Blue RS, double paste	lb.	3.26	-	—
1217 Orange RD, double powder.	lb.	3.94	-	—
1113 Blue BLFD, double paste	lb.	2.48	-	—
1150 Olive R, single paste	lb.	1.21	-	—
1151 Brown R, single paste	lb.	1.94	-	—
1171 Indigo synthetic, 20% paste.	lb.	.31	-	—
p-4 Brown PG	lb.	2.54	-	—
p-14 Brown EB	lb.	1.83	-	—
p-24 Gray L	lb.	1.76	-	—
p-80 Diazo brilliant scarlet ROAD	lb.	3.07	-	—
p-202 Diazo black VJ, conc	lb.	2.10	-	—
p-244 Brilliant scarlet BN	lb.	1.44	-	—
p-313 Naphthol SWF	lb.	2.03	-	—

Dyes, coaltar, oil soluble, 100 lb. dms., dlvd.

860 Induline base ZM	lb.	1.07	-	—
Z2R	lb.	1.07	-	—
Oil black ZBC	lb.	4.46	-	—
ZBD	lb.	3.03	-	—
ZHH	lb.	4.61	-	—
ZMM	lb.	6.52	-	—
Oil, blue ZN	lb.	8.02	-	—
ZV	lb.	4.95	-	—
1078 Alizarine Cyanine Green base Z	lb.	6.13	-	—
Oil, orange ZMG	lb.	1.32	-	—
Oil, red Z-1700	lb.	1.49	-	—
Oil, Scarlet ZLB	lb.	1.44	-	—
1080 Oil, violet Z	lb.	6.81	-	—
1073 Oil, violet ZiRS	lb.	6.13	-	—
Oil, Yellow ZG	lb.	6.33	-	—
800 Chinoline yellow ZSS	lb.	2.67	-	—

Dyes, coaltar, spirit soluble, 100 lb. dms., dlvd.

Black ZRB	lb.	2.95	-	—
Brown ZG	lb.	5.30	-	—
Orange ZR	lb.	5.87	-	—
Red ZB	lb.	6.41	-	—
Yellow ZR	lb.	4.62	-	—

E

Echinacea root, bls	lb	1.10	-	—
Egg albumin (see Albumin).				
Yolk, dried, dom., bbls	lb.	1.05	-	1.08
tanners bbls	lb	06		06½
Elm bark, grinding, bls	lb.	.30		.32
powd., bbls., bxs	lb.	.45		—
select, bundles	lb.	.75		—
Emetine hydrochloride USP bots	oz.	42.50		44.00
Endrin, tech., dms., dlvd., 100% basis	lb.	3.75	-	—
Ephedrine, syn., USP, annyd., bots. 100-oz lots	oz.	.98		1.00
hydrous bots., 100-oz lots	oz.	.92		—
Hydrochloride, tins, 100-oz. lots.	oz.	.75	-	—
Sulfate cryst. tins, 100-oz. tots.	oz.	.72	-	—
powd., tins, 100-oz lots	oz.	.73	-	—
Epichlorohydrin, dms., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.35	-	—
l.c.l., dlvd	lb.	.36	-	—
tanks, dlvd	lb.	.33	-	—
Epinephrine, syn. USP bots., 100-gram lots	gram	.45		.55
Epsom salt (see Magnesium sulfate).				
Ergosterol, unirradiated cryst	kilo	150 00	-	—
Ergot, NF, dms., tin-lined	lb.	2.00	-	—
Eserine salicylate, bots	oz.	84.00	-	—
Sulfate, bots	oz.	84.00	-	—
Ether (see specific product)				
Ethyl acetate, nat., ferment., 85-88%, dms., c.l., frt. alld	lb.	.13	-	—
l.c.l., frt. alld	lb.	.14	-	—
tanks, frt. alld	lb.	.11	-	—
95-98%, dms., c.l., frt. alld.	lb.	.13¼	-	—
l.c.l., frt. alld	lb.	.14¼	-	—
tanks, frt. alld	lb.	.11¼	-	—
99%, dms., c.l., frt. alld	lb.	.13½	-	—
l.c.l., frt. alld	lb.	.14½	-	—
tanks, frt. alld	lb.	.11½	-	—
syn., 85-88%, dms., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.13	-	—
l.c.l., dlvd	lb.	.14	-	—
tanks, dlvd	lb.	.11	-	—
95-98%, dms., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.13¼	-	—
l.c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.14¼	-	—
tanks, dlvd.	lb.	.11¼	-	—
99%, dms., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.13½	-	—
l.c.l., dlvd	lb.	.14½	-	—
tanks, dlvd.	lb.	.11½	-	—
Acetoacetate, dms., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.58	-	—
l.c.l., dlvd	lb.	.59	-	—
tanks, dlvd	lb.	.56	-	—
Acrylate, dms., c.l., t.l., dlvd.	lb.	.36	-	—
t.t.l., dlvd	lb.	.37	-	—
tanks, dlvd	lb.	.34	-	—
Aminobenzoate, USP (see Benzocaine).				
Bromide, tech., 96%, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E	lb.	.41	-	.43
l.c.l., frt. alld. E	lb.	.43	-	.45
Butyrate, works	lb	.80	-	1.02
Carbamate (see Urethane).				
Cellulose, vis. 7 cps., bgs., 5,000-lb. lots or more, works	lb.	.70	-	—
smaller lots, works	lb.	.72	-	.80
vis., 10, 20, 50, 100, 150 cps., bgs., 2,000-lb. lots or more, works	lb.	.63	-	.70
smaller lots, works	lb	67	-	.81
Chloride, tech., cyl., works		.20	-	.22
dms., works	lb.	.18	-	.20
tanks, works	lb.	.10	-	—
Butyl ketone, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.35½	-	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.36	-	—
tanks, works	lb.	.34	-	—
Cinnamate, cns	lb.	2.71		3.45
Ether, absolute, ACS, dms	lb.	.27	-	—
anesthesia, USP, hospitals, 1-lb. cns	lb.	1.01	-	—
½-lb. cns	lb.	1.11	-	—
¼-lb. cns	lb.	1.21	-	—
Indust., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.12	-	—
l.c.l., dlvd. E	lb.	.13	-	—
tanks, dlvd. E	lb.	.10	-	—
Gallate, dms., 100 to 2,000-lb. lots.	lb.	3.90	-	4.40
Iodide, cbys., works	lb.	3.30	-	—
Methylcrylate, dms., c.l. and less than truckload, works, frt. equald	lb.	.51½	-	.52
Ethyl morphine hydrochloride, USP, bots	oz.	11.83	-	—
Nitrite (see Nitrous ether).				
Oenanthate, dms.	lb.	1.00		1.50
Oleate, dms., l.c.l., works	lb.	No prices.		
Oxalate (see Diethyl oxalate).				
Silicate dist. (see Tetraethyl orthosilicate).				
40% available SiO_2, dms., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.49	-	—
l.c.l., dlvd	lb.	.50	-	—
tanks, dlvd	lb.	.47	-	—
Ethylethanolamines, mixed, dms., c.l., dlvd. E	lb.	.42½	-	—
l.c.l., dlvd. E	lb.	.43½	-	—
tanks, dlvd. E	lb.	.40½	-	—
N-Ethyl-a-naphthylamine, dms., works,	lb.	1.02	-	—
N-Ethyl-o-toluidine, bbls	lb.	.88	-	—
Ethylamine (see Mono, Di- or Tri-)				
N-Ethylaniline, dms., c.l., frt. alld.	lb.	.51	-	—
l.c.l., frt. alld	lb.	.52	-	—
tanks, frt. alld	lb.	.50	-	—
Ethylbenzene, 99%, dms., c.l.	lb.	.19½		.20¼
l.c.l.	lb.	.20½		.21¼
tanks	lb.	.18½		—
Ethylene dichloride, dms. c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.10¼	-	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.12¼	-	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.09	-	—
Ethylene dichloride prices W. of Rockies, 1c. per lb. higher.				
Glycol, indust., dms., c.l., dlvd. E.	lb.	.15½	-	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.16½	-	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.13½	-	—
Monobutyl ether, dms., c.l., dlvd. E	lb.	.21½	-	—
l.c.l., dlvd. E	lb.	.22½	-	—
tanks, dlvd. E	lb.	.19½	-	—
Monoethyl ether, dms., c.l., dlvd. E	lb.	.20½	-	—
l.c.l., dlvd. E	lb.	.21½	-	—
tanks, dlvd. E	lb.	.18½	-	—
Acetate, dms., c.l., dlvd. E	lb.	.18½	-	—
l.c.l., dlvd. E	lb.	.19½	-	—
tanks, dlvd. E	lb.	.16½	-	—
Ethylene glycol, monomethyl ether, dms., c.l., dlvd. E	lb.	.20½	-	—
l.c.l., dlvd. E	lb.	.21½	-	—
tanks, dlvd. E	lb.	.18½	-	—
Acetate, dms., c.l., dlvd. E	lb.	.28¾	-	—
l.c.l., dlvd. E	lb.	.29¼	-	—
tanks, dlvd. E	lb.	.27	-	—
Monostearate, triple pressed, dms	lb.	.34	-	—
Oxide, dms., c.l., dlvd. E	lb.	.21½	-	—
l.c.l. dlvd. E	lb.	.24½	-	—
tanks, dlvd. E	lb.	.15½	-	—
Trichloride (see Trichloroethane).				
Ethylenediamine, 85-88%, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. 100% basis	lb.	.46	-	—
l.c.l. dlvd. E. 100% basis	lb.	.47	-	—
tanks, dlvd. E. 100% basis	lb.	.44	-	—
Ethylvanillin, cns. 25-lb lots	lb	6.75		7.30
smaller lots	lb	7.35		7 40
Eucalyptol, USP cns. dms	lb	1 40		1.50
Eugenol, USP bots.	lb.	2.20		3.25
Euphorbia herb, bls	lb	.15		.17

F

Feldspar, 140-200 mesh bulk, c.l., works	ton.	15.50	-	—
Feldspar in bags $3 per ton higher.				
Fennel seed, Argentine, bgs	lb.	.17	-	—
Czech, medium, bgs	lb.	.09½	-	—
Indian, light, bgs.	lb.	.11	-	.12
Roumanian, bgs	lb.	.09½	-	—
Fenugreek seed, Indian, bgs	lb.	.08½	-	.09
Moroccan, bgs.	lb.	.08½	-	.09

Dyes, Coaltar—Ferric-Potassium Oxalate

Ferric acetate, liquor, 28°, bbls., c.l., works	lb.	.09	-	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.09¾	-	—
soln., USP IX, cbys	lb.	.16	-	—
djns.	lb.	17	-	—
Cacodylate, NF, bots	lb.	13.00		14.00
Chloride, anhyd., tech., dms., c.l., works 100 lbs.		7.00	-	—
l.c.l., works 100 lbs.		7.85	-	—
indust. cryst. bbls. c.l., works 100 lbs.		5.25		6.75
l.c.l., works 100 lbs.		5.75		7.25
42° Be, photo grade, cbys., c.l., works 100 lbs.		7.25		8.25
sewage grade, tanks, frt. equald, 100% basis, 100 lbs.		3.50	-	—
USP cryst. dms. works	lb	07½		.09
Citrate, gran., dms.	lb.	.86	-	—
Hydrophosphite NF, dms	lb	3.45	-	—
Naphthenate, liq., 6% Fe., dms., frt. alld	lb.	.25½		—
Oxalate, gran., dms	lb.	.55		.57
Phosphate NF soluble, gran., pearls cs	lb.	.64		.65
Pyrophosphate, NF VII, soluble, gran. pearls, dms	lb.	.78		.81
Resinate, 6¾% Fe, dms., frt. alld	lb.	.29½	-	—
Stearate, dms., c.l., frt. alld	lb.	.37	-	—
t.c.l. frt. alld	lb.	.38		.42
Sulfate, partially hydrated, bgs., c.l., works	ton.	31.75		33.75
t.c.l., works	ton	34 75		40 75
	lb.	.27	-	—
Ferric-ammonium citrate, brown, NF, gran., dms	lb.	.60	-	.63
green, USP XII, gran., dms	lb.	.60	-	.63
Oxalate, fine gran., dms	lb.	.25½		.28¼
Ferric-potassium oxalate, fine gran., dms	lb.	30½		.33¼

Geared to your production schedules

Service-wise statistics about the new Celanese Chemical Storage Terminal

Our new facilities at Newark, N. J. offer "numbers" calculated to produce better service.

For instance—each of our more than 50 Organic Chemicals can be handled through Newark, via water, rail, or highway . . . in drum-lots, tankcar, tank-truck, carload, or barge quantities.

The S.S. Chemical Transporter delivers over a million gallons of Celanese* Chemicals every trip up from Texas. These gallons are piped ashore into 27 storage tanks (total capacity: 4,000,000 gals.)—each earmarked for a specific chemical, each with its own network of transfer pumps and pipe lines as a sure guard against contamination.

Two warehouses store up to a million pounds of dry chemicals.

Newark loading facilities can handle 10 tankcars and 4 tank-trucks at one time.

A fully equipped quality-control laboratory maintains a continuous system of check and analysis.

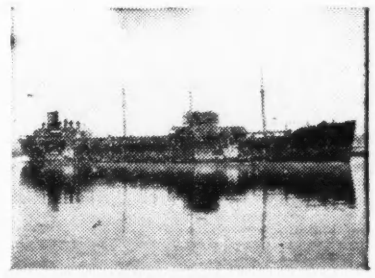
Celanese Newark is the eastern anchor of a nation-wide distribution system which includes major terminals in Chicago; Oakland, California; and Corpus Christi, Texas.

Celanese distribution, in turn, fits in a pattern encompassing development of new and improved organic chemicals . . . more efficient and economical production methods . . . broader study of application problems and solutions . . . and a growing technical sales organization ready to "punch the clock" at your plant to make Celanese Petrochemicals more productive basic materials. Celanese Corporation of America, Chemical Division, 180 Madison Avenue, New York 16.

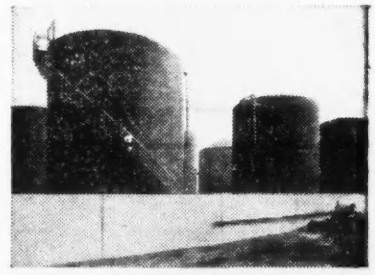
Celanese* CHEMICALS

*Reg. U.S. Pat. Off.

ACIDS • ALCOHOLS • ALDEHYDES • ANHYDRIDES • ESTERS • GLYCOLS • KETONES • OXIDES • POLYOLS • SALTS • VINYL MONOMERS • PLASTICIZERS • GASOLINE ADDITIVES • FUNCTIONAL FLUIDS • SPECIAL SOLVENTS

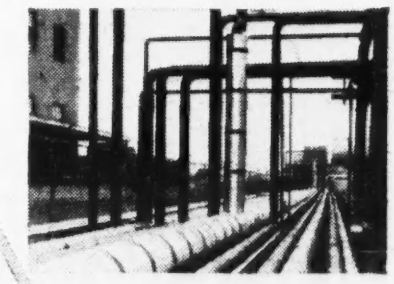


● Over 1,000,000 gallons . . . every trip

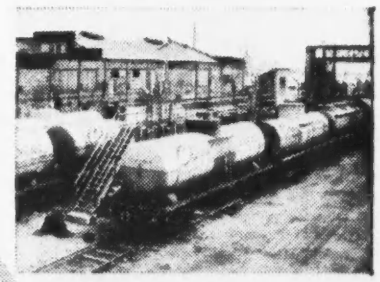


● 27 storage tanks . . . 4,000,000 gallons

● 1,000,000 pounds of dry chemicals



● 15 miles of pipe lines



● Ten-spot tank-car loading rack

Ferric-Sodium Oxalate—Gum, Tragacanth

Ferric-sodium oxalate, fine gran., dms lb. .23½- .28¼
Ferrous gluconate, NF, dms. lb. .94 • —
Sulfate, gran., bgs., c.l., works, ton 34.50 • —
l.c.l., dlvd. Metropolitan area 100 lbs 3.35 • 4.25
bbls. c.l., works ton 40.00 • —
bulk, c.l., works ton 27.00 • —
USP cryst., bbls., dms lb 09½- .10
Fir, balsam, Canada, cns gal. 32.00 • —
Oregon, bbls. gal. 4.00 • —
Fishliver oil (see Oil fishliver).
Fishmeal, dom., menhaden, 60% protein grd., bgs., Chesapeake Bay area ton. 156.00 • —
Fishscrap, menhaden, dried, 60% protein, bgs., Balto area ton. 150.00 Nom.
Fleaseed (see Psyllium seed).
Formaldehyde, NF, 37%, (inhibited), methanol, Zone 1, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .0675- —
l.c.l., works lb. .072 • .0725
tanks, dlvd lb. .04 • —
Zone 2, 12-15% methanol, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .071 • —
tanks, dlvd lb. 043 • —
Methanol-free (uninhibited), Zone 1, tanks, dlvd lb. .0375- —
Zone 2, tanks, dlvd lb. 04 • —
Fringetree bark, bls lb. 60 • .61
Fullers' earth, bgs., c.l., Ill. mines, ton 19.00 • —
powd., insecticide grade, dried, bgs., c.l., Ga. or Fla. mines ton. 17.50 • —
calcined, bgs., c.l., same basis ton. 20.00 -21 75
Fullers' earth, oil-bleaching, grade, 100-mesh, bgs., c.l., same basis. ton. 16.50 -17.00
200-mesh, bgs., c.l., same basis ton. 17.50 -18.00
spent, bgs., c.l., shipg. point ton. 4.50 - 5.00
Furan, dms., c.l. or t.l., works lb. .34½- —
l.c.l., l.t.l., works lb. .35 • —
tanks, works lb .33 • —
Furfural, dms., c.l., works lb. .13 • —
l.c.l., works lb. .14 • —
tanks, dlvd. E lb. .12 • —
dlvd. W lb. .13 • —
Fusel oil, refd., dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .22 • —
l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .23 • —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .20 • —
Fustic extract, cryst., No. 1, bbls., l.c.l lb. .47½- —
No. 2, bbls., l.c.l lb. .45½- —
No. 3, bbls., l.c.l lb. .43½- —
liq., No. 1, bbls., l.c.l. lb. .22½- —
No. 2, bbls., l.c.l lb. .21½- —
No. 3, bbls., l.c.l lb. .19 • —
solid, No. 1, bxs., l.c.l lb. .45 • —

G

G salt, bbls., frt. alld, 100% basis lb. 73 • —
Gammapicoline (see g-Picoline).
Gelatin, edible, pure (pork skin), 75 Bloom test, bbl., c.l. lb. .53 • —
150 Bloom test, bbl., c.l. lb. .64 • —
200 Bloom test, bbl., c.l. lb. .71 • —
225 Bloom test, bbl., c.l. lb. .74 • —
275 Bloom test, bbl., c.l. lb 81 • —
Gelsemium root, bls lb. .23 • .24
Gentian root, bls lb. .17 • .20
grd., bbls., bxs lb. .22 • .23
powd. bbls., bxs lb. .23 • .24
Geraniol, extra, cns., dms. lb. 4.35 • 4.80
standard, cns., dms. lb. 4.20 • —
Geranyl acetate, cns lb. 4.50 • 4.80
Ginger oleoresin, NF, from African root, bots lb. 4.00 • 7.75
from Jamaican root, bots lb. 6.00 -10.25
Root, African, bls. lb. .37 • —
Cochin, bgs lb. .36 • .40
Jamaican, No. 2, bgs lb. .59 • —
No. 3, bgs lb. .58 • —
Nigerian, split, bgs lb. .35 • —
Glauber's salt, anhyd (see Sodium sulfate).
Glue, bone, extracted, 86 jellygrams, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .15 • —
104 jellygrams, same basis lb. .17 • —
131 jellygrams, same basis lb. .18 • —
164 jellygrams, same basis lb. .20½- —
191 jellygrams, same basis lb. .21 • —
222 jellygrams, same basis lb. .22 • —
packers 40 jellygrams, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .14 • —
65 jellygrams, same basis lb. .14½- —
86 jellygrams, same basis lb. .15 • —
115 jellygrams, same basis lb. .15½- —
135 jellygrams, same basis lb. .18½- —
164 jellygrams, same basis lb. .19½- —
rengerers' 115 jellygrams, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .13 • —
Bone glue, l.c.l., prices 1c. higher.
Hide, 70-94 jellygrams, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .15 • —
95-121, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .16 • —
122-149, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .18½- —
150-177, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .21 • —
178-206, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .23½- —
178-206 bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .23½- —
207-236, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .26 • —
237-266, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .28 • —
267-298, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .30 • —
299-330, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .32 • —
331-362, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .34 • —
Glue, hide, 363-394 jelligrams, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .36 • —
395-427, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .38 • —
428-460, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .39 • —
461-494, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. 40 • —
495-529, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .41 • —
Hide glue l.c.l. prices 1c. higher.
Glycerine, nat., crude, saponification, 88%, to refineries, tanks, lb. .22 Nom.
soaplye, 80% tanks lb. .20 Nom.
refd., BP, 96%, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .31½- —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .32 • —
tanks, dlvd lb. .30 • —
dynamite, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .31½- —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .32 • —
tanks, dlvd lb. .30 • —
high gravity, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .31½- —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .32 • —
tanks, dlvd lb. .30 • —
USP CP, 95% dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .30½- —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .31 • —
tanks, dlvd lb. .29 • —
yellow, dist., dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .31 • —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .31½- —
syn., dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .31½- —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .32 • —
tanks, dlvd lb. .30 • —
Glycine (see Acid aminoacetic).
Glycerol (see Gylcerine).
Glyoxal, 30%, dms., c.l., works lb. .18½- —
l.c.l., works lb. .19 • —
tanks, works lb. .18 • —
Golden seal root, NF, tested, bls. lb. 2.25 - 2.50
powd., bxs lb. 2.75 - 3.25
Graphite, amorph., powd., bgs., fib. dms., ex whse lb. .06 .09¼
crystalline, 88-90%, powd., bgs., fib. dms., ex whse lb. .19 - .21½
90-92%, powd., bgs., fib. dms., ex whse lb. .21 - .24¼
95-97%, powd., bgs., fib. dms., ex whse lb. .29 - .31½
flake, No. 1, 90-95%, bgs., fib. dms., ex whse lb. .29 .31
No. 2, 90-95%, bgs., fib. dms., ex whse lb. .29 .31
Grease, white, choice, all hog, tanks, dlvd lb. .09 • —
not all hog, tanks, dlvd lb. .08½- —
yellow, tanks, dlvd. lb. .07⅝- .07⅞
Green, brilliant, thioflavin, toner, molybdated, PMA, kgs., works lb 5.10 • —
tungstated, PTMA, kgs., works lb. 6.20 • —
Chrome, CP, dark, light, medium, blue content 1 to 15%, bbls., dlvd. N. of Tenn. and N. C., E. of Miss., including St. Paul, Minn., Davenport, Rock Island, St. Louis lb. .40 • —
16-30%, bbls., same basis lb. .40 • —
31-45%, bbls. same basis. lb. .41 • —
45-49%, bbls., same basis lb. .44 • —
reduced color, 25% bbls., same basis lb. .19 • —
Chrome green prices are ½c. higher, dlvd., at the following points, except as noted:—Ala., Fla., Ga., La. (Shreveport 1½c.), Miss., N. C., S. C., Tenn., Texas (Dallas, Ft. Worth, 1¼c.; El Paso, 2c.); Cedar Rapids, Des Moines, Kansas City, Lincoln, Omaha, St. Joseph; 1c. higher dlvd Pac coast; for Denver, Pueblo, Salt Lake City, Wichita prices are equalized with Chicago.
Chromium oxide, hydrated, dms., bbls., c.l., frt. alld lb. 1.00 - 1.10
pure, bgs., c.l., frt. alld lb. .39¼- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. 40¼- —
Dyes (see Dyes, coaltar).
Malachite, straight, PTMA, bbls., works lb. 4.60 • —
Paris (see Paris green).
Phthalocyanine toner, bbls., works. lb. 3.95 • —
resinated, bbls lb 3.50 • —
water dispersable, bbls lb 1.73 • —
Pigment B, kegs lb 1.35 • —
paste, kegs lb. .33 • —
Grindelia robusta herb, bls lb. .38 .40
Guaiacol, NF, cryst., dms., tins lb 2.10 - 2.15
liq., cbys., dms lb 2.30 2.40
Carbonate, NF VII, dms lb 3.40 3.45
Gum, aloe (see Aloe).
Arabic amber, sorts, bgs lb. .22 • .23
powd., USP, bbls lb. .27 .28
Asafetida (see A).
Asphaltum (see A).
Benzoin, Sumatra, cs lb. .38 .42
Camphor (see C).
Cellulose, high vis., bgs., 23,000-lb. lots or more, works, frt. alld lb. .55 • —
smaller lots, same basis lb. .57 • —
Copal, Congo, No. 1, bgs lb. .23 • —
No. 2, bgs lb. .18½- .20
No. 3, bgs lb. .16½- .18
Manila, C, bgs lb. .41 • .43
CBB, bgs lb. .37 Nom.
DBB, bgs lb. .31 • .33
DK, bgs lb. No Stocks
dust, bgs lb. .14 • .16
MA, soft, bgs lb. .23 • .25
WS, bgs lb. .34 • .36
Philippine pale, chips, bgs lb. .24 • .26
nubs, bgs lb. .34 • .36
seeds, bgs lb. .20 • .22
sorts, bgs lb. .22 • —
Pontianak, chips, bgs lb. .28 • —
nubs, bgs lb. .39 • .40
Dammar, Batavia, A E cs lb. .27 • .29
dust, bgs lb. .16½- .17½
E, bgs lb. .20 • .22
East India, batu, bold, bgs lb. .14 • .15½
nubs and chips, bgs lb. .08 • .09
black, bold, bgs lb. .14 • .16
unscraped, bgs lb. .11 • .13
nubs and chips, bgs lb. .11 • .13
pale, chips, bgs lb. .14½- .15½
nubs, bgs lb. .18 • .19
Siam, cs lb. .39 • —
Singapore, No. 1, bgs lb. .47 • .49
No. 2, bbls lb. .29 • .30
No. 3, bbls lb. No stocks.
dust, bgs lb. .16½- .17
seeds, bgs lb. .20 • .22
Ester, gum-rosin type, cms., c.l., dlvd. Ill., Ind., Ky., Mich., Mid-Atl. States, N. E. States, Minneapolis, N. C., Ohio, St. Louis, St. Paul, Va., W. Va lb. .14½- .16
wood-rosin type, dms., c.l., same basis lb. .15 • .16
Guar, food grade, bgs., c.l lb. .40 • —
tech. grade, bgs., c.l lb. .32 • —
Karaya, No. 1, NF, powd., bbls. lb. .55 • —
No. 2, powd., bbls. lb. .45 • —
No. 3, powd., bbls lb. .40 • —
Locust bean, powd., bgs lb. .28 • .30
Myrrh, cs. lb. .38 • .40
Opium (see Opium).
Olibanum siftings, cs lb. .15 • .20
tears, cs. lb 22 .30
Rosin (see Naval Stores, Protective Coatings Market).
Sterculia (see Gum Karaya)
Tragacanth, No. 1, ribbons, cs. lb. 3.00 • 3.50
No. 2, cs lb 2.55 2.60
No. 3, cs lb 1.75 1.80
powd., USP, bbls lb. 1.25 • 1.35

These progress pictures, made in August, show portions of Escambia Bay Chemical Corporation's nitrogen plant now nearing completion at Pensacola, Florida
ON SCHEDULE
Primary gas reformer units which are the heart of the process where natural gas is cracked to hydrogen.
Gas purification section where the main gas stream is freed of carbon dioxide and carbon monoxide in order to insure feeding a pure nitrogen-hydrogen gas stream to the converter.
Three storage spheres, with a total capacity of over 6,000 tons of anhydrous ammonia.
ESCAMBIA BAY
ESCAMBIA BAY CHEMICAL PLANT
Nitrogen materials for agriculture and industry will be available from the Escambia Plant which will provide complete nitrogen production for the Southeast. Products will include anhydrous ammonia, ammonium nitrate, nitrogen solutions and nitric acid.
Escambia Bay Chemical Corporation is owned by United Gas Corporation, Electric Bond and Share Company and National Research Corporation.
Please address communications to
ASHCRAFT-WILKINSON CO.
Exclusive Distributors
Atlanta, Georgia
DISTRICT OFFICES
Norfolk, Va. • Charleston, S. C. • Tampa, Fla. • Jackson, Miss. • Columbus, Ohio

Gypsum, plaster of paris, 100-lb. paper, bgs., trucks, dlvd. N. Y. C. ton 20.30 - —
terra alba., dom., paper bgs., same basis ton 19.00 - —
works, N. Y. C. ton 16.00 - —
imp. English, 100-lb. paper bags, ex dock, N. Y. C. ton 55.00 - —
ex warehouse ton 60.00 - 62.00

H

Hawthorn berries, bgs. lb. .28 - .32
Heliotropin, cryst., cns lb. 4.05 - 4.50
Hellebore root, dom., green, bls lb. .70 - 75
Helonias root, bls lb. 1.75 - 2.00
Hematine extract, cryst., No. 1, bbls., l.c.l lb. .47 - —
No. 2, bbls., l.c.l lb. .43 - —
No. 3, bbls., l.c.l lb. .41 - —
No. 4, bbls., l.c.l lb. .39 - —
No. 5, bbls., l.c.l lb. .37 - —
paste, No. 1, bbls., l.c.l lb. .20½ - —
Henbane leaves, bls lb. .35 - .40
Heptane, indust., tanks, Bayonne, N. J gal. .19 - —
Baytown, Tex gal. .14¾ - —
Borger, Tex gal. .14¾ - —
Hesperidin methylphalcone, bots., works lb. 50.00 - —
Hexachlorophene, dms lb. 1.98 - —
Hexalin (see Cyclohexanol).
Hexamethylenetetramine, tech., bgs., 20,000-lb. lots or more, Perth Amboy or N.Y.C. lb. .222 - —
1,000-19,999-lb. lots, same basis lb. .232 - —
smaller lots, same basis lb. .242 - —
fib. dms., 1,000-lb. lots or more, same basis lb. .239 - —
smaller lots, same basis lb. .249 - —
USP, dms., 500-lb. lots or more, same basis lb. .40½ - —
smaller lots, same basis lb. .41½ - —
Hexane, indust., tanks, Bayonne, N. J gal. .19 - —
Baytown, Tex gal. .15½ - —
Borger, Tex gal. .15½ - —
1-Hexanol, dms., c.l., works lb. .34½ - —
l.c.l., works lb. .35 - —
tanks, works lb .33 - —
Hexyl cinnamic aldehyde, dms lb. 4.00 - 7.50
Salicylate, dms lb. 1.75 - —
Hexylene glycol, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .16 - —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .17 - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .14 - —
n-Hexyl methacrylate, dms., less than truckload works lb. .71 - —
Hexylresorcinol, USP, dms., 50-lb. lots or more, dlvd lb. 14.00 - —
smaller lots, dlvd lb. 14.50 - —
Histamine diphosphate, USP, bots. kilo 400.00 - —
l-Histidine hydrochloride, NF, fib. dms., 50-kilo lots, works, kilo 80.00 - 85.00
1-5 kilo lots, works kilo 90.00 - 95.00
Homatropine hydrobromide, USP, bots oz. 8.50 - —
Methylbromide, USP, bots oz. 5.65 - —
Hoofmeal, 17-18% ammonia, bulk, c.l., Chicago unit-ton. 6.25 - —
Horehound herb, bls lb. .16 - .19
Hydrastine, bots oz. 29.50 - 31.00
Hydrochloride, NF, bots oz. 29.50 - 31.00
Hydrastis (see Goldenseal).
Hydrazine free base, ret. dms., Lake Charles, La lb. 3.00 - 3.30
65% ret. dms. same basis lb. 1.35 - 1.55
Hydrate, 100%, ret. dms., Lake Charles, La lb. 1.60 - 1.90
Hydrocortisone acetate, bulk, bots., dms gram. 4.75 - 5.00
Alcohol, bulk, bots., dms gram. 4.75 - 5.00
Hydrofuramide, dms., fib. cns., works lb. .30 - .40
Hydrogen chloride, anhyd., 50-lb. cyls., c.l., works lb. .45 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .55 - .60
Fluoride anhyd., cyls., dlvd. E lb. .30½ - .32½
dlvd. W lb. .39 - —
tanks, works lb. .21 - —
Peroxide, USP, bbls., dlvd lb. .03¾ - .05
35% dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .202 - —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .211 - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .1800 - —
Hydroquinone, photo grade, bbls., dms lb. .98 - 1.00
tech., dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .77½ - —
l.c.l. same basis lb. 79½ - —
Hydroxycitronellal, cns lb. 7.65 - 7.90
Hyoscine salts (see Scopolamine).
Hyoscyamine, bots oz. 15.75 - 16.00
Hydrobromide, bots oz. 11.00 - 12.00
Sulfate, bots oz. 10.50 - 11.50
Hypernic extract, cryst., No. 2, bbls., l.c.l lb. .52 - —
liq., No. 1, bbls., l.c.l lb. .35 - —
No. 2, bbls., l.c.l lb. .27 - —

I

Ichthammol, NF, dms lb. .60 - .75
Indian red (see Red, Indian).
Indigo (see Dyes, coaltar, 1171 Indigo synthetic).
Indole, CP, bots lb. 17.00 - 21.00
Inositol, bots., dlvd lb. 5.00 - —
cms., dlvd lb. 4.50 - 4.75
Insect flowers (see Pyrethrum).
Iodine, crude, kgs lb. 1.45 - —
resub, USP, dms., jars lb. 2.30 - 2.32
Iodochlorohydroxyquinolin, USP, dms lb. 5.90 - —
Iodoform, NF, dms., kgs lb 4.90 - 5.00
a-Ionone, cns. lb. 5.30 - 5.60
b-Ionone, cs. lb. 6.00 - 7.70
Methyl (see under M).
Ipecac root, bgs lb. 8.00 - —
powd., bbls., bxs lb. 9.00 - —
Irish moss, bleached, prime, bls lb. .30 - .35
Iron compounds (see Ferric or Ferrous).
Isoborneol, cns lb. 1.25 - 1.70
Isobornyl acetate, cns lb. .62 - .95
Formate, dms lb. .60 - —
Propionate, dms lb. 1.15 - 1.45
Isobutyl acetate, perfume grade, cns lb. .75 - 1.00
solvent grade, dms., c.l., dlvd, E. of Rockies lb. .13¼ - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .14¼ - —
tanks, same basis lb. .11¼ - —
Isobutyraldehyde, CP, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .27½ - —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .28½ - —
tech., dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .21½ - —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .22½ - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .19½ - —
Isoeugenol, cns lb. 4.40 - 4.75
Isoniazid, powd., bulk, 25-kilo lots or more kilo 23.00 - 25.50
smaller lots kilo 24.00 - 26.00
Isopentane, comi. grade, tanks, f.o.b Tex refy gal. .15½ - —
Isonicotinic acid hydrazide (see Isoniazid)
Isophorone, dms., c.l., works lb. .24¼ - —
l.c.l., works lb. .24¾ - —
tanks, works lb .22½ - —
Isopropanol (see Alcohol, isopropyl).
Isopropyl acetate, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .12 - —
l.c.l. same basis lb. .13 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .10 - —
Alcohol (see Alcohol, isopropyl).
Benzene (see Cumene).
Ether, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .07 - —
l.c.l. dlvd lb. .08 - —
tanks, dlvd lb .05 - —

Isopropyl-N-(3-chlorophenyl) carbamate, (CIPC), 70% in xylol, dms., c.l., t.l., works lb. .70 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .714 - .814
Isopropyl-N-phenyl carbamate, 450-lb. fib. dms., c.l., t.l., works, lb. .75 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .80 - .90
Isopropylamine (see Mono, Di, or Tri-).
Isoquinoline, dms., works lb. .65 - 1.25

J

Jalap root, NF, bls lb. .45 - .55
powd., bbls., bxs lb. .55 - .65
Juniper berries, bgs lb. .18 - .20
Tar, NF, dms lb. .42 - .60

K

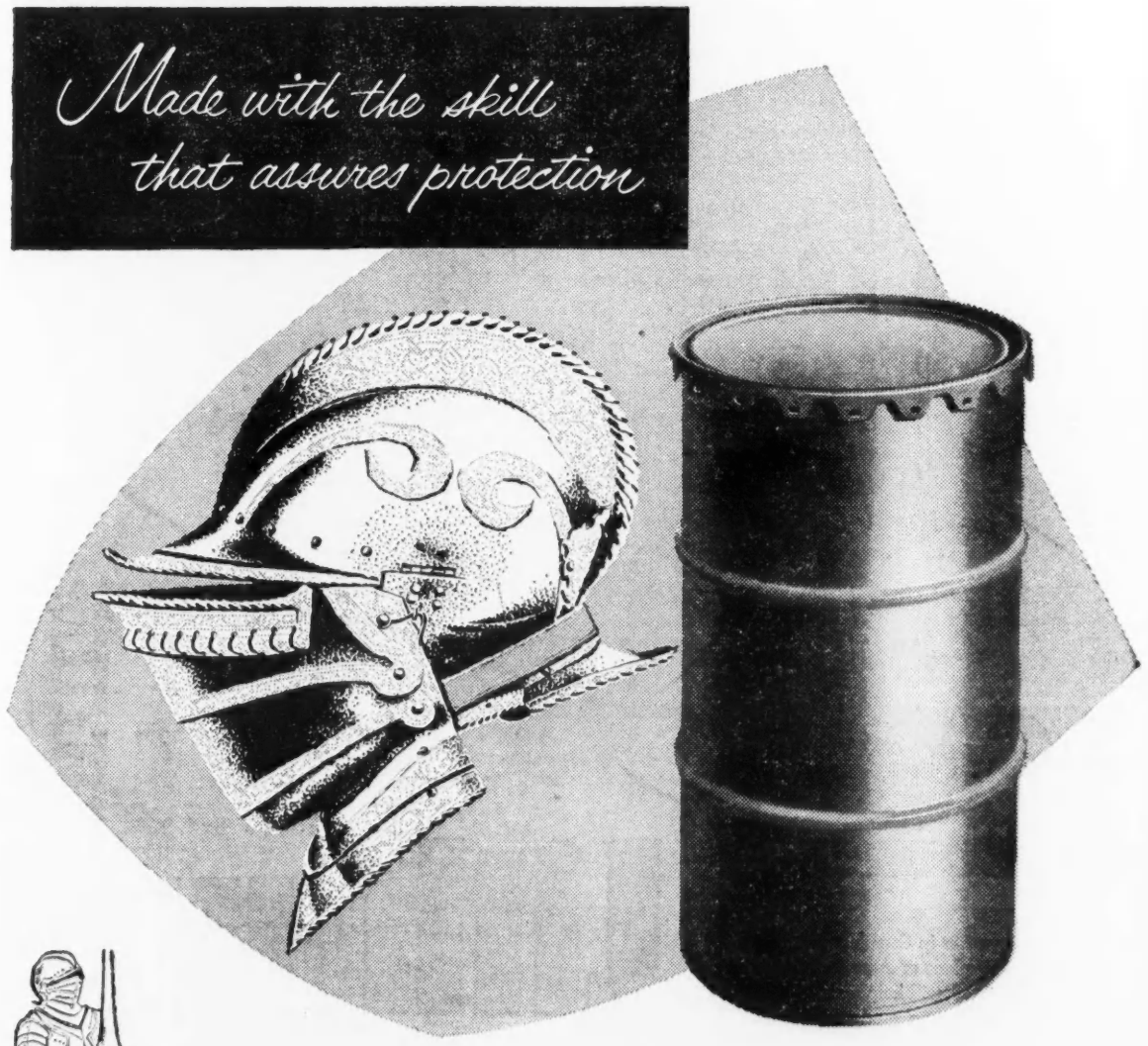
Kaolin (see also Clay China), NF, powd., fib. dms lb. .10 - .12
colloidal, fib. dms lb. .15½ - .17½
Kola nuts, bgs lb. .15 - —

L

Lactose, crude, bgs., c.l., works lb. .15 - .15½
edible, fib. dms., 30,000-lb. lots, works lb. .22 - —
2,000-lb. lots, works lb. .22¾ - —
200-1,800-lb. lots, works lb. .23¼ - —
Edible lactose in bgs. 1c. lower.
fermentation grade, bgs., c.l., works lb. .08½ - —
USP, fib. dms., 30,000-lb. lots, works lb. .24 - —
2,000-lb. lots, works lb. .24¾ - —
200-1,800-lb. lots, works lb. .25¼ - —
USP lactose in bgs. 1c. lower.

Lady's slipper root, bls lb. 1.70 - 1.75
Lanolin, cosmetic, dms., works lb. .28 - .30
USP, anhyd., dms., works lb. .26 - .28
hydrous, dms., works lb. .25 - .27
Lard, cash, dms., Chicago lb. .10½ - —
Larkspur seed, bgs lb. .20 - .23
Laurel leaves, Greek, bls lb. .12 - —
Portuguese, bls. lb. .11 - —
Turkey, bls. lb. .25 - —
Yugoslavia, bls. lb. .11 - —
n-Lauryl methacrylate, dms., c.l. or t.l., works lb. .65½ - —
Lavender flowers, medium, bls lb. .55 - .60
ord., bls lb. .16 - .20
select., bls lb. .90 - —
Lead acetate, white, cryst., bbls lb. .22 - —
gran., bbls lb. .23 - —
powd., bbls lb. .23 - —
NF, cryst., gran., powd lb. .31 - .32
Arsenate, acid powder, dealers, 3-lb. bgs. or larger, c.l., frt. alld. on 96 lbs. or more lb. .27½ - —
l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .28½ - —
1-lb. bgs., c.l lb. .41½ - —
l.c.l. lb. .42½ - —
Blue, basic, sulfate, bbls., c.l., shipt. point, frt. alld lb. .16¼ - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .17¼ - —
Carbonate (see Lead, white, basic Carbonate).
Chloride, dms lb. .45 - —
Iodide, NF, V jars lb. 3.82 - —
Linoleate, fused, 26-28% Pb, dms. lb. .33 - —
Metal pigs, prime, N. Y lb. .15½ - —
St. Louis lb. .1530 - —

Lead, metallic paste, dms., 20,000-40,000-lb. lots, works lb. .33¾ - —
10,000-20,000-lb. lots, same basis lb. .34¾ - —
200-2,000-lb. lots, same basis, lb. .35¾ - —
Prices ex whse. Jersey City, N. J., 4½c. per lb. higher.
Monosilicate, bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .1620 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .1670 - —
Naphthenate, liq., 16% Pb, dms., dlvd lb. 17 - —
24% Pb., dms., dlvd lb. .21 - —
solid, 37% Pb., dms., dlvd lb. .27½ - —
Nitrate, bbls. lb. .22¼ - —
Orthosilicate-silica gel, 50-60% PbO, dms., works lb. .29¾ - .34¼
Peroxide, tech., powd., bbls lb. .38¾ - .40¼
Phthalate, dibasic, dms., works lb. .41 - —
Red, 95% Pb_3O_4, or less, bbls., c.l., works, frt. alld lb. .18 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .18½ - —
97% Pb_3O_4, bbls. c.l., same basis lb. .18¼ - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .18¾ - —
98% Pb_3O_4, bbls., c.l., same basis, lb. .18½ - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .19 - —
Resinate, precip., 23% Pb, dms., dlvd lb. .32½ - —
Salicylate, normal, dms., works lb. .46 - —
Silicate (see Lead, white, basic, silicate).
Sulfate (see Lead, blue, basic sulfate, Lead white, basic sulfate).
Tallate, liq., 16% Pb, dms lb. .15 - —
24% Pb., dms lb. .18½ - —
solid, 30% lb. .23¼ - —



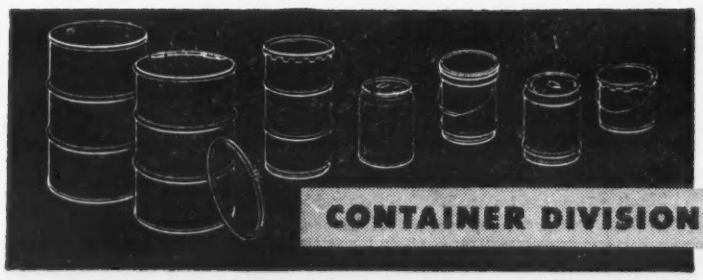
This 16th Century helmet displays the craftsmanship of medieval armor-makers. Expert fitting and positioning permitted mobility and visibility, while intricate carving brought distinctive, attractive appearance. Studied design and careful construction assured maximum protection.

Jones & Laughlin Steel Containers provide dependable protection for your products. They are built of sturdy, high-quality J&L Steel Sheet. Careful manufacture assures accuracy in all fittings and closures. J&L containers have a trim appearance which can be decorated attractively with colorful designs and illustrations by means of J&L's lithographic process.

Coatings and lacquers are evenly applied—both inside and outside. J&L pails and drums are chemically treated to keep all surfaces clean and dry.

Depend on J&L Steel Containers for the protection your products require.

Order them through plants in leading industrial centers. You will find J&L service prompt and efficient.



Jones & Laughlin
STEEL CORPORATION

405 LEXINGTON AVE.
NEW YORK 17, N.Y.

J&L STEEL

Lead, White—Methanol

Lead, white, basic, carbonate, bgs., c.l., shipt. point, frt. alld. lb. .17½- .18
l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .18½- .19
silicate, bgs., c.l., shipt. point, frt. alld. lb. .16¼- .19
l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .17¼- .20
sulfate, bgs., c.l., shipt. point, frt. alld. lb. .16¼- —
l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .17¼- —
Lecithin, edible, tech., bleached, non-ret. dms., c.l., works lb. .15 - .17
l.c.l., same basis ... lb. .15½- .17½
unbleached, non-ret. dms., c.l., same basis lb. .13 - .15
l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .14½- .16½
dl-Leucine, dms., works ..... lb. 12.25 -15.00
Licorice root, whole, bbls. ..... lb. .10 - .12
gran., bbls ..... lb. .15 - .17
powd., bbls ..... lb. .12 - .15
Lignosulfonate, 70% tannin, bgs., c.l., works lb. .06½- —
l.c.l., works lb. .06¾- —
Lime, chemical (quicklime), bulk, c.l., metropolitan, N. Y. destination, freight equalized with nearest producing point ton. 18.71 - —
Hydrated bulk, c.l., same basis ton. 20.21 - —
Spray, bgs., c.l., same basis ton. 23.21 - —
Lime salts (see Calcium).
Lime-ammonium nitrogen 20.5% N (see Ammonium nitrate with dolomite).
Limestone, grd., bgs., works ton. 3.50 - 4.00
Linalool, ex bois de rose oil, dms. lb. 6.55 - 8.00
ex lignaloe wood oil, dms ..... lb. 5.30 - 7.10
Linalyl acetate, ex bois de rose, 90-92%, dms. lb. 6.50 - 6.80
96-98%, dms lb. 6.75 - 7.15
ex petitgrain, bots. lb. 5.95 - 6.70
Lindane, 25% formulation, dealers, dms., works lb. 1.58 —
99%, tech., dealers, dms., dlvd., lb. 3.10 —
Linden flowers with leaves, bls lb. .30 - —
without leaves, bls lb. .35 - —
Linseed meal, expeller, 32-34% bulk, Midwest, mills ton. 63.00 - —
extracted, 36% bulk, same basis, ton. 58.00 -58.50
Litharge, coml., powd., bbls., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .17 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .17½- —
Lithium benzoate, dms. ..... lb. 1.65 - 1.67
Bromide, NF, dms., works, frt. equald lb. 2.30 - —
Carbonate, NF, dms., c.l., t.l., dlvd lb. 1.29½- —
ton lots to t.l., dlvd .. lb. 1.30 - —
tech., dms., c.l., t.l., dlvd., frt. alld., works lb. .82 - 1.10½
l.c.l., same basis ... lb. .85 - 1.11½
Chloride, CP, anhyd., ton lots lb. 1.28½- —
tech., anhyd., dms., c.l., t.l., dlvd., or works, frt. alld. lb. 1.00 - 1.03
l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. 1.05 - 1.05½
Citrate, NF, dms ..... lb. 1.60 - 1.64
Fluoride, bbls., 10,000-lb. lots, dlvd lb. 2.17½- —
ton lots, dlvd ..... lb. 2.18½- —
less ton lots, dlvd ..... lb. 2.23½- —
Hydride, powd., dms., 500-lb. lots, works lb. 12.00 - —
Hydroxide, monohydrate, dms., c.l., t.l., dlvd. or works, frt. alld. lb. .80 - .80½
l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .81 - .81½
Lithium manganite, dms., works lb. .95 - 1.15
Nitrate, tech., dms., 100-lb. lots, lb. 1.25 - —
Salicylate, dms ..... lb. 1.60 - 1.70
Silicate, dms., works ..... lb. 1.10 - 1.30
Stearate, dms., c.l., works .... lb. .47½- —
ton lots, works ..... lb. .48½- —
less-ton lots, works ..... lb. .53½- —
Sulfate, dms., 100-lb. lots ..... lb. 1.45 - —
Titanate, dms., works ..... lb. 1.15 - 1.35
Lithopone, ord., bgs., c.l., dlvd.. lb. .07½- —
l.c.l., dlvd ..... lb. .08¼- .08½
titanated (high-strength), bgs., c.l., dlvd.. lb. .10 - —
l.c.l., dlvd ..... lb. .11 - —
Lithopone prices, Pacific Coast, 1c. per lb. higher.
Lobelia herb, bls ..... lb. 1.50 - —
Lobeline sulfate, bots., works ... oz. 37.50 -39.00
Logwood extract, cryst., No. 1, bbls., l.c.l.. lb. .41 - —
No. 2, bbls., l.c.l. ..... lb. .39 - —
liq., No. 1, bbls., l.c.l. ..... lb. .20 - —
No. 2, bbls., l.c.l. ..... lb. .19 - —
No. 3, bbls., l.c.l. ..... lb. .18½- —
solid, No. 1, boxes, c.l. ..... lb. .35 - —
Lycopodium, cs ..... lb. 2.00 - 2.25
dl-Lysine hydrochloride, bots. kilo. 140.00 -150.00

M

Mace, Siauw, siftings, bls. ..... lb. 2.35 - 2.75
West Indian, No. 1, bls. shipment .. lb. No prices.
Magnesia, calcined, tech., bgs., ctns., works lb. .25¼- .26
syn. rubber grade, light, bgs., c.l., works .. lb. .29¼- —
l.c.l., works ..... lb. .30 - —
extra light, works ..... lb. .29¼- .30
USP, light, ctns ..... lb. .35 - .36
heavy, bbls ..... lb. .45 - .52
Magnesite, chemical grade, calcined, powd., bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald ton. 82.50 - —
dead-burnt, standard grain, bulk, c.l., Chewalah, Wash. ton. 38.00 - —
Magnesium bromide, jars ..... lb. .90 - 1.00
Carbonate, tech., bgs., c.l., frt. equald lb. .10½- —
l.c.l., frt. equald .. lb. .12 - .13
truckloads, frt. equald lb. .11 - —
USP, bgs., c.l., frt. equald. lb. .12½- —
t.l., frt. equald ..... lb. .13 - —
l.c.l., frt. equald ..... lb. .14 - .15

Above prices are quoted f.o.b. works, freight equalized with metropolitan New York and competitive producing points.

Chloride, anhyd., 92% flake or pebble, dms., c.l., works lb. .12¾- —
c.l. same basis lb. .14 - .15
hydrous, 99% flake, bgs., c.l., works ton. 50.00 - —
l.c.l., works ..... ton. 55.00 -105.00
Gluconate, dms., cns ..... lb. 1.34 - 1.41
Hydroxide, NF, medicinal, bbls., dms., kgs lb. .26½- .30
Metal, 99.8% ingots, 10,000 lb. lots or more, works lb. .32½- —
pigs, 10,000-lb. lots or more, works lb. .33¼- —
sticks, cs., works, frt. alld. on carlots lb. .49 - —
Oxide (see Magnesia, calcined).
Peroxide, 15%, dms., works lb. 1.00 - 1.05
Phosphate, tribasic, NF, bbls lb. .75 - —
Silicate (see Talc).
Silicofluoride, bbls., works lb. .10 - .11½
Sulfate, tech., bgs., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 2.15 - —
l.c.l., works ..... 100 lbs. 2.90 - 3.15
USP, cryst., bgs., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 2.35 - —
l.c.l., 5,000 lbs., 1 withdrawal .. 100 lbs. 3.10 - —
smaller lots .... 100 lbs. 3.35 - —
Trisilicate, USP, dms., 5,000-lb. lots .. lb. .38 - —
1,000-lb. lots ..... lb. .40 - —
100-lb. lots ..... lb. .45 - —

Bulky and super grades of magnesium trisilicate, 7c. per lb. higher

Malathion, dms., c.l., works .... lb. .90 - —
l.c.l., works ..... lb. .92 - 1.02
Maleic anhydride, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .27 - —
l.c.l., dlvd E ..... lb. .28 - —
tanks, dlvd E ..... lb. .26 - —

Prices on maleic anhydride W. of Rockies, 1½c. higher.

Mandrake root, bls ..... lb. .55 - —
Manganese acetate, bbls., dlvd lb. .35 - —
Arsenate, bgs ..... lb. .16 - —
Borate, tech., fib. dms ..... lb. .25 - —
Carbonate, bbls., works ..... lb. .22 - —
Chloride, anhyd., dms., works .. lb. .25½- —
Dioxide, African 84-87%, 40,000 to 99,999-lb. lots, burlap paper lined, bgs., gross for net, works .. ton. 97.00 - —
paper bgs., works .... ton. 93.50 - —
dms., works ..... ton. 101.50 - —

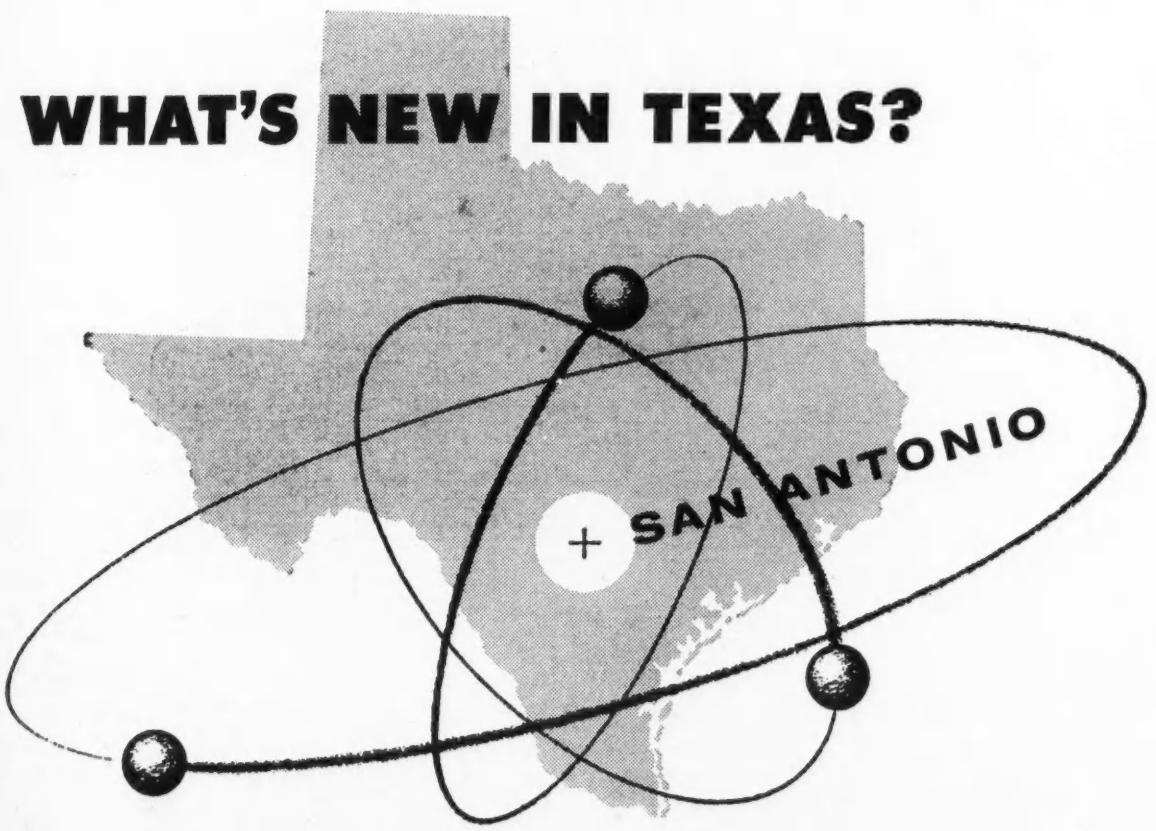
Prices for manganese dioxide in 10,000 to 40,000-lb. lots $3 per ton higher.

Gluconate, dms. ..... lb. 1.80 - 1.94
Hydrate, bbls., dlvd ..... lb. .36 - —
Hypophosphite, NF, dms ..... lb. 3.52 - —
Linoleate, liq., 4.35% Mn., dms. lb. .32½- —
solid, precip., 8.2% Mn, bbls lb. .37½- —
Naphthenate liq., 6% Mn., dms., frt. alld lb. .27 - —
Resinate, fused, 3½% Mn, dms. lb. .24 - —
precip., 6½-7% Mn, dms lb. .28 - —
Sulfate, fertilizer grade, 65%, bgs., c.l., dlvd. S. E .... ton. 80.50 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. S. E .... ton. 87.50 - —
Tallate, 6%, dms ..... lb. .24 - —
Mangrove bark, E. African, 38% tannin, c.l., ex dock ton. 71.00 - —
So. American 30% tannin, c.l., tannin, c.l., ex dock .. ton. 55.00 -58.00
Mannitol, coml., fib. dms., c.l., works lb. .60 - —
single dm., works ..... lb. .65 - —
ton-lots, works ..... lb. .62 - —
MBT (see 2-Mercaptobenzothiazole).
MBTS (see Mercaptobenzothiazyl disulfide).
Melamine, bgs., ton lots, works lb. .33 - —
500 to 2,000-lb. lots, works lb. .33¾- —
smaller lots, works ..... lb. .38¼- —
Menadione, USP, bots. ..... gram. .044 - .05
Menthol, nat., USP, Brazilian, cs. lb. 8.00 - 8.25
syn., USP, racemic, cns ..... lb. 4.95 - —
Menthyl salicylate, tins ..... lb. 4.00 - 4.28
2-Mercaptobenzothiazole, bgs., fib. dms., ton-lots, works, frt. alld. lb. .40 - —
less ton lots, same basis .. lb. .42 - —
Mercaptobenzothiazyl disulfide, bgs., fib. dms., ton-lots, works, frt. alld. lb. .50 - —
less ton lots, same basis .. lb. .52 - —
Mercuric chloride, NF, cryst., dms., 50-lb. lots or more .. lb. 4.93 - —
gran. or powd., dms., 50-lb. lots or more .. lb. 4.78 - —
Cyanide, NF VIII, powd., fib. dms. lb. 6.84 - —
Iodine, red, NF, fib. dms ..... lb. 7.72 - —
Oxide, red, NF, powd., fib. dms. lb. 5.90 - 6.01
yellow, tech. (see Yellow, mercury oxide).
USP, fib. dms ..... lb. 6.14 - —
Mercurous chloride (see Calomel).
Iodide, yellow, NF ..... lb. 7.72 - —
Mercury, ammoniated (see White precipitate, USP).
Metal, 76 lb. per flask, net flask 280.00 - —
Mesityl oxide, dms., c.l., dlvd. .. lb. .1350- —
l.c.l., dlvd. ..... lb. .1450- —
tanks, dlvd. ..... lb. .1150- —
Metaaminophenol (see m-Aminophenol).
Metachloroaniline (see m-Chloroaniline).
Metanitroaniline (see m-Nitroaniline).
Metanitroparatoluidine (see m-Nitro-p-toluidine).
Metaphenylenediamine (see m-Phenylenediamine).
Metatoluidine (see m-Toluidine).
Metatolylenediamine (see 2,4-tolylenediamine).
Methanol, nat., denaturing grade, tanks, frt. alld. gal. .75 - —

Prices on natural methanol W. of Miss. 3c. per lb. higher.

syn., Zone 1, dms., c.l., dlvd., or truckload min., frt. alld. gal. .45 - —
l.c.l., same basis ..... gal. .51 - —
tankwagon, 2,000-4,000-gal. lots, dlvd., Metropolitan areas, gal. .33 - —
tanks, 4,000 gal., min., frt. alld. or dlvd. gal. .30 - —
4,000 gal., min., works, Carteret, Camden, N. J. gal. .27½- —
Zone 2, dms., c.l., or truckload min. frt. alld. or dlvd. gal. .48 - —
l.c.l., same basis ..... gal. .54 - —
tankwagon, 2,000-4,000-gal. lots, min., dlvd. Metropolitan areas gal. .36 - —
tanks, 4,000 gal., min., frt. alld. or dlvd. gal. .33 - —

Synthetic methanol zones are:—Zone 1 is all continental U. S. E. of eastern boundaries of Ariz., Idaho and Utah. Zone 2 is remainder of U. S. west of above state boundaries comprising Ariz., Calif., Idaho, Nev., Ore., Utah and Wash.



WHAT'S NEW IN TEXAS?

NEW SOURCE OF Lithium CHEMICALS

Now under construction in San Antonio, Texas, the new $6,600,000 plant of American Lithium Chemicals, Incorporated, will help meet Industry's growing demand for lithium products. This new source of supply, an affiliate of American Potash & Chemical Corporation, will process high-grade lithium ores from extensive deposits in Southern Rhodesia. The initial production in San Antonio of lithium hydroxide, added to the present lithium carbonate output at Trona, California, now assures a substantial increase in domestic supply of lithia, used in its various forms in quality glassware, porcelain enamel glazes, lubricating grease, storage batteries, heat treating operations and humidity control. You can take advantage of this major step in American Potash & Chemical's program of expansion in the lithium chemical field by including this new source in your future lithium plans.

+ SAN ANTONIO CHEMICAL AND PROCESSING PLANT ASSURES SUBSTANTIAL SOURCE OF SUPPLY FOR EXPANDING INDUSTRIAL NEEDS.

FOR LITHIUM CHEMICALS—LOOK TO AMERICAN POTASH!

TRONA INDUSTRIAL AND AGRICULTURAL CHEMICALS — ESTON CHEMICALS

American Potash & Chemical Corporation

Offices • 3030 West Sixth Street, Los Angeles 54, California
• 99 Park Avenue, New York 16, New York
• 214 Walton Building, Atlanta 3, Georgia
Plants • Trona and Los Angeles, California and San Antonio, Texas
Export Division • 99 Park Avenue, New York 16, New York

LITHIUM CARBONATE • LITHIUM HYDROXIDE • LITHIUM BROMIDE • LITHIUM CHLORIDE and other LITHIUM CHEMICALS

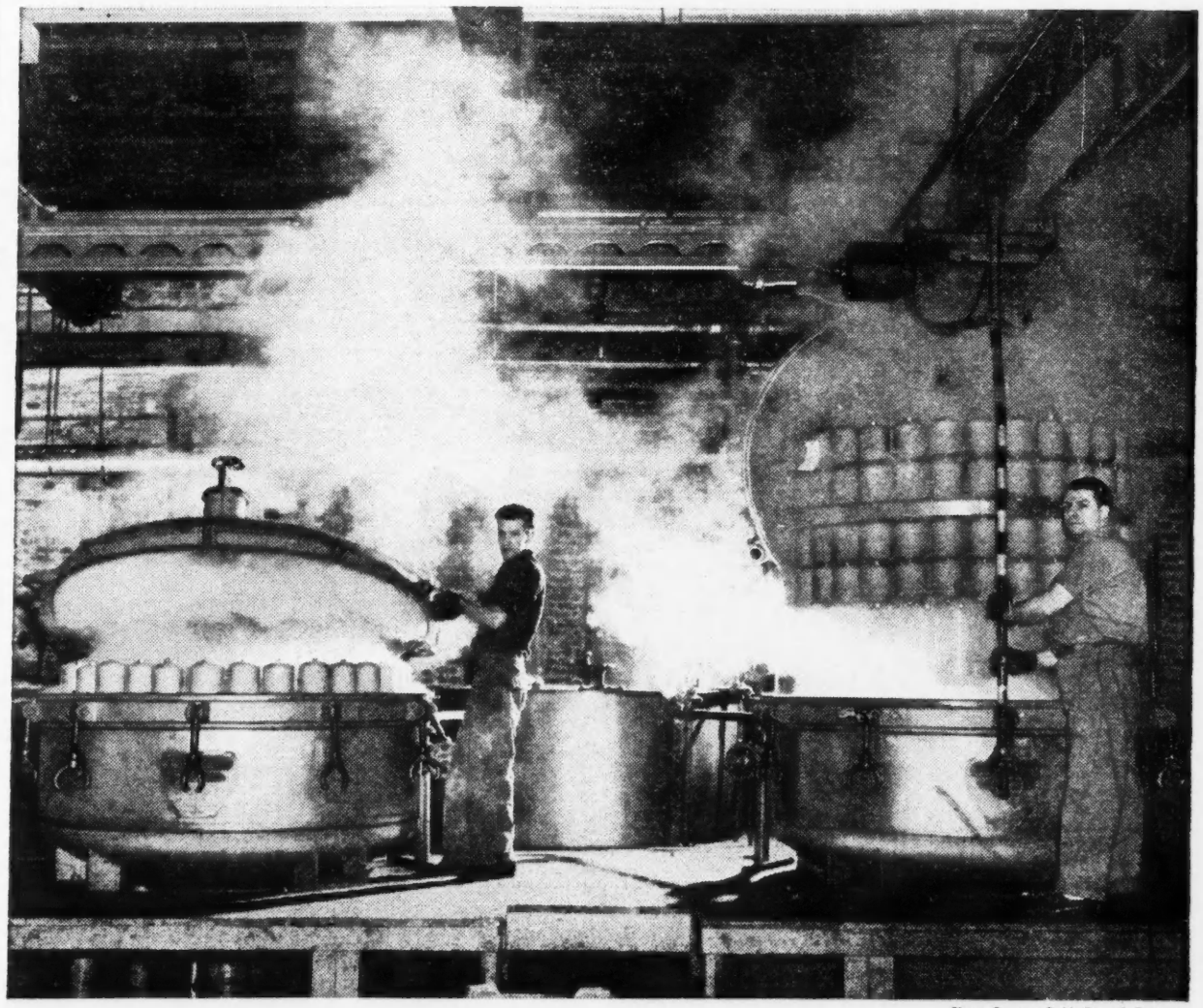
Methenamine (see Hexamethylenetetramine).
dl-Methionine, fib. dms., frt. alld. 50-lb. or more lb. 3.50 • —
feed grade, 98%, fib. dms., same basis lb. 2.63 • —
Methoxychlor, 50% wettable powder, dealers, dms., cs., frt. alld. lb. .61 • .64
Methyl abietate, non-ret. dms., c.l., dlvd. zone 1 lb. .20½ • —
t.c.l. same basis lb. .21 • —
hydrogenated, non-ret. dms., c.l., dlvd. Zone 1 lb. .21 • —
t.c.l., same basis lb. 21½ • —
Zone 1 includes New England and Middle Atlantic states, Va., W. Va., N. C., Ohio, Ky., Mich., Ind., Ill., Wis., St. Paul and Minneapolis, Minn.; St. Louis, Mo.; Miss., Ala, Ga., Fla., S. C. and Tenn.

Acetone, nat., dms., l.c.l., E. of Miss., frt. alld gal. .62½ • —
syn., dms., c.l., frt. alld. E gal. .57 • —
t.c.l., frt alld E gal. .63 • —
tanks, frt. alld E gal. .45 • —
Synthetic methyl acetone E. territory is all States East of and including Colo., Mont., N. Mex. and Wyo. West territory all states west of those four.

Acrylate, dms., c.l., t.l., dlvd. lb. .39 • —
t.t.l., dlvd lb. .40 • —
tanks, dlvd lb. .37 • —
Alcohol (see Methanol).
Amyl acetate, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. lb. .15 • —
l.c.l., dlvd E lb. .16 • —
tanks, dlvd. E lb. .13 • —
Ketone, dms., works lb. 1.05 • —
Anthranilate, cns lb. 2.50 - 2.65
Benzoate, cns., dms lb. .53 • .65
Bromide, jobbers, cyls., various sizes, frt. alld. E lb. .47 • .61
Cellulose, special vis., (1,500-4,000 cps.) 50-lb. bgs., c.l., works. lb. .78 • —
2,000-lb lots and more, same basis lb. .65 • —
smaller lots, frt alld. on 100 lbs lb. .69 - 1.00
standard vis., 15,400 cps.), 50-lb., bgs., c.l., frt. alld lb. .66 • —
2,000-lb. lots and more, same basis lb. .72 • —
smaller lots. frt. alld. on 100 lbs lb. .75 • .83
Chloride, indust., cyls., frt. equald. lb. .21 • —
tanks, multi-unit, same basis lb. .15 • —
single unit, same basis lb. .11½ • —
refrigerator mfrs., cyls., dlvd. lb. .45 • —
other consumers or service men, cyls., dlvd lb. .62 • —
Chloroform (see 1,1,1-trichloroethane).
Cinnamate, cns. lb. 1.43 - 1.80
Cyclohexanol, dms., c.l., works. lb. .35½ • —
t.c.l., works lb. .36 • —
tanks, works lb. .34 • —
Ethyl ketone, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .13 • —
t.c.l., dlvd lb. .14 • —
tanks, dlvd lb. .11 • —
Formate, refd., dms lb. .35 • .40
tech., non-ret. dms., any quantity, works lb. .10 • —
Heptin carbonate, bots lb. 33.00 -42.00
p Hydroxybenzoate, fib dms lb. 1.90 - 2.00
Ionone, standard, cns., dms. lb. 5.20 - 5.50
Isobutyl carbinol, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .15 • —
t.c.l., dlvd lb. .16 • —
tanks, dlvd lb. .13 • —
Ketone, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .15 • —
t.c.l., dlvd. lb. .16 • —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .13 • —
Methacrylate, dms., c.l., t.l., frt. equald with Belle, W. Va. lb. .36½ • —
smaller lots, same basis lb. .37 • —
tanks, same basis lb. .35 • —
Naphthyl ketone, cryst., cns lb. 3.60 4.30
Parahydroxybenzoate (see Methyl p-Hydroxybenzoate)
Roseaniline, chloride, NF fib. dms., 5-lb. lots lb. 5.64 • —
Salicylate, USP, cns., 500-lb. lots lb. .56 • —
Testosterone, USP, 100-gram bots. gram. .68 • —
3-Methylbenyzlamine, dms., t.c.l., works lb. 1.25 • —
2-Methylbenzyl dimethylamine, dms., c.l., works lb. 1.89 • —
t.c.l., works lb. 1.90 • —
2-Methyl-5-ethyl pyridine dms., cs., works lb. .47½ • —
t.c.l., works lb. .48 • —
tanks, works lb. .46 • —
Methylene blue, fib. dms., 100-lb. lots, frt. adjusted lb. 3.25 - 3.60
smaller lots same basis lb. 3.40 - 3.60
Chloride, tech., dms., c.l., dlvd. E. lb. .12½ • —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .15 • —
tanks, same basis lb. .11¼ • —
b-Methylnaphthalene, 32°C. m.p., dms., works lb. .90 • —
Methylpentanediol (see Hexylene glycol).
Methylpentanediol (see Hexyleneglycol).
Methylphenylpyrazolone (see 1-Phenyl-3-methylpyrazolone-5).
Methylthionine chloride (see Methylene blue).
Mica, dry-grd., paint plastic, 100 mesh, bgs., c.l., works lb. .04¼ • —
roofing, 20 to 80 mesh, works lb. .03 • .04
wet-grd., biotite, bgs., c.l., works, frt. alld. E lb. .06¼ • —
l.c.l., ex-whse. or frt. alld. E lb. .07 • —
paint or lacq., bgs., c.l., works, frt. alld. lb. .07¼ • —
l.c.l., ex-whse. or frt. alld. E lb. .08½ • —
rubber, bgs., c.l., works, frt. alld. E lb. .07½ • —
l.c.l., ex-whse. or frt. alld. E lb. .08½ • —
wallpaper, bgs., c.l., works, frt. alld., E lb. .07¼ • —
l.c.l., ex-whse. or frt. alld. E lb. .08¼ • —
white, extra, fine, bgs., c.l., works, frt. alld. E lb. .07¼ • —
l.c.l., ex-whse. or frt. alld. E lb. .08½ • —
Mica, wet-grd. W. of Miss. ½c. higher; W of Rockies, 1c. higher.
Mineral spirits (see Petroleum mineral spirits).
Molasses, blackstrap feed grade, tanks, New Orleans gal. .10¼ • .11½
New York gal. .13½ • —
Molybdenum (metal), powd., 80 or 200 mesh, cns., works kilo. 6.80 • —
Trioxide, pure, kgs., works lb. 1.05 • —
tech., kgs., works, basis Mo. content lb. 1.25 • —
Monobutylamine, dms., c.l., E. of Rockies lb. .35 • —
t.c.l., same basis lb. .36 • —
tanks, same basis lb. .33 • —
Monochlorobenzene, dms., c.l., frt. alld. or dlvd. E lb. .10 • —
t.c.l., same basis lb. .11 • —
tanks, same basis lb. .08½ • —
Monoethanolamine, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .27 • —
t.c.l., same basis lb. .28 • —
tanks, same basis lb. .25 • —
Monoethylalphanaphthylamine (see N-Ethyl-a-naphthylamine).
Monoethylamine, 70% contained amine, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .35 • —
t.c.l., dlvd. E lb. .36 • —
tanks, dlvd. E lb. .33 • —
Monoethylaniline (see N-Ethylaniline).
Monoethylorthotoluidin (see N-Ethyl-o-toluidine).
Monoisopropanolamine, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .27 • —
t.c.l., same basis lb. .28 • —
tanks, same basis lb. .25 • —
Monoisopropylamine, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .32 • —
t.c.l., same basis lb. .33 • —
tanks, same basis lb. .30 • —
Monomethylamine, 30-35% soln., dms., c.l., frt. equald, 100% basis. lb. .40 • —
t.c.l., frt. equald 100% basis. lb. .40½ • —
tanks, frt. equald 100% basis. lb. .31 • —
40% soln., dms., c.l., frt. equald., 100% basis lb. .37 • —
t.c.l., frt. equald, 100% basis. lb. .37½ • —
tanks, frt. equald, 100% basis. lb. .31 • —
Monosodium fluoroacetate (see Sodium fluoroacetate monobasic).
Mono-tertiary-butylmetacresol (see 6-tert-Butyl-m-cresol)
Glutamate (see Sodium glutamate monobasic).
Phosphate (see Sodium phosphate monobasic).
Morphine, cns oz. 12.40 -12.60
Acetate, anhyd., cns oz. 9.95 -10.00
Hydrobromide, cns oz. 9.90 - 9.95
Hydrochloride, NF, cns oz. 9.90 - 9.95
Sulfate, USP, cns oz. 9.90 -10.05
Morpholine, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .54¾ • —
t.c.l., dlvd. E lb. .55¾ • —
tanks, dlvd. E lb. .52¾ • —
Musk, syn., ambrette, 100-lb. lots, fib. dms lb. 5.15 • —
25-lb. lots, cns lb. 5.20 • —
5-lb. lots, cns lb. 5.30 • —
ketone, 100-lb. lots, fib. dms lb. 5.30 • —
25-lb lots, cns lb. 5.35 • —
5-lb. lots, cns lb. 5.45 • —
xylol, 100-lb. lots, fib. dms lb. 1.40 • —
25-lb lots, cns lb. 1.45 • —
5-lb. lots, cns lb. 1.50 • —
Mustard seed, Danish, yellow, bgs lb. .10½ • .11
Dutch, yellow, bgs lb. No prices
English, yellow, bgs. lb. .13 • —
Montana, oriental, bgs lb. .09½ • —
yellow, bgs. lb. .10½ • .11
Myrobalans, J-1, assorted, bgs., ex dock ton. 58.00 • —
crushed, bgs., ex dock ton. 62.00 • —
Bombay, bgs., ex dock ton. 55.00 -56.00
extract, Indian, solid, 55% tannin, bgs., ex dock, plus duty lb. .10 • .10¼

N

Naphtha, painters (see Petroleum naphtha V. M. & P.).
Solvent (see S)
Naphthalene, crude, dom., 74°, tanks, frt. equald lb. .06¼ • —
78°, bgs., c.l., same basis lb. .07½ • .08
l.c.l., same basis lb. .07¼ • .08¼
tanks, same basis lb. .07 • —
imp., 78°, large lots lb. .07 Nom.
Naphthalene, refd., dms., indust., chipped or crushed, bgs., frt. equald lb. .12¾ • —
flake, bgs., same basis lb. .14 • —
tanks, same basis lb. .11¾ • —
balls, flakes, wholesalers, jobbers, bbls., c.l., same basis. lb. .15½ • —
cs., 50 lbs., c.l., same basis lb. .15¾ • —
1-lb. pkgs., c.l., same basis lb. .18½ • —
fib. dms., c.l., same basis lb. .13 • —
chipped, 100-lb. paper bgs., same basis lb. .12½ • —
a-Naphthol, bbls., frt. alld lb. 1.00 • —
b-Naphthol, tech., flake, bbls., c.l., works lb. .33 • —
l.c.l., works lb. .35 • —
Benzoate, fib. dms., works lb 3.00 • —
custom contract, works lb 1.65 • —
Salicylate, dms lb 5.00 • —
Sulfate, cns lb. 35 00 • —
a-Naphthylamine, bbls. frt. alld lb 50 • —
b-Naphthylamine, tech., flake, bbls., works lb. 1.60 • —
Neocinchophen, USP, dms., frt. adjusted lb. 7.00 - 8.00
Neomycin, fib. dms., 1 kilo lots, basis, activity gram. .45 • —
500-999 gram lots, basis, activity gram. .50 • —
Nerolin, cns lb. 2.15 - 2.65
Niacin (see Acid nicotinic).
Niacinamide (see Nicotinamide).



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one of many uses for methylamines

Rohm & Haas monomethylamine, dimethylamine, and trimethylamine are good, low-cost sources of basic organic nitrogen. These amines can be used as Intermediates for many different products, including dyestuffs, pesticides, quaternary disinfectants, pharmaceuticals, photographic developers, rubber-vulcanization accelerators, and surfactants.

All three amines are available in both aqueous and anhydrous form in drums, tankcars, or cylinders. Volume production in two separate plants provides continuous availability. The high quality and purity of Rohm & Haas methylamines reflect more than 20 years' experience in their production.

Write to Department SP for authoritative information to assist you in research, process development, or plant design.

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ROHM & HAAS COMPANY

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Nickel Acetate—Oil, Lavandin

Nickel acetate, bbls., dlvd.	lb.	.77 -	.90½
Carbonate bbls., dlvd.	lb.	.73¾-	.81¾
Chloride, bbls., dlvd.	lb.	.38½-	.46½
Formate, bbls., ton lots, frt. alld.	lb.	.68 -	.69
Metal, electro cathodes, cs., works	lb.	.64½-	—
Nitrate, bbls., works	lb.	.37 -	.38
Oxide, black, bbls	lb.	.76 -	—
green bbls.	lb	76 -	—
Sulfate, bgs., c.l., dlvd.	lb	.30¼ -	—
l.c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.31¼ -	.33¼
Nicotinamide, USP, dms., frt. adjusted	kilo	12.00 -	12.30
Hydrochloride dms. frt adjusted	kilo	11.50 -	11.80
Nicotine sulfate, 40%, dealers 50-lb. dms., frt. alld	lb	1.20 -	—
manufacturers, 500-lb dms., frt. alld	lb	1.03 -	—
Niger seed, bgs	lb.	.11 -	.11½
Nikethamide, cbys	lb	5.00 -	—
m-Nitroaniline, cryst., dms., frt. alld.	lb.	1.05 -	—
paste, 100% basis, dms., frt. alld.	lb.	1.02 -	—
o-Nitroaniline, flaked dms	lb.	.54 -	.57
powd., dms	lb.	.60 -	—
p-Nitroaniline, dms., c.l., frt. alld.	lb.	.48½-	—
l.c.l., frt. alld	lb.	.51½-	—
Nitrobenzene, dbl dist. dms. c.l., frt. alld	lb.	.12 -	—
l.c.l. frt. alld	lb.	.13 -	—
tanks, frt alld	lb.	.11 -	—
o-Nitrobiphenyl, tech., cms. c.l., works	lb.	.14½-	—
l.c.l. works	lb.	.15 -	—
tanks, works	lb.	.13 -	—

Nitrocellulose, ester-soluble, 30-35 cps., ¼, ½, ¾, 5-6, 15-20, 30-40, 60-80, 125-175, secs., bbls., c.l., works	lb.	.34 -	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.35 -	.37
18-25 cps., bbls., c.l., same basis	lb.	.36 -	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.37 -	.39
250-400, 600-1,000 secs., bbls., c.l., same basis	lb.	.39 -	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.40 -	.42
spirit-soluble, 30-35 cps., ¼, ½, secs., bbls., c.l., same basis	lb.	.41 -	—
l.c.l. same basis	lb.	.42 -	.44
5-6 cps., 40-60 secs., bbls., c.l., same basis	lb.	.40 -	—
l.c.l. same basis	lb	.41 -	.43

Denatured alcohol used in the manufacture of nitrocellulose is charged extra. Drums extra but returnable.

o-Nitrochlorobenzene, dms., c.l., frt. alld	lb.	.20 -	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.21 -	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.18 -	—
p-Nitrochlorobenzene, dms.	lb.	.26 -	.27
2-Nitro-4-chlorophenol, dms	lb.	.75 -	—
Nitroethane, dms., c.l., dlvd. E	lb.	.24 -	—
l.c.l., dlvd. E	lb.	.24¾-	—
tanks, dlvd. E	lb.	.22½-	—

Prices West of Rockies are 1c. higher.

Nitrogen solution, 37%N, tanks, frt. equald., per ton of product basis	ton.	46.50 -	—
40.8%N, tanks, same basis	ton.	51.15 -	—
Nitrogenous process tankage, bulk, works	unit-ton.	4.00 -	5.10
Sewage sludge, bulk, works,	unit-ton.	2.95 +	.50

Nitromethane, dms., c.l., dlvd. E	lb.	.24 -	—
l.c.l., dlvd. E	lb.	.24¾-	—
tanks dlvd. E	lb.	.22½-	—

Prices West of Rockies are 1c. higher.

a-Nitronaphthalene, bbls., frt. alld.	lb.	.41 -	—
Nitropropane-1, and -2, dms., c.l., dlvd. E	lb.	.22½-	—
l.c.l., dlvd. E	lb.	.23¼-	—
tanks, dlvd. E	lb.	.21 -	—

Prices West of Rockies are 1c. higher.

o-Nitrophenol, dms., works, frt. equald	lb.	.94 -	—
p-Nitrophenol, dms., works, frt. equald	lb.	.50 -	—
o-Nitrotoluene, dms. c.l. frt. alld.	lb.	.10 -	—
l.c.l. frt. alld	lb.	.11 -	—
tanks, frt. alld	lb.	.09 -	—
p-Nitrotoluene, dms. works	lb.	.33 -	.36
m-Nitro-p-toluidine, dms	lb.	1.59 -	—
Nitrous ether, conc. bots 100-lb. lots	lb.	1.28 -	1.35
Nonyl phenol, dms. c.l. frt. alld.	lb.	.26 -	—
l.c.l. frt alld	lb.	.27 -	—
tanks, frt. alld	lb.	.24 -	—
Nutgalls, Aleppo, bgs	lb.	.36 -	.38
Chinese, bgs.	lb.	No prices.	
Nutmeg, East Indian, bgs.	lb.	.62 -	.64
West Indian, bgs	lb.	.58 -	—
Nux vomica, bls	lb.	.10 -	.12
powd., bbls., bxs	lb.	.15 -	.17

O

Octane, Indust., tanks, Bayonne, N. J.	gal.	.19 -	—
Baytown, Tex	gal.	.15¾-	—
Borger, Tex	gal.	.15¾-	—
1-Octanol, tech., dms., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.35 -	—
l.c.l., dlvd	lb.	.37 -	—
tanks, dlvd.	lb.	.32½-	—

Octyl phenol, bgs., c.l., works	lb.	.23¼-	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.23¾-	—
tanks, works	lb.	.22½-	—

Drum prices for octyl phenol are 1c. higher.

(Essential oils prices listed below are f.o.b. New York, with differences between high and low quotations due to differences in quantity, quality or in individual suppliers' views.)

Oil, abies, siberica, cns.	lb.	3.00 -	3.50
Almond, artif., bitter (see Benzaldehyde).			
nat., bitter, F.P.A., bots	lb.	3.00 -	3.75
NF, bots.	lb.	3.25 -	3.75
sweet, USP, dms., cns.	lb.	.62 -	.80
Allspice (see Oil, pimento).			
Amyris, dms.	lb.	1.35 -	1.95
Angelica root, bots.	lb.	66.00 -	100.00
seed, bots	lb.	56.00 -	95.00
Aniline (see A)			
Anise, USP, dms	lb.	3.15 -	4.00
Apricot, kernel, USP, dms.	lb.	.38 -	.50
Avocado, cns.	lb.	3.25 -	—
Bay, NF, Puerto Rican, 50-55%, cns	lb.	1.80 -	2.75
55-60%, cns.	lb.	2.10 -	2.50
West Indian, 50-55%, cns., dms.,	lb.	1.85 -	2.40
Bergamot, nat., NF, Italian, cns.	lb.	8.50 -	11.00
Birchtar, crude, cns.	lb.	1.50 -	1.90
rectified, NF, cns	lb.	1.75 -	—
Bois de rose, Brazil, dms.	lb.	4.20 -	5.60
Mexican (see Oil, lignaloe wood).			
Bone, dms., works	lb.	.65 -	.70
Cajeput, native, cns.	lb.	1.75 -	2.10
redist., USP, cns	lb	2.25 -	3.00
Calamus, bots	lb	12.00 -	20.00
Camphor, sassafrassy, dms.	lb.	.35 -	.50
white, dms.	lb.	.35 -	.45
Cananga, native, cns.	lb.	7.85 -	10.25
rectified, cns.	lb.	12.00 -	14.75
Caraway, NF, cns.	lb.	3.65 -	5.00
Capsicum (see Capsicum oleoreson).			
Cardamom, NF, bots	lb.	32.00 -	40.00
Cassia, USP (see Oil, cinnamon, USP).			
Castor, blown, dms., c.l.	lb.	.2100-	—
l.c.l.	lb.	.2150-	—
dehydrated, bodied, dms., c.l	lb.	.2310-	—
l.c.l.	lb.	.2360-	—
tanks	lb.	.2160-	—
unbodied, dms., c.l.	lb.	.2160-	—
l.c.l	lb.	.2210-	—
tanks	lb.	.2010-	—
hydrogenated, bgs., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.21¾-	—
l.c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.27¾-	—
No. 3, tech., dms., c.l.	lb.	.1625-	—
l.c.l.	lb.	.1675-	—
tanks	lb.	.1475-	—
No. 1, Brazilian, tanks	lb.	.14½-	—
USP, dms., c.l.	lb.	.1850-	—
l.c.l.	lb.	.1900-	—
tanks	lb.	.1700-	—
refd. and deodorized, dms., c.l	lb.	.2075-	—
l.c.l.	lb.	.2125-	—
tanks		.1925-	—
Cedarleaf, USP, XIII, cns., dms.	lb.	3.15 -	3.50
Cedarwood, cns., dms.	lb.	.65 -	1.00
Celery seed, bots	lb.	12.50 -	20.00
Chamomile, blue, Hungarian, bots.	lb.	90.00 -	130.00
Chenopodium, NF, cns.	lb.	3.25 -	5.00
Cinnamon, bark, bots	lb.	25.00 -	70.00
leaf, crude, dms	lb.	1.30 -	2.00
USP, cns., dms. (Cassia)	lb.	13.50 -	—
Citronella, Ceylon, cns., dms	lb.	1.00 -	1.70
Java, true, dms	lb.	No prices.	
Java-type, cns.	lb.	2.00 -	2.25
Clove, bud, USP, cns., dms	lb.	2.85 -	4.00
leaf, crude, dms	lb.	1.20 -	2.00
Coconut, crude, tanks, N. Y.	lb.	.12 -	—
Pac. Coast	lb.	.10½-	—
refd., Cochin type, dms., tax incl., l.c.l	lb.	.19½-	—
deodorized, tax incl., dms., l.c.l	lb.	.21½-	—
Cod, Newfoundland, dms	lb.	.11½ Nom.	
Codliver, USP, dms	gal.	1.50 -	1.60
Copaiba, cns	lb.	1.50 -	2.50
Coriander, USP, bots	lb.	11.75 -	17.00
Corn, crude, tanks, works	lb.	.11⅞-	—
foots (soapstock), acid 95%, tanks, N. Y.	lb.	.06⅛-	—
refd., salad, dms.	lb.	.16⅛-	.17¼
tanks	lb.	.15⅝-	—
Costus, bots.	lb.	8.00 -	—
Cottonseed, crude, tanks, South East	lb.	.11¼ Nom.	
Valley	lb.	.11 -	—
Texas	lb.	.11 -	.11⅛
foots (soapstock), acid 95%, tanks, N. Y.	lb.	.06⅛-	—
refd., salad, dms.	lb.	.16⅛-	.16¼
tanks	lb.	.14⅝-	—
Creosote (see Creosote, coaltar)			
Cubeb, cns.	lb.	4.25 -	6.25
Cumin, bots., cns.	lb.	4.15 -	5.75
Cypress, bots.	lb.	5.50 -	—
Degras (see D).			
Dillseed, bots.	lb	2.80 -	4.25
Dillweed, dom., bots., dms.	lb.	3.50 -	5.00
Dip (see D)			
Erigeron, cns.	lb.	5.50 -	7.50
Eucalyptus, NF, rectified, 70-80%, drums	lb.	.70 -	1.05
80-90%, dms.	lb.	.85 -	1.25
Fennel, sweet, USP, cns.	lb.	2.30 -	2.80
Fir, Canada, cns	lb.	2.25 -	3.00
Fish, refd., alkali, dms.	lb.	.1400-	.1450
kettle-bodied, dms.	lb.	.1630-	.1680
light-pressed, dms.	lb.	.1250-	.1300
tanks	lb.	.1100-	—
Fishliver, crude, for feeds or concentrating, 4,000 to 12,000 A units per gram, dms., 1,000,000 units.		.03 -	.09
10,000 to 20,000 A units per gram, dms., 1,000,000 units.		.09 -	.10
25,000 to 35,000 A units per gram, dms., 1,000,000 units.		.09 -	.10
40,000 to 55,000 A units per gram, dms. 1,000,000 units.		.10½-	.11
100,000 A units per gram., dms 1,000,000 units.		.12 -	.14
200,000 A units per gram., dms 1,000,000 units.		.12 -	.14
300,000 A units per gram., dms., 1,000,000 units		.12 -	.14⅛
400,000 A units per gram, dms., 1,000,000 units		.12 -	.14⅛
500,000 A units per gram., dms 1,000,000 units.		.12 -	.14⅛

Prices above are based on the USP XIV method of conversion, Morton Stubbs Corrected E x 1900.

Fusel (see F).			
Garlic, pure, bots	oz.	4.75 -	9.50
Gaultheria (see Oil, wintergreen).			
Geranium, Algerian, cns.	lb.	11.65 -	14.00
Bourbon, cns.	lb.	12.50 -	13.50
Turkish (see Oil palmarosa)			
Ginger, dist., bots	lb.	17.00 -	—
Grapefruit, dms.	lb.	1.75 -	3.25
Grease, No. 1, dms	lb.	.15¼-	.16¼
extra, winter, strained, dms	lb.	.17½-	.19
prime, burning, dms.	lb.	.19 -	.20
Guiacwood, cns.	lb.	1.30 -	1.90
Hemlock, cns.	lb.	2.10 -	2.50
Juniper berry, NF, VIII, bots	lb.	2.75 -	4.00
twice rectified, bots	lb.	5.60 -	7.00
Tar, NF (see Juniper tar)			
Wood, tech., cns.	lb.	.38 -	.55
Lard (see Oil, grease).			
Laurel leaf, dms., cns.	lb.	9.75 -	12.50
Lavandin, dms., cns.	lb.	2.85 -	3.55

How does the champion get to be champion?

By being better! Unmatched through the years is the *California flavor* that distinguishes Exchange Brand Oil of Lemon. That's why Exchange remains the overwhelming sales leader—in fact, the *4-to-1 favorite* over all other lemon oils combined!

So why skimp on quality...insist on Exchange quality and flavor that come *only* from genuine California lemons, grown and skillfully processed by Sunkist Growers.

Sunkist Growers

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180 Varick St., New York 14, N.Y.
FRITZSCHE BROTHERS, INC.
76 Ninth Ave., New York 11, N.Y.

Exchange®

OIL OF LEMON U. S. P.

Oil, lavender, flower, USP, French,			
30-32% ester, cns.	lb.	2.85	- 4.60
38-40% ester, cns	lb.	9.50	-13.20
40-42% ester, cns	lb.	10.00	-16.50
spike, Spanish, cns	lb.	1.85	- 2.30
Lemon, USP, Calif., cns., dms	lb.	6.00	- —
Messina, cns.			- 9.80
terpeneless bots	lb.	32.00	-85.00
Lemongrass, cns., dms	lb.	1.90	- 2.50
Lignaloe wood, Mex., cns	lb.	2.70	- 4.60
Lime, dist., Mexican, cns	lb.	3.25	- 4.75
West Indian, cs	lb.	3.25	- 4.75
expressed, West Indian, cns	lb.	7.00	- 8.00
terpeneless, bots.	lb.	29.50	-100.00
Linseed, raw, dms., c.l., N.Y.	lb.	.1565-	—
l.c.l.	lb.	.1615-	.1665
tanks, f.o.b. Minneapolis	lb.	.1270-	—
New York	lb.	.1395-	—
tankwagon, New York	lb.	.1425-	—
Boiled linseed oil, 006c per lb higher			
Mace, dist., cns., dms	lb.	3.65	- 4.50
Mandarin (see Oil, tangerine)			
Menhaden, crude, tanks, works, Atlantic Coast	lb.	.03¾	Nom.
Gulf ports, bulk, f.a.s	lb.	.09	Nom.
Mineral, white (see Oil, white mineral).			
Mirbane (see Nitrobenzene).			
Mustard seed, nat., dms	lb.	.18	- —
syn., bots	lb.	1.40	- 1.85
Neatsfoot, 15° cold test, dms	lb.	.33	- .34
20° cold test, cns	lb.	.32	- .33
50° cold test, dms	lb.	.30	.31
Neroli, NF, French, bots	lb.	85.00	-310.00
Spanish, bots	lb.	32.50	-85.00
Nutmeg, USP, dist., East Indian, cns., dms	lb.	4.55	- 5.25
West Indian, cns., dms	lb.	4.30	- 4.50
Ocotea cymbarum, dms	lb.	.42	- 1.50
Oiticica, liq., dms	lb.	.15½	.16
tanks	lb.	.14	- .15
Oleo, extra, dms	lb.	.13½	.14
Olibanum, bots.	lb.	5.50	- 7.65
extra fine, bots	lb.	8.00	- 9.00
Olive, edible, Spanish, dms., duty paid	gal.	2.45	- 2.55
Orange, sweet, dist., cns	lb.	.45	- .80
expressed USP Brazilian, cns., dms	lb	No stocks.	
Calif., cns., dms.	lb.	.55	- 1.25
Florida, cns., dms	lb.	.50	- 1.25
Messina, cns.	lb.	3.85	- 5.85
West Indian, cns., dms	lb.	2.50	- 3.65
sesquiterpeneless, bots	lb	65.00	-120.00
Origanum, Spanish, cns	lb.	1.75	- 2.85
Palm, clarif., dms	lb.	.13¼	- .13¾
kernel, denat., tanks	lb.	12	—
Palmarosa, cns	lb.	8.00	-10.00
Paraffin, pale, 100-110 vis., at 100 F. tanks, East Coast refy	gal.	14	—
Patchouli, dms.	lb.	8.00	- 9.50
Peach kernel, USP (see Oil apricot kernel)			
Peanut, crude, tanks, f.o.b. mills.	lb.	.17	- .17½
refd., dms	lb.	.22¾	- .23¼
tanks	lb.	.21¼	- —
Pennyroyal, USP imported, cns	lb.	2.50	- 3.50
Peppermint, nat., dms	lb.	5.80	- 8.00
redist., USP, dms	lb.	6.05	- 9.00
Persic, USP (see Oil, apricot kernel).			
Petitgrain South American, cns., dms	lb	3.50	4.80
Pimento, berry, NF, dms	lb.	4.00	- 8.00
leaf, cns.	lb.	2.60	3.10
Pine, dest.-dist., dms., l.c.l., works.	lb.	.11¼	- —
ex-whse.	lb.	.1325	- —
steam dist, dms, ex whse., N.Y.C	lb.	.163	- —
Pineneedle, Siberian (see Oil, abies siberica).			
Rapeseed, tankcars	lb.	.16	- —
Red (see Acid, oleic).			
Rice, bran, clarif., dms., l.c.l.	lb.	.17½	- —
tanks, dlvd. E	lb.	.13½	- —
Rose, nat., Bulgarian, bots	oz.	37.50	-62.25
Rosemary, Spanish, USP, cns., dms	lb.	.60	1.00
tech., cns., dms	lb.	.50	70
Rue, bots.	lb.	2.00	2.50
Safflower, dms., c.l., Atl. coast	lb.	.1735	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.1585	—
Sage, clary bots	lb.	18.50	-25.00
Dalmatian, cns.	lb.	4.50	- 6.00
Spanish, cns.	lb.	1.25	- 1.40
Sandalwood, NF, cns	lb.	17.50	-20.00
Sardine, crude, tanks, Pac. coast.	lb.	.08½	- .09
Sassafras, artif., dms	lb.	.70	- 1.25
nat., dom., USP, dms	lb.	1.75	- 2.10
imp., Brazilian (see Oil ocotea cymbarum).			
Savin, cns.	lb.	2.75	- —
Savory, cns	lb.	4.25	- —
Sesame, refd., dms	lb.	.36	- .37
Shingle stain, tar distillate, dms., c.l., works	gal.	.35	- —
l.c.l., works	gal.	.44	- —
tanks, works	gal.	.23	—
Snakeroot, Canada, cns	lb.	27.50	-31.00
Soybean, crude, tanks, Decatur.	lb.	.10⅜	- —
foots (soapstocks), acid, 95%, tanks, N. Y.	lb.	.06¾	Nom.
refd., alkali, dms	lb.	.14⅜	- —
tanks	lb.	.12⅞	- —
clarified, dms.	lb.	.13⅝	- .14⅛
tanks	lb.	.12⅝	- —
salad, dms.	lb.	.14⅝	- —
tanks	lb.	.13⅝	- —
Spearmint, USP, dms	lb.	4.75	- 5.60
Sperm, bleached winter, 45° dms.	lb.	.1775	- .1825
tankcars	lb.	.1600	—
nat., winter, 45°, dms	lb.	.1675	- .1725
tankcars	lb.	.1500	—
Spruce, cns., dms	lb.	2.10	- 2.75
Sweet birch, USP, Nortnern, cns.	lb.	4.25	- 9.50
Southern, cns	lb.	2.50	- 3.00
Tall, crude, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.03½	- —
tanks, works	lb.	.02½	- —
dist., dms., c.l., works	lb.	.07½	- —
l.c.l., works	lb.	.07¾	- —
tanks, works	lb.	.06¼	- —
refd., dms., c.l., works	lb.	.06½	- .06¾
l.c.l., works	lb.	.06¾	- .07¼
tanks, works	lb.	.05¼	- .05¾
Tallow, acidless, dms	lb.	.13½	- .15
Tangerine, Floridian, dms	lb.	2.00	- 2.80
Tansy, dms.	lb.	7.50	- 8.40
Tar acid (See T's).			
Pine, coml., dms., c.l., works	lb.	.0561	- —
l.c.l., works	lb.	.0634	- —
whse.	lb.	.0745	- —
tanks, works	lb.	.046	- —
rectified, NF, drms., incl., l.c.l., works, South	gal.	1.05	- —
ex whse., N. Y. C	gal.	1.15	- —
Theobroma (see Cocoa butter).			
Thyme, NF, red, cns., dms	lb.	1.70	- 3.75
white, cns	lb.	1.95	- 4.00
tech., white, cns	lb.	.40	- 1.85
Tung, dms., c.l., N. Y.	lb.	.27	- —
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.27½	- .27¾
tanks, N. Y.	lb.	.25½	- —
domestic mills	lb.	.24¾	- —
Turkey red (see Oil, castor, sulfonated).			
Turpentine, NF, cns., dms.	lb.	.28	- .45
Vetiver, Bourbon, cns.	lb.	13.00	-17.00
Haitian, cns.	lb.	10.50	-17.50
Java, cns.	lb.	22.50	-40.00
Wheat, germ, 5-gal. dms.	gal.	10.00	-13.00
White mineral, tech., 50-65 vis., non-ret. dms., c.l., f.o.b. N. Y.	gal.	.51½	- .54⅛
65-75 vis., non-ret., dms., c.l., same basis	gal.	52½	- .55
l.c.l., same basis	gal.	.57½	- .58⅛
80-90 vis., non-ret., dms., c.l., same basis	gal.	.53½	- .56⅛
l.c.l., same basis	gal.	.58½	- .59⅛
Oil, white mineral, tech., 125-135 vis., non-ret. dms., c.l., same basis	gal.	.59½	- .62½
l.c.l., same basis	gal.	.64½	- .65⅛
145-155 vis., non-ret., dms., c.l., same basis	gal.	.66	- 68½
l.c.l., same basis	gal.	.71	- .71⅛
175-185 vis., non-ret. dms., c.l., same basis	gal.	.69½	- .73
l.c.l., same basis	gal.	.74½	- .75
USP, 200-210 vis., non-ret., dms., c.l., same basis	gal.	.73½	- .75
l.c.l., same basis	gal.	.77½	- .78
345-355 vis., non-ret. dms., c.l., same basis	gal.	.77	- .80
l.c.l., same basis	gal.	.83	- .85
Wintergreen, USP, nat., Northern, cns	lb.	6.35	-10.30
Southern cns	lb	3.20	-19.50
Syn. (see Methyl salicylate).			
Wood (see Oil, tung).			
Wormseed (see Oil, Chenopodium, NF).			
Wormwood, cns.	lb	5.00	- 6.85
Ylang-ylang, Bourbon, bots.	lb.	17.00	-30.00
extra, bots	lb.	28.00	-40.00
Madagascar, bots	lb	No stocks	
Oleostearine, bbls.	lb.	.10¾	- .11
Opium, USP, cns	oz.	19.20	-19.45
gran., USP, cns	oz.	21.65	-21.90
powd., USP, cns	oz.	21.65	-21.90
Orange cadmium lithopone, bbls., frt. alld. E. of Rockies	lb.	1.56	- —
Chrome, CP, bbls., dlvd. N. of Tenn. and N. C., E. of Miss. R., include Davenport, Tenn., and E. of Minneapolis, Rock Island, St. Louis, St. Paul	lb.	.33	- .33½
Chrome orange prices are ½c. higher dlvd. Ala., Fla., Ga., La. (Shreveport); 1½c. Miss., N. C., S. C., Tenn., Dallas and Ft. Worth, Tex., El Paso, Tex.; 2c. Cedar Rapids, Des Moines, Kansas City, Lincoln, Omaha, St. Joseph; 1.6c. higher dlvd. Pac. Coast for Denver, Pueblo, Salt Lake City, Wichita prices are equalized with Chicago.			

Oil, Lavender Flower—Paraffin Fully Refd., 130°-132°F., ASTM

Orange, dinitroaniline toner	lb.	1.30	- —
Mineral, American, bbls., l.c.l., works	lb.	.2085	- .2110
Molybdated, bbls	lb.	.46	- .46½
o-Nitroaniline toner, kgs	lb.	1.15	- —
Peel, bitter, Haitian, bls	lb.	.14	- .16
sweet, bls	lb.	.16	- .18
Orris root, Florentine, bls	lb.	.45	- .50
powd., bbls., bxs.	lb.	.50	- .53
Verona, bls.	lb.	.35	- .40
powd., bbls., bxs.	lb.	.40	- .45
Orthoaminobiphenyl (see o-Aminobiphenyl).			
Orthoanisidin (see o-Anisidine)			
Orthochloroanilin (see o-Chloroaniline).			
Orthochlorobenzaldehyde (see o-Chlorobenzaldehyde)			
Orthochloroparanitroanilin (see 2-Chloro-4-nitroaniline).			
Orthochlorophenol (see o-Chlorophenol).			
Orthocresol (see o-Cresol).			
Orthodichlorobenzene (see o-Dichlorobenzene).			
Orthonitroanilin (see o-Nitroaniline).			
Orthonitrochlorobenzene (see o-Nitrochlorobenzene).			
Orthonitrobiphenyl (see o-Nitrobiphenyl)			
Orthonitroparacholorophenol (see 2-Nitro-4-chlorophenol).			
Orthonitrophenol (see o-Nitrophenol).			
Orthonitrotoluene (see o-Nitrotoluene).			
Orthopehenetidin (see o-Phenetidine)			
Orthophenylphenol (see o-Phenyl phenol)			
Ortho-tertiary-amylphenol (see o-tert-Amyl phenol)			
Orthotolidin (see o-Tolidine base).			
Orthotoluidin (see o-Tuluidine)			
Osage, orange, cryst., No. 1, bbls.	l.c.l	lb.	.40 - —
extract, liq., No. 1, bbls., l.c.l.,	lb.	.19	- —
Ouabain, USP, bots	gram.	3.00	- 4.00
Oxyquinolin sulfate, cns., 100-lb. lots, works	lb.	4.75	- 5.00
smaller lots, works	lb.	4.92	- 5.17

P

Pancreas substance, assay 1:75 bots., 5-lb. lots or more	lb	4.00	- —
Pancreatin, USP bots	lb	1.90	2.10
Papain, USP, African, bots	lb.	3.50	4.00
Ceylon	lb	3.00	3.50
Papaverine, nat. or syn hydrochloride, USP, cns., 25-oz. to 100-oz. lots	oz.	5.00	- —
smaller lots	oz	5.05	- 5.20
Sulfate, cns	oz	7.10	- 7.35
Paprika, Roumanian, bgs	lb.	.28	- —
Spanish, bgs.	lb.	.35	- .36
Yugoslavian, bgs.	lb.	.36	- .37
Para-aminophenol (see p-Aminophenol).			
Para-anisidin (see p-Anisidine)			
Parachloranilin (see p-Chloroaniline).			
Parachloro-orthonitroanilin (see 4-Chloro-2-nitroaniline)			
Parachlorobenzaldehyde (see p-Chlorobenzaldehyde)			
Parachlorophenol (see p-Chlorophenol).			
Paracresol (see p-Cresol)			
Paradibromobenzene (see p-Dibromobenzene).			
Paradichlorobenzene (see p-Dichlorobenzene).			
Paraffin, crude, scale, white, 121°-123°F. ASTM solid, c.l., refy	lb.	.0710	—
fully refr., 122°-124°F., ATSM, slabs, loose, c.l., refy	lb.	.0845	—
125°-127°F. ASTM, slabs loose, c.l., refy	lb.	.0845	—
130°-132°F., ASTM, slabs loose, c.l., refy	lb.	.0853	—

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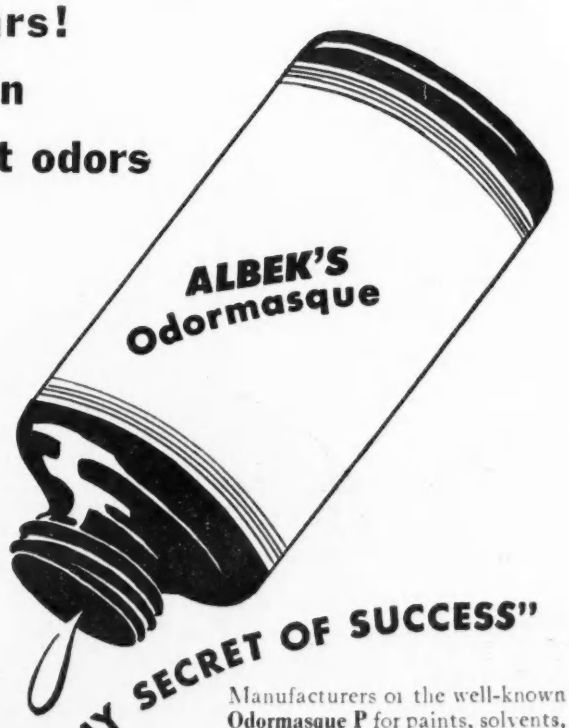

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Paraffin, fully refd., 132°-134°, ASTM., slabs, loose, c.l., refy. lb. .0855- —
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Prices for paraffin in bags and ctns., c.l. 7/10c. per lb. higher; 1,000 to 9,999 lbs., 2.7c. per lb. higher and under 1,000 lbs. 3.7c. per lb higher.

AMP temperatures are an arbitrary 3°F. higher than ASTM.

Paraformaldehyde, 91% flake, bgs., c.l., frt. alld lb. .1075- —
l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .1275- .1375
powd., bgs., c.l., frt. alld lb. .15½- —
l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .17 · —
USP X, fib. dms., c.l. lb. .183 · —
1,000-lb. lots lb. .193 · —
smaller lots lb. .208 · —

Paraldehyde, tech., 98%, 55-gal. dms., c.l. works lb. .13½- —
l.c.l., works lb. .14½- —
tanks, works lb. .11½- —

Paranitroanilin (see p-Nitroalinine).

Paranitrochlorobenzene (see p-Nitrochlorobenzene).

Paranitrophenol (see p-Nitrophenol).

Paranitrotoluene (see p-Nitrotoluene).

Paraphenetidin (see p-Phenetidine).

Paraphenylenediamine (see p-Phenylenediamine)

Paraphenylphenol (see p-Phenylphenol).

Para-tertiary-amylphenol (see p-tert-Amylphenol).

Para-tertiary butylphenol (see p-tert-Butylphenol)

Parathion, spray powder, 15% dealers, dms., works lb. .50 · .53
tech., dms., c.l., l.c.l., works lb. 1.3395- —
l.c.l., works lb 1.51 —

Paratoluenesulphonamide (see p-Toluenesulfonamide).

Paris green, dealer, distributor, dms. c.l., works, frt. alld. on 96 lbs or over lb. .36 · .40
l.c.l., same basis lb. .37 · .53

Passion flower herb, bls. lb. .20 · .21

Peanut meal, 45%, old process, bgs., mills ton. 78.00 Nom.

Pectin, citrus, NF, powd., bbls lb. 2.05 · 2.06
tech., powd., bbls lb. 1.35 · —
imported, Danish, ex whse lb. 1.28 · —

Penicillin, crystalline, potassium, sterile, bulk, 1,000,000 units. .03½- .04

Procaine bulk 1,000,000 units. .03½- .04

Sodium, sterile, bulk, 1,000,000 units. .03½- .04

Pentachlorophenol, dms., c.l., t.l., works, frt. equald lb. .21 · —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .22½- .29

Pentaerythritol, tech., bgs., c.l., works lb. .32 · —
l.c.l., works lb. .33 · —
Di- and tri-isomers (see Dipentaerythritol and Tripentaerythritol)

Pentane, indust., tanks, Tex. refy. gal. .14½- —

Pepper, black, Malabar, spot, bgs lb. .39½- —
red, Gondar, spot, bgs lb. No prices.
Japanese, hontaka, bgs lb. .33 .34
birdseyes, bgs., new crop lb. No prices.
Mombasa, bgs., shipt lb. .65 · —
Nigerian, bgs. lb. .29½- —
Turkish, bgs. lb. .28 · —
white, bgs. lb. .46 · —

Peppermint leaves, USP, dom., bls., dms lb. 70 · .75
imp., bls. lb. 1.10 · —

Pepsin, NF, 1:3,000 bulk lb. 3.45 · 3.50

Perchloroethylene, dms., c.l., or truckloads, dlvd. E lb. .12½- —
l.c.l., dlvd. E lb. .14 · —
tank trucks, 1,000 gal., min. dlvd. E lb. .11½- —
tanks, dlvd E lb. .11 · —
dlvd. W. lb. .11½- —

Peru balsam, dms. lb. 1.50 · 1.75

Petrolatum, amber, dms., c.l., refy. lb. .05⅝- .06¼
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .07⅜- .07⅝
tanks, refy lb. .03⅜- .04¾
cream, dms., c.l., refy lb. .06¾- .07¾
l.c.l. dlvd. lb. .09⅛- .09⅜
tanks, refy. lb. .05 · .06¼
extra amber, dms., c.l., refy lb. .05⅞- .06½
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .07⅜- .07⅝
tanks, refy lb. .04⅛- .05¼
USP, white, lily, dms., c.l., refy. lb. .07¼- .07⅝
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .09½- .09¾
tanks, refy lb. .05½- .06⅜
snow, dms., c.l., refy lb. .08⅛- .08⅜
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .10 · .10¼
tanks, refy lb. .06 · .06½
soft, dms., c.l., refy lb. .07⅜- .08⅜
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .09⅛- .09⅜
tanks, refy. lb. .05⅞- .06½
yellow, soft, dms., c.l., refy. lb. .05⅞- .06⅜
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .07½- .07¾
tanks, refy lb. .04⅛- .06½

Petroleum, lacquer diluent, 150-240°F., b.r., tanks, West Coast, ex tax, Los Angeles, gal. .169 · .204
East coast, N. J., N. Y gal. .19 · —
Group 3, benzol-type gal. .14125- .14625
toluol-type gal. .13125- .13375

Mineral spirits, reg., tanks, California, ex tax, San Francisco gal. .164 · —
East coast, N. J., N. Y. gal. .17 · —
Group 3 gal. .11875- —

Petroleum, mineral spirits, reg., tankwagon, Boston gal. .19 · —
Buffalo gal. .195 · —
Chicago gal. .279 · —
Cleveland gal. .22 · —
Newark gal. .18 · —
New York gal. .18 · —
Philadelphia gal. .185 · —
Pittsburgh gal. .18 · —
Providence gal. .195 · —
odorless, tanks, refy., Watson, Cal gal. .245 · —
Borger, Tex gal. .24 · —
Houston, Tex gal. .24 · —
Wood River, Ill gal. .2625- —
dlvd. N. J gal. .32 · —
dlvd. N. Y gal. .33½- —
tankwagon, N. J., dlvd gal. .36 · —
N. Y., dlvd gal. .37 · —

Naphtha, cleaners, tanks, East Coast, N. J. and N. Y. gal. .17 · —
Group 3 gal. .12875- —
tankwagon, Newark gal. .18 · —
New York gal. .18 · —
Philadelphia gal. .185 · —

High solvency (see Petroleum solvent, partial aromatic)

VM&P, 225°-300°F, b.r., tanks, West Coast, Los Angeles gal. .169 · —
Portland, Ore gal. .175 · —
San Francisco gal. .174 · —
Seattle, Wash gal. .175 · —

East Coast, N. J., N. Y gal. .18 · —
Group 3 gal. .12875- —
tankwagon, Boston gal. .205 · —
Chicago gal. .289 · —
Cleveland gal. .23 · —
Newark gal. .195 · —
New York gal. .195 · —
Philadelphia gal. .20 · —
Pittsburgh gal. .19 · —

Solvent, partial aromatic, tanks, 205°-282° F., b.r., 41°C., m.a.p., N. Y., N. J gal. .245 · —
212°-278°F. b.r., 43°C. m.a.p., N. J gal. .26 · —
212°-284°F. b.r., 19°C. m.a.p., N. J gal. .29 · —
224°-280°F. b.r., 48°C. m.a.p., Houston gal. .215 · —
273°-361°F. b.r., 29°C. m.a.p., N. J gal. .29 · —
282°-325°F. b.r., 41.5°C. m.a.p. Houston gal. .25 · —
287°-386°F., b.r., 31°C., m.a.p., N. J. gal. .29 · —
310°-344°F., b.r., 13.5°C. m.a.p., Texas City gal. .33 · —
310°-348°, b.r., 17°C., m.a.p., N. Y., N. J gal. .35 · —
320°-360°F. b.r., 16°C. m.a.p., N. Y., N. J. gal. .33 · —
324°-349°F., 37°C. m.a.p., Houston gal. .33 · —
341°-390°F., b.r., 35°C., m.a.p., N. J gal. .27 · —
352°-413°F, b.r., 30°C. m.a.p., Houston gal. .33 · —
352°-410°F. b.r., 16.5°C. m.a.p., Texas City gal. .33 · —
356°-401°F., b.r., 25°C. m.a.p., N. Y., N. J gal. .39 · —
364°-404°F. b.r., 19°C. m.a.p., N. Y., N. J gal. .425 · —
367°-418°F. b.r., 19.6°C. m.a.p., N. Y., N. J gal. .33 · —

rubber, tanks, Cal., ex tax, San Francisco gal. .173 · —
East Coast, N. J., N. Y., gal. .18 · —
Group 3 gal. .12875- —

Stoddard, tanks, East Coast, N. J., N. Y. gal. .17 · —
Group 3 gal. .12375- —
Pennsylvania, western gal. .15 · —
Boston gal. .19 · —
Chicago gal. .289 · —
Cleveland gal. .22 · —
Los Angeles, ex tax gal. .194 · —
Newark gal. .18 · —
New York gal. .18 · —
Philadelphia gal. .185 · —
Pittsburgh gal. .18 · —

Sulfonate, oil soluble, 60-62% sulfonic content, non-ret., ret. dms., c.l., works lb. .16½- .18¾
l.c.l., works lb. .17½- .19
tanks, works lb. .14½- .17
50-55% sulfonic content, non-ret. dms., c.l., works lb. .16 · —
l.c.l., works lb. .17 · —
tanks, works lb. .13 · —

o-Phenetidine, dms., works lb. 1.00 · —

p-Phenetidine, dms., works lb. 1.00 · —

Phenobarbital, USP, dms., 100-lb. lots lb. 3.50 · —

Phenobarbital-sodium, USP, dms., 100-lb. lots lb. 3.50 · —

Phenol, 90-92% (cresol 8-10%), non-ret. dms., c.l., frt. alld. E. of Rockies lb. .16¾- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .17½- —
tanks, same basis lb. .15 · —

82-84% (cresol 16-18%), non-ret. dms., c.l., same basis lb. .16¼- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .17 · —
tanks, same basis lb. .14½- —

39° or above, tar distilled, non-ret. dms., c.l., same basis. lb. .18¼- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .19 · —
tanks, same basis lb. .16½- —

USP, syn., dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .18¾- —
1,000-lb. lots or more, same basis lb. .19½- —
less than 1,000-lb. lots, same basis lb. .20½- —
tanks, same basis lb. .17 · —

Phenolphthalein, USP, or yellow, bbls., dms., 2,000-lb. lots. lb. 1.10 · —
smaller lots lb. 1.12 · 1.17

Phenothiazine, NF, fib. dms., c.l., frt. adjusted lb. .39 · —
over 2,100 lbs., same basis lb. .41 · —
less than 2,100 lbs., same basis. lb. .43 · —

Phenyl acetate, dms., 100-lb. lots, works lb. .50 · —

Salicylate (see Salol.)

Phenylacetaldehyde, soln., 50%, bots lb. 2.40 · 2.70
100%, bots lb. 4.00 · 4.65

Phenylacetamide, 125-lb. dms., works lb. 1.10 · —
smaller dms., works lb. 1.15 · 1.10

dl-Phenylalanine, dms., works lb. 27.00 · 37.50

1-Phenyl-3-carbethoxy pyrazolone-5, 250-lb. fib. dms., dlvd. E lb. 3.60 · —
smaller dms., dlvd. E lb. 4.00 · —

Phenyldiethanolamine dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .40 · —
l.c.l., dlvd. E lb. .41 · —
tanks, dlvd. E lb. .38½- —

m-Phenylenediamine, dms., frt. alld. lb. .90 · —

o-Phenylenediamine, coml., 100 to 1,000 lbs., fib. dms., works lb. 1.70 · 1.80

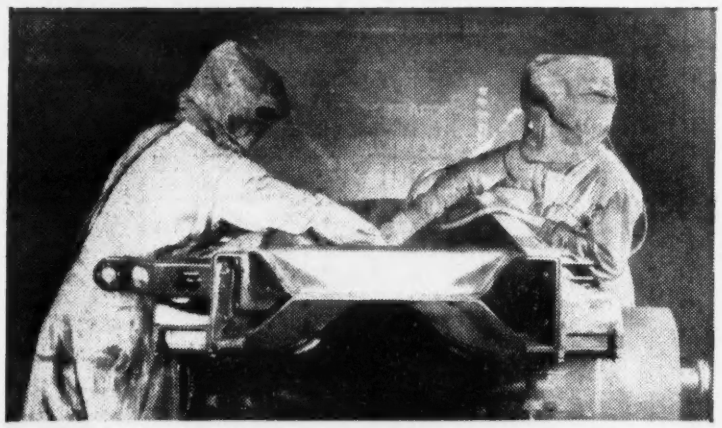
p-Phenylenediamine, tech., refd., dms., works lb. 1.35 · —

Phenylethanolamine, dms., c.l., works lb. .75½- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .76 · —

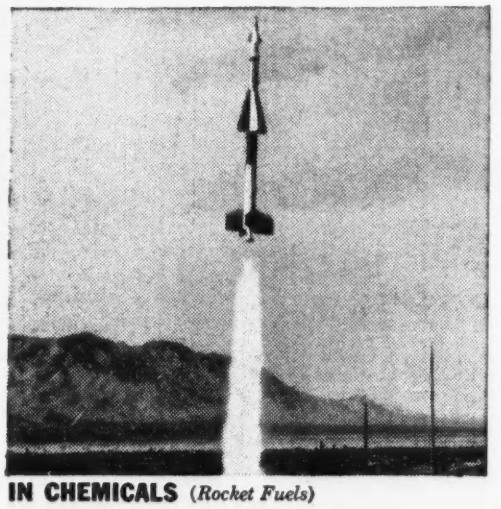
Phenylethyl acetate, bots lb. 1.30 · —

b-Phenylethylamine, dms., 1,000-lb. lots, works lb. 1.10 · —
smaller lots, works lb. 1.15 · 1.40

IN PETROLEUM *(Oil and Gasoline Additives)*



IN SURFACE COATINGS *(Paint, Varnish and Lacquer)*



IN CHEMICALS *(Rocket Fuels)*

Enjay helps move products fast

More and more industries in the petroleum, surface coating and chemical fields are relying on Enjay to help move their products fast. For Enjay supplies them with a complete line of uniform, high quality petroleum chemicals that assure dependable product performance and proved results. Enjay is also ready to assist you in developing new or improved products through chemistry. For petroleum chemicals backed by 35 years research, experience and know-how, *next* time, call on Enjay.

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PETROLEUM
PARANOX
PARATONE
PARAFLOW
PARAPOID
PARADYNE
PARATAC
PETROHOL
Methyl Ethyl Ketone
Dewaxing Aid
Ethyl Ether
Isopropyl Ether
Reference Fuels

RUBBER
ENJAY BUTYL
VISTANEX

SURFACE COATING
PETROHOL 91
PETROHOL 95
PETROHOL 99
JAYSOL
Secondary Butyl Alcohol
Secondary Butyl Acetate
Isopropyl Acetate
Acetone
Methyl Ethyl Ketone
Dicyclopentadiene
Ethyl Ether
Isopropyl Ether
Naphthenic Acids
Iso-Octyl Alcohol
Decyl Alcohol
Denatured Ethyl Alcohol

CHEMICAL
PETROHOL 91
PETROHOL 95
PETROHOL 99
JAYSOL
Iso-Octyl Alcohol
Decyl Alcohol
Denatured Ethyl Alcohol
Tridecyl Alcohol
Dicyclopentadiene
Isoprene
Butadiene
Ethyl Ether
Isopropyl Ether
Tetrapropylene
Tripropylene
Aromatic Tars
Benzene
Acetone
Methyl Ethyl Ketone

ENJAY

35 successful years of leadership in serving industry

Phenylhydrazine base, CP, bots lb. 3.00 - 3.07
Hydrochloride, coml., kgs., works. lb. 1.75 - —
purif., bots., works lb. 5.17 - —
1-Phenyl-3-methyl pyrazolone-5, 250-lb. lots, dlvd. E lb. 1.80 - —
smaller lots, dlvd lb. 2.10 - —
Phenylethylphenyl acetate, bots lb. 3.95 - 4.40
o-Phenylphenol, dms., l.c.l., works. lb. .42 - .44
p-Phenylphenol, bgs., c.l., works lb. .35 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .39½ - —
Phloroglucinol, coml., fib. dms., works lb. 6.40 - —
C.P., bots., works lb. 17.75 - —
tech., fib. drums., works lb. 10.45 - —
Phosphate, defluorinated (see under D).
Rock, Curacao, Atlantic ports, New Orleans ton. 43.00 - —
Florida, land pebble, run-of-mine, washed, dried unground, bulk, c.l., mines, 68-66%, b.p.l., bulk, c.l., mines long-ton. 4.75 - —
70-68%, b.p.l., c.l., same basis long-ton. 5.15 - 5.16
72-70% b.p.l., c.l., same basis long-ton. 5.81 - —
75-74% b.p.l., c.l., same basis long-ton. 6.81 - —
78-76%, b.p.l., c.l., same basis long-ton. 7.81 - —
The above prices are based on fuel oil at $2.35 per bbl. and labor at $1.31. Recent 7c. labor advance and 10c. fuel oil advance currently absorbed.
Phosphorus, amorph., red, dms., t.l., works lb. .43 - —
smaller lots, works lb. .44 - .45
white (yellow), solid, dms., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .20 - .20½
l.c.l., works, frt. equald. lb. .21½ - —
tanks, works, frt. equald. lb. .19 - —
Oxychloride, dms., c.l., works lb. .14 - —
l.c.l. works lb. .15 - —
tanks, works lb. .12½ - —
Pentasulfide, solid, dms., c.l., works lb. .11½ - —
l.c.l., works lb. .12½ - —
Pentoxide, dms., c.l., works lb. .13½ - —
l.c.l. works lb. .16½ - —
Sesquisulfide, tins, cs., works lb. .29 - —
export, dms lb. .31 - .36
Trichloride, dms., c.l., works lb. .14 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .15 - —
tankcars, works lb. .12½ - —
Phthalic anhydride, ogs, c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .20 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .21 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .19¼ - —
Phthalimide, 97%-98%, dms., works, frt. alld lb. .65 - .70
Phthalylsulfacetamide, 1,000-lb. lots or more lb. 5.00 - —
a-Picoline, ret. dms., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .43 - .43½
l.c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .44 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .415 - .422
b,g-Picoline, 5° dms., c.l., works. lb. .32½ - —
l.c.l. works lb. 33 - —
g-Picoline, 98%, dms., works lb. 2.00 - —
lb. 2.00 - —
Pilocarpine hydrochloride, USP, bots oz 5.25 - —
Nitrate, USP, bots., vials oz. 4.80 - 4.90
Pimento, Jamaican, bgs lb. .83 - .86
Mexican, bgs. lb. .64 - .65
Pink root, bls. lb 3.00 - 3.25
d-Piperazine hexahydrate, French Codex, bots kilo. 8.00 - 8.50
Piperidine, dist., dms., frt. equald. lb. 2.60 - 2.70
Piperonyl butoxide, dms., dlvd. E. lo 4.50 - 5.05
Cyclonene, dms., dlvd. E lb. 3.70 - 4.25
Pitch, coaltar, 150°-170°F. m.p., tanks, works ton. 37.00 - —
Cottonseed, raw, dms., works lb. .02¼ - .03
Linseed dms lb. .06 Nom.
Marine, dms. lb. .04¼ - .05
Petroleum (see Asphalt, petroleum).
Soybean dms., works lb .05 Nom.
Tall, dms., works lb. .03¾ - .04⅛
Plaster of Paris (see Gypsum).
Platinum metal, works oz. 97.00 - 99.00
Pleurisy root, bls lb. .45 - .50
Podophyllum resin, NF, dms lb. 14.25 - —
Poke root, bls lb. .19 - .22
Polymyxin, bulk, bots., dms., 50 billion units or more. 1,000,000 units. .52 - —
25-50 billion units 1,000,000 units. .54 - —
1-25 billion units 1,000,000 units. .56 - —
Polyoxyethylene sorbitan monostearate, dms., 20,000-lb. lots, works lb. .41 - —
10,000-20,000-lb. lots, works. lb. .43 - —
smaller lots, works lb. .46 - .48
tristearate, dms., 20,000-lb. lots, works lb. .41 - —
10,000-20,000 lb. lots, works. lb. .43 - —
smaller lots, works lb. .46 - .48
Poppy seed, Argentine, bgs lb. No prices.
Dutch, bgs. lb. .26 - —
Iranian, bgs. lb. .15 - —
Polish, bgs. lb. .25½ - —
Turkish, bgs. lb. No prices.
Potash, caustic reg., flake, 88-92%, dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 9.15 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 10.20 - —
liq., 45% basis, dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 4.25 - —
l.c.l., same basis 100 lbs. 5.05 - —
tanks, same basis 100 lbs. 3.70 - —
solid, 88-92%, dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 8.70 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 9.75 - —
Potassium acetate, NF, dms lb. .31 - .36
Bicarbonate, USP, gran., dms lb. .22 - —
powd. dms lb. .24 - —
Bichromate, bgs., c.l., works lb. .16½ - —
l.c.l., works lb. .17 - —
Potassium bichromate in dms ¾c. higher.
Bitartrate, NF, dom., gran. or powd., bbls., 5,000 lbs., 1 ship't lb. .36½ - —
dms., c.l. lb. .36 - —
smaller lots lb. .37 - .40
imp., kgs lb. .27¾ - .28
Bromate, dms., 1,000 lbs. or more. lb. .50 - —
25-200-lb. lots lb. .52 - .62
Bromide, USP, gran, bbls., kgs. lb. .56 - —
Carbonate, NF, gram., bbls., dms. lb. .20 - —
powd., bbls., dms lb. .21 - .22
tech., calcined, bbls., c.l., works. 100 lbs. 9.00 - —
l.c.l., same basis 100 lbs. 10.05 - —
hydrated, 83-85%, bbls., c.l., works 100 lbs. 7.60 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 8.65 - —
Chlorate, cryst., dms., c.l., works lb. .10¼ - —
l.c.l., works lb. .10½ - .11⅛
powd., dms., c.l., works lb. .10¾ - —
l.c.l., works lb. .11 - .12
export, dms., New York lb. .12¾ - .13⅛
NF, gran., 25-lb. metal dms. lb. .35 - —
Chloride, USP, cryst., dms lb. .21 - .23
gran., dms lb. .16 - .17
powd. dms lb. .24 - .26
Chromate, tech., bgs lb. .50 - .50⅛
Citrate, USP gran., dms lb. .41 - —
powd., dms lb. .40½ - .41⅛

Potassium cyanide, dms., 20,000-lb. lots or more, works lb. .45 - —
2,000-19,999-lb. lots, works lb. .455 - —
smaller lots, works lb. .465 - —
Dichromate (see Potassium bichromate).
Ferricyanide, drums, ton lots lb. .50 - —
Ferrocyanide, bgs., ton lots lb. .22½ - —
smaller lots lb. .23 - —
Fluoborate, fib. dms., c.l., works. lb. .30 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .31 - —
Fluoride dms., works lb. .37 - .38
Gluconate, dms. lb. 1.60 - —
Guaiacolsulfonate, NF, dms. lb. 2.10 - 2.30
Hydroxide, tech. (see Potash caustic).
USP pellets 100-lb drms 1 to 100-dm lots lb. .28½ - .3?
Hypophosphite NF, fib. dms., ton lots or less lb. 1.00 - 1.03
Iodide, dms. lb. 1.90 - 1.95
Manure salt, 22% K_2O, base price. unit-ton. .17 - .1765
July forward unit-ton. .38 - —
Metabisulfite, gran. dms lb. .20 - .21
powd. dms lb. .25 - —
Muriate, 59-63% K_2O bulk, c.l., works, base price unit-ton. .36 - —
July forward unit-on. .38 - —
39-63% K_2O, bgs, c.l., works, base price ton. 26.00 - —
July forward ton. 27.20 - —
Nitrate, cryst., bbls., 20-ton lots. 100 lbs. 14.40 - —
smaller lots 100 lbs. 14.65 - 14.90
gran., bbls., 20-ton lots. 100 lbs. 9.75 - —
smaller lots 100 lbs. 11.10 - 11.50
powd., bbls., 20-ton lots. 100 lbs. 10.75 - —
smaller lots 100 lbs. 12.00 - 12.50
USP gran., dms. lb. .18 - —
Potassium nitrate in bags 50c. per 100 lbs. less in kegs, $1 more.

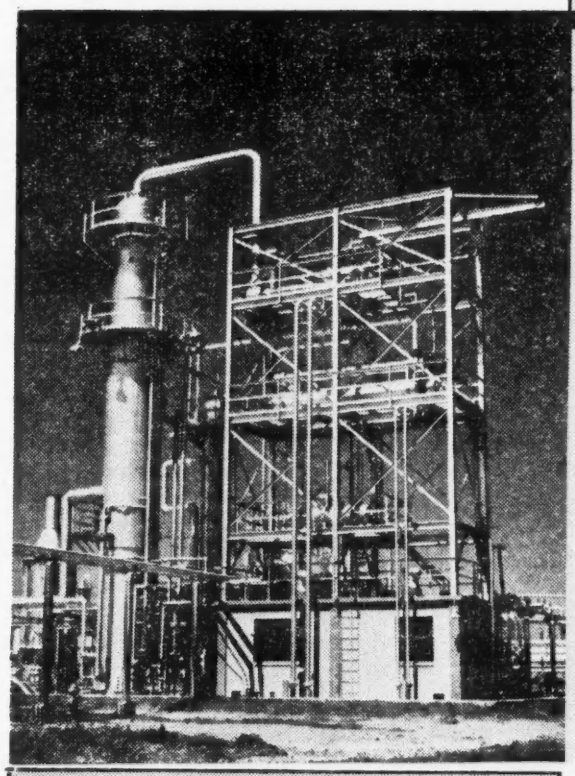
Potassium oxalate, neutral, tech., fine gran., bbls., dms lb. .30 - .32
Pentaborate, gran., bgs., c.l., works ton. 191.50 - —
dms., ton lots, ex whs ton. 198.00 - —
smaller lots, ex whse ton. 302.50 - —
Powdered potassium pentaborate $10.25 per ton higher.
Perchlorate, dms., c.l., works lb. .17½ - —
l.c.l., works lb. .18 - .19
Permanganate, coml., dms., works. lb. .23½ - .26½
USP, dms., works lb. .26½ - .28
Persulfate, dms., 5-ton lots, works. lb. .18 - —
1-ton lots, works lb. .20 - —
Phosphate, tetrabasic, bbls., works. lb. .16½ - .13½
Prussiate, red (see Potassium Ferricyanide).
yellow (see Potassium Ferrocyanide).
Silicate, glass bgs., c.l., works 100-lbs. 17.00 - 17.30
l.c.l., works 100-lbs. 17.80 - —
soln, clarif., 29° Be, 1:2.5, dms., c.l., works 100-lbs. 5.80 - —
l.c.l., 5 dms. or more works 100-lbs. 6.55 - 6.95
tanks, works 100-lbs. 5.45 - —
electrical grade, 29° Be, 1:2.0 dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 6.50 - —
l.c.l., 5 dms. or more, works 100 lbs. 7.25 - 7.65
tanks, works 100 lbs. 6.15 - —
40.5° Be, 1:2.1, dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 6.45 - —
l.c.l., 5 dms. or more works 100 lbs. 7.20 - 7.60
Silicofluoride, bbls., works lb. .099 - .1040
Stannate, dms., frt. alld. E lb. .740 - .806

Potassium sulfate, agricultural 50% K_2O, bulk, works, base price. unit-ton. 64 - —
July forward unit-ton. .67 - —
NF VII cryst., dms lb. .31 - .33
gran dms lb 18½ - —
powder dms lb. 16½ - .17
Sulfocyanate, NF, cryst. (see Potassium thiocyanide).
Thiocyanate, NF, cryst., dms lb .84 - .94
tech., works lb 77 - 79
Titanate, etns., c.l., works lb. .14 - —
5-ton lots, works lb. .14½ - —
1-ton lot or less, works lb. .14¾ - —
Toluene sulfonate, dms., c.l. or tl., works lb. .42 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .46 - —
Potassium-magnesium sulfate, bulk, works, basis 40% K_2SO_4, 18% MgO, base price ton. 13.45 - —
July forward ton. 14.00 - —
Potassium-sodium tartrate, NF, gran. powd., dms., c.l lb. .41 - —
5,000-lb. lots lb. .41½ - —
smaller lots lb. .42 - .47
Potassium-titanium fluoride, fib. dms, works lb. .39 - .40
Potassium-zirconium fluoride, fib. dms, c.l., works lb. .50 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .52½ - .55
Pregnenolone, bots. gram. .43 - —
Acetate, bots. gram. .40 - —
Procaine hydrochloride, USP, dms., 1,000-lb. lots, frt. alld lb. 2.90 - —
100-lb. lots lb. 3.00 - 3.60
Progesterone, USP, bots., 100 gram lots gram .50 - —
Acetate, bots. gram .70 - —

A NEW Petrolite DEVELOPMENT

R-50

A 50-50 wax-resin blend



The many advantages of using microcrystalline waxes in emulsion polishes have resulted in the development of compatible synthetic resins for use as hardening agents. However, the blending of the wax with the resin results in additional problems of manufacturing, materials, storage and specifications control.

Petrolite's new R-50 eliminates all the inconvenience formerly encountered in blending. It is composed of a Petrolite-developed high melting phenolic terpene resin and oxidized microcrystalline wax. It provides a light colored, wax-resin blend suitable for use in all emulsion equipment. It makes possible the formulation of wax-resin polishes in the usual low-pressure steam manufacturing equipment.

R-50 has excellent compatibility with the waxes generally used for emulsion polishes. It readily lends itself to many different types of no-rub polish formulations.

NOTE THESE ADVANTAGEOUS SPECIFICATIONS

ACID NO.	SAP. NO.	R & B S. P., °F	COLOR, NPA	PEN 100/5
40-50	65-80	190-200	4½ Max	2 Max

R-50 is shipped in 100-pound cartons. Samples, prices and formulation information are available on request.

Petrolite Waxes are stocked at and available for delivery from Jersey City, New Jersey; Chicago, Illinois; Los Angeles, California and Kilgore, Texas.

PETROLITE CORPORATION
WAX DIVISION
Chrysler Building, New York 17, N. Y.
P. O. Box 390, Kilgore, Texas

R-50-O

Propane—Salt, Rock

Propane, indust., tanks, group 3.	gal.	.04½-	—
N. Y. Harbor	gal.	.09	—
n-Propyl acetate, dms., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.12¾-	—
l.c.l., dlvd	lb.	.13¾-	—
tanks, dlvd	lb.	.1075-	—
Gallate, dms., 100 to 2,000-lb. lots, works	lb	3.90	4.40
p-Hydroxybenzoate, USP, dms	lb.	2.30	2.40
Propyl thiouracil, bots., 50-kilo lots or more	kilo.	55.00	—
smaller lots	kilo.	55.10	55.30
Prices in West 1c higher dlvd. on same basis			
Propylene dichloride, dms. c.l., dlvd. E	lb.	.0825-	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.095	—
tanks, same basis	lb	.07	—
Glycol, indust., dms., c.l., dlvd. E	lb.	.15½-	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.16½-	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.13½-	—
USP, dms., c.l., dlvd. E	lb.	.17½-	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.18½-	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.15½-	—
Methyl ether, dms., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.20	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb	.21	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.18½-	—
Oxide, dms., c.l., dlvd. E	lb.	.17½-	—
l.c.l., dlvd. E	lb.	.18½-	—
tanks, dlvd. E.	lb.	.15½-	—
Psyllium seed, black, bgs.	lb.	.55	—
blonde, bgs.	lb.	.18	—
husks, bgs.	lb.	.40	—
Pumice, dom., grd., coarse to fine, 0, ½, 1, 1½, 2, 3, bgs., ton lots	lb.	.03⅝-	.04¼
smaller lots	lb.	.03⅞-	.04½
Pumice, imp., Italian, silk-screen, coarse, bgs., ton lots	lb.	.06½-	—
fine, bgs. ton lots	lb.	.04	—
sun dried, coarse, bgs ton lots	lb.	.02½-	.04
fine bgs. ton lots	lb.	.02½-	.04
Pumpkin seed, bgs	lb.	.25	.26
Pyrethrin, syn., (see Allethrin).			
Pyrethrum flowers, fine grd., 0.9% pyrethrins, bbls., works	lb.	.45	—
powd., 1.3% pyrethrins, obls., works	lb.	.65	—
liq. 20/1 basis (2 grams pyrethrins per 100cc odorless base), dms., works	gal.	8.35	8.55
100/1 basis (10 grams pyrethrins per 100cc odorless base), dms., works	gal.	41.75	42.75
oleoresin, dewaxed, 20%, dms., works	lb.	9.80	9.90
purif., 20% dms., works	lb.	10.00	10.10
Pyridine, denaturing, dms., c.l., works and frt. equald	gal	2.77	—
l.c.l., same basis	gal.	2.80	—
refd., 2°, non-ret dms., l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.75	—
Pyridoxine hydrochloride, bots., 100-gram lots	gram.	.46	—
Pyrites, Canadian works long-ton		3.00	3.00
Pyrocatechol (see Catechol).			
Pyrogallol, NF, dms.	lb.	3.27	3.30
Pyroxylin, scrap ungrd., amber, dms., works	lb.	.20	—
black, dms., works	lb.	.12	—
mixed, mottled cms. works	lb.	.13	—
Pyroxylin, scrap, shavings, amber, cs., works	lb.	No stocks.	
mixed colors, dms., works	lb.	.11	—
white, china, ivory, dms., works	lb.	.16	—
dense, opaque, dms., works.	lb.	.12	.15
translucent pastels, cs., works.	lb.	.14	—
transparent colorless, cms., works	lb.	.25	—
colors, dms., works	lb.	15	—
USP, bots	lb.	9.50	—

Q

Quassia chips	lb.	.17	—
Quebracho extract, clarif., grd., 70% tannin bgs. c.l.,	lb.	.16¼-	.16¾
liq., 35% tannin, bbls. works.	lb.	.08¼-	—
Solid, clarif., 64% tannin, bgs., c.l., ex-dock, duty extra	lb.	.12 23/64	
ord., 63% tannin, bgs., c.l., same basis	lb.	.11 21/32	—
Quercitron extract, cryst., No. 1, bbls., l.c.l.	lb.	.40	—
liq., No. 1, bbls. l.c.l	lb.	.19	—
Quicksilver (see Mercury metal).			
Quince seed, bgs	lb	2.00	Nom.
Quinidine sulfate, USP, cns., 100-oz. lots	oz.	.87	—
Quinine, NF, cns., 100-oz. lots	oz.	.54	—
Bisulfate, USP, cns., 100-oz. lots.	oz.	.37½-	—
Ethylcarbonate, NF, cns., 100-oz. lots	oz.	.63½-	—
Hydrobromide, NF, cns., 50-oz. cns	oz.	.47½-	—
Sulfate, USP, cns., 100-oz. lots	oz.	.42	—
Quinine and Urea hydrochloride, NF, cns.	oz.	.56	—
Quinoline, dms., c.l., frt. equald.	lb.	.50¾-	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.51¼-	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.50	—

R

R salt, paste, dms., frt. alld., 100% basis	lb.	.88	—
powd., frt. alld., 100% basis	lb.	.98	—
Rauwolfiia serpentina, root, powd., bbls, dms	lb.	2.00	3.00
Red, BON acid maroons, pure, bbls.,	lb.	1.75	—
resinated, bbls	lb	1.50	—
arylid, deep shades, bbls.	lb.	8.60	—
light shades, bbls	lb	2.75	—
maroon, bbls	lb	3.60	5.90
Cadmium, CP, dark shade, bbls., frt. alld. E. of Rockies	lb.	4.30	—
light shade, bbls., same basis.	lb.	4.00	—
medium shade, bbls., same basis	lb.	4.25	—
medium light shade, bbls., same basis	lb.	4.05	—
orange shade, bbls. same basis	lb.	3.95	—
orange red, bbls., same basis.	lb.	1.81	—
Lithopone light red shades, bbls., same basis	lb.	2.01	2.16
medium light red shades, bbls., same basis	lb.	2.19	—
medium red shade, bbls., same basis	lb.	2.37	2.52
dark red shade, bbls., same basis	lb.	2.57	2.82
maroon shade, bbls., same basis	lb.	2.82	3.03
dark maroon shade, bbls., same basis	lb.	3.02	—

Red cadmium lithopone all shades, in smaller pkgs., 5c per lb. higher; all prices are 1c per lb higher ex whse Los Angeles and San Francisco

Carmine No. 40 (see Carmine).			
Dyes (see Dyes, coaltar).			
Eosin toner, bbls, works	lb.	1.60	—
Indian, dom., pure bgs., Bethlehem, Easton, E. St. Louis, N. Y	lb.	.12¾-	—
Iron oxide, nat., 75-85% ferric oxide, bgs. l.c.l., Bethlehem, Pa., Copley, O., Easton, Pa.,			
syn., 98½% ferric oxide, bgs., c.l., works	lb.	.12¾-	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.13	—
Lake C toner, alizarin, bbls., works	lb.	1.10	1.20
Lithol toner, bbls., works	lb.	.85	—
rubine toner, pure, bbls., works.	lb.	1.50	—
resinated, bbls., works	lb.	1.40	—
Virginia type, bbls., works	lb.	1.40	—
Maroon toner, MNPT, kgs., c.l., works	lb.	3.60	—
10,000-lb. lots, works	lb.	4.22	—
smaller lots, works	lb.	4.24	—
Metallic, bbls., c.l., works	lb.	.02½-	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.02¾-	—
Naphthol, ITR, bbls., works—	lb.	5.25	—
Oxide (see Red iron oxide).			
Persian Gulf, bgs., c.l., works	lb.	.06¾-	—
l.c.l. works	lb.	.07	—
Para toner, bbls	lb.	1.05	—
chlorinated, kgs	lb.	1.10	1.15
Phloxin toner (see Red eosin toner).			
Rhodamine, molybdated, PMA, kegs	lb	5.35	—
tungstated, PTMA, works, kegs.	lb.	6.15	—
Spanish oxide, bbls., c.l., ex dock.	lb.	.05¾-	—
l.c.l., ex dock	lb.	.06	—
ex whse., New York	lb.	.06½-	—
Toluidine toner, deep shades, kgs., works	lb.	1.60	—
light shades, kgs., works	lb.	1.60	—
Turkey, bbls., works	lb.	.52	—
Tuscan, bbls., frt. equald	lb.	.24½-	.25
Venetian, 15%, bgs., works	lb.	.0350-	.0037
20%, bgs., works	lb.	.0475-	—
25%, bgs., works	lb.	.0525-	—
30%, bgs., works	lb.	.0550-	—
35%, bgs., works	lb.	.0575-	—
40%, bgs., works	lb.	.0625-	—
Watchung-type, bbls	lb.	1.95	—
Red KB base (see 4-Chloro-2-aminotoluene).			
Red, precipitate (see Mercuric oxide, red).			
Red saunders, NF, powd., bbls	lb.	.35	.40
Reserpine, cryst., bots	gram.	8.00	9.00
Resorcinol, tech. grade, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.77½-	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.78½-	—
Monoacetate, NF, dms	lb.	3.00	3.25
Rhatany root, bgs	lb.	.15	.16
Rhodinol, 5-lb. cans	lb.	25.50	34.00
Rhubarb root, India, whole, bgs	lb.	1.75	Nom.
powd., bbls	lb.	2.50	Nom.
Riboflavin, USP, bots., dlvd.	kilo.	80.00	—
readily soluble, bots., dlvd	kilo.	130.00	—
5'-phosphate-sodium, bots., 100-kilo lots or more	kilo.	140.00	—
Rochelle salt (see Potassium sodium tartrate).			
Rosin gum and wood (see Naval Stores in Protective Coatings market).			
Rotenone, fib. dms., works, 100% basis	lb.	10.00	—
resin, 25-45%, fib. dms., works, 30% basis	lb.	3.00	3.30
Rottenstone, bgs., 5-ton lots, ex-whse	lb.	.03	—
ton lots, same basis	lb.	.04	—
Rutin, NF, fib. dms., 25-kilo lots	kilo.	17.50	18.50
10 to 25-kilo lots	kilo.	17.50	20.00
1 to 10-kilo lots	kilo.	18.90	20.00
Ryania, 100%, powd., bgs., c.l., works	lb.	.22	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.24	—

S

Sabadilla seed, powd., bbls	lb.	.49	.45¼
activated, ground with lime, bbls	lb.	.30	.32
Saccharin, USP, cryst., soluble, dms., 1000-lb. lots	lb.	1.60	—
smaller lots	lb.	1.70	1.80
works	lb.	.77½-	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.78¼-	—
USP, cryst., dms., works	lb.	2.75	—
powd., dms., works	lb.	2.95	—
powd., soluble, insoluble, dms., 1000-lb. lots	lb.	1.65	—
smaller lots	lb.	1.75	1.95
Saffron, Spanish, USP, tins	lb.	35.00	40.00
Safrol, dms	lb.	1.60	—
Sage, Cretan, bgs	lb.	.13	—
Dalmatian, bgs.	lb.	.44½-	—
Italian	lb.	.25	—
Sago flour, raw, bgs	lb.	.07	.07¼
refd., bgs	lb.	.08½-	.09
Sal soda (see Soda sal).			
Salicylamide, 100-lb. dms	lb.	1.00	—
Salol, NF, gran., bbls., kgs	lb.	1.15	—
Powdered salol, 25c. higher			
Salt, rock, paper bgs., c.l.	100 lbs.	1.01	—
table, vacuum, common, fine, paper bgs., c.l.	100 lbs.	1.19	—

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DRYMET—*anhydrous* sodium metasilicate—provides *more* detergent power per pound and more *real* power per dollar.

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WILL HELP YOU SOLVE IT—

and COWLES Know-How will Help, too

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DRYMET buffers alkali hydroxides, carbonates, phosphates, soaps, synthetics. Pegs the pH where you want it.

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Saltcake, dom., bulk, works, 100% Na_2SO_4 basis ton 28.00 - —
Saltpeter (see Potassium nitrate).
Sandalwood, East Indies, chips bgs. .65 - .68
powd., fib. dms lb. .75 - .76
Sarsaparilla root, Jmp., Honduras, bls lb. .58 - .62
Mexican, bls. lb. .58 - .62
Sassafras root bark, ord., bls lb. .45 - —
select, bbls. lb. .65 - —
Schaeffer's salt, paste, dms., frt. alld., 100% basis lb. .95 - —
powd., bgs., frt. alld., 100% basis. lb. .95 - —
Scopolamine hydrobromide, USP, bots oz. 17.40 - —
Seidlitz mixture, bbls., 5,000-lb. lots lb. .30½ - —
smaller lots lb. .31 - .32
Selenium, powd., dms., dlvd. 9.00 - 10.50
Senega root, bls lb. 3.10 - —
Senna leaves, Alex., whole and half, bls lb. .19 - —
siftings lb. .17 - —
Tinnevelly, No. 1, bls. lb. .16 - .18
No. 2, bls. lb. .13 - .15
No. 3, bls. lb. .11 - .13
powdered, bbls., bxs lb. .18 - —
pods, bls. lb. .14 - —
Serpentaria, root, bls lb. 5.50 - —
Sesame seed, Egyptian, nat lb. .16¾ - —
hulled lb. .21 - —
Nicaragua, huller, shipt., bgs lb. .27 - —
nat., bgs. lb. No prices.
Salvadorian, natural lb. .17½ - —
Syrian, bgs., natural lb. .16 - —
Shellac, bleached, bonedry, bgs., 1,500-lb. lots lb. .61 - —
bbls., 1,500-lb. lots lb. .63 - —
kgs., 1,500-lb. lots lb. .64 - —
refd., bgs., 1,500-lb. lots lb. .69 - —
bbls., 1,500-lb. lots lb. .71 - —
kgs., 1,500-lb. lots lb. .72 - —
Bonedry shellac prices for less than 1,500 lb lots 1c. per lb. higher for all packages.
Lemon No. 1, bgs., 10-bg. lots. lb. .55 - .56
No. 2, bgs., 10-bg. lots lb. .53 - .54
Superfine bgs., 10-bg. lots lb. .50 - .51
TN, bgs., 10-bg. lots lb. .49 - .50
Shellac in 1 to 10-bg. lots 1c. per lb. more.
Shingle stain oil (see Oil, shingle stain).
Silica, amorph., dry-grd., 325 mesh, bgs., c.l., works ton 25.00 - —
l.c.l., works, exwnse ton 45.00 - 55.00
hard-quartz, 99½, 325 mesh, bgs, c.l., works ton 20.00 - —
l.c.l., works ton 25.00 - 30.00
140 mesh, bgs., c.l., works ton 15.00 - —
l.c.l., works ton 20.00 - —
Silicon tetrachloride, tech., dms., c.l., works lb. .18 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .22 - .30½
tanks, works lb. .17 - —
Silver bullion, ingots, cs Troy oz. .90½ - —
Cyanide, fib. dms., 2,500-oz. lots. oz. .82¼ - —
1,000-oz. lots oz. .82⅜ - —
500-oz. lots oz. .82¾ - —
100-oz. lots oz. .83 - —
Nitrate, CP, cryst., bots., 2,500-oz. lots oz. .58½ - —
1,000-oz. lots lb. .60 - —
500-oz. lots lb. .60¼ - —
250-oz. lots lb. .60¾ - —
USP granular silver nitrate 4c. per oz higher.
Proteinate, mild, USP, bots., dms., 1,000-oz. lots oz. 1.05 - —
strong, NF, bots., dms., 1,000-oz. lots oz. 1.00 - —
Soapbark, whole, bls lb. .45 - —
crushed, bls., bbls lb. .55 - —
powd., bbls lb. .55 - —
Soda ash, dense, 58%, paper bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 1.80 - —
l.c.l., stock points 100 lbs. 2.90 - 4.67
bbls., c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.40 - —
l.c.l., stock points 100 lbs. 3.55 - 4.22
bulk, c.l., works 100 lbs. 1.50 - —
light, 58%, paper bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 1.75 - —
l.c.l., stock points 100 lbs. 3.85 - 4.62
bbls., c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.30 - —
l.c.l., stock points 100 lbs. 3.35 - 5.62
bulk, c.l., works 100 lbs. 1.45 - —
Soda, caustic, flake, 76%, dms., c.l., works, frt. equald 100 lbs. 4.50 - —
l.c.l., stock points 100 lbs. 5.60 - —
liq., 50% sellers, tanks, works, dry basis 100 lbs. 2.80 - —
rayon type, sellers' tanks, works, dry basis 100 lbs. 2.80 - —
70%, sellers' tanks, works, dry basis 100 lbs. 2.90 - —
rayon-type, sellers tanks, works, dry basis 100 lbs. 2.90 - —
solid, 76%, dms., c.l., works. 100 lbs. 4.10 - —
l.c.l., stock points 100 lbs. 5.30 - —
Sal., conc., bgs., c.l., works. 100 lbs. 2.30 - —
smaller lots, works 100 lbs. 2.60 - —
Sodium acetate, anhyd., bgs., c.l., works lb. .13 - —
dms., c.l., works lb. .13¾ - —
NF, 60% gran., dms., c.l., works lb. .14 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .15½ - —
Alginate, NF, white powd., dms., ton lots, works lb. .87 - 1.30
refd., bbls., works lb. .83 - —
p-Aminobenzoate, dms., 1,000-lb. lots or more lb. 2.40 - —
smaller lots lb 2.45 - 2.50
p-aminosalicylate, dms., 1,000-lb. lots or more, frt. adjusted lb. 3.75 - —
smaller lots, same basis lb 3.80 - 4.25
Antimoniate, bbls., c.l., dlvd E. lb. .28 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. E lb. .29½ - —
Arsenate, dms., c.l., works lb. .12½ - —
l.c.l., works lb. .13¾ - .14¾
Arsenite, dms., c.l., works lb. .12¼ - —
l.c.l., works lb. .13 - .14½
soln., dms., works gal. .59 - .67
Ascorbate, dms., 25-50 kilo lots kilo. 16.00 - —
10-kilo lots kilo. 16.35 - —
5-kilo lots kilo. 16.75 - —
1-kilo lots kilo. 17.00 - —
bots., 500-gram lots kilo. 17.50 - —
Benzoate, tech., bbls., dms., 100-lb. lots or more lb. .39 - —
USP, bbls., dms., 100-lb. lots, or more lb. .46 - —
Bicarbonate, USP, gran., bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.80 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 3.55 - —
powd., bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.40 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 3.15 - —
Bichromate, bgs., c.l., works lb. .12¼ - —
l.c.l., works lb. .12¾ - .13¾
Bifluoride, bbls., c.l., works, frt. equaled lb. .18½ - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .1890 - —
Bisulfate, bulk, c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.00 - —
dms., c.l., frt. equald 100 lbs. 3.00 - 3.60
l.c.l., frt. equald 100 lbs. 3.50 - 4.10
Bisulfite, anhyd., bgs., c.l., works. 100 lbs. 4.50 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 4.90 - —
soln., 35° bbls., c.l., works. 100 lbs 1.55 - —
l.c.l. works 100 lbs. 2.05 - —
Borate (see Borax).

Sodium bromide, USP, bbls., works. lb. .36 - —
Carboxymethyl cellulose (see CMC).
Carbonate, cryst., monohydrated (see Soda, sal).
monohydrated, bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 3.00 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 3.40 - —
Chlorate, cryst., dms., c.l., works. lb. .09 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .10½ - .11¼
Chloride, tech. (see Salt).
USP, bgs. lb. .05 - .12
Chlorite, tech., dms., c.l., works. lb. .38 - —
20-ton lots or more, works, lb. .66 - —
smaller lots, works lb. .70 - .73
Chloroacetate, tech., dms., c.l., works lb. .27 - —
l.c.l. works lb. .28 - —
Chromate, dms., c.l., works lb. .13¼ - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .13¾ .15
Citrate, anhyd., dms lb. .62 - —
NF, VIII, gran., dms lb. .26½ - .27½
USP, XIV gran., dms lb. .29½ - .30½
Sodium citrate, USP, powd. prices ½c higher.
Cyanate, dms., 1,000-lb. lots, works lb. .85 - 1.10
smaller lots, works lb. 1.00 - 1.25
Cyanide flake, 96-98%, dms., c.l., or 20,000-lb. lots lb. .178 - —
over 1,000-lb lots lb .188 - —
100-lb to 1,000-lb lots lb .193 - —
Granular sodium cyanide 1c. higher.
Diacetate, 33-35% acidity, 250-lb. dms., works lb. .15 - —
l.c.l. works lb. .15½ - —
anhyd., dms., c.l., works lb. .18 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .18¾ - —
Dichromate (see Sodium bichromate).
Ferrocyanide, bgs., 10-ton lots. lb. .13½ - —
smaller lots lb. .14 - —

Sodium fluoride, white, 97%, fib. dms., c.l., works, frt. equald. lb. .1390 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .1430 - —
Formate, bgs., c.l., works lb. 7.60 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 8.65 - —
Gentisate, 100-lb. fib. dms lb. 8.50 - —
Gluconate, refd., dms lb. .80 - .83
tech, dms lb. .35 - —
Glutamate, mono., dms., c.l. lb. 1.55 - —
Hydride, dms., works lb. 1.80 - 3.00
Hydrosulfide (see Sodium sulfhydrate).
Hydrosulfite, dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .22 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .22½ - —
Hydroxide, tech. (see soda caustic).
NF, pellets, 100-lb. dms., 1 to 100-dm. lots lb. .18½ - .23
Hypophosphite, NF, dms., ton-lots or less lb. .95 - .98
Hyposulfite, NF (see Sodium thiosulfate).
pea crystals, bgs 100-lbs. 4.50 - —
gran., bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 4.75 - 5.00
photo grade, bgs., c.l., works. 100 lbs. 4.50 - 4.75
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 5.00 - 5.05
tech., bgs., works 100 lbs. 4.50 - —
l.c.l. works 100 lbs. 4.90 - 6.90
Sodium hyposulfite crystals in bbls., 50c. higher.
Iodide, USP, bots., dms lb. 2.55 - 2.62
Lactate, edible, 50%, cbys., dms., works lb. .21½ - —
60% cbys., dms., works lb. .26½ - —
tech., 50%, cbys., dms., works, lb. .16½ - —

Sodium lauryl sulfate, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .21 - —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .22 - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .18½ - —
Metabisulfite (see Sodium bisulfite).
Metaborate, octahydrate, gran., bgs., c.l., works ton 85.00 - —
l.c.l., ex whse ton 135.50 - 140.50
sodium metaborate octahydrate in bbls, $24.50 per ton higher.
Tetrahydrate, dms., c.l., works. ton 204.00 - —
Metallic, bricks, 14,000-lb. lots or more, works lb .17 - .19
less than 14,000-lb lots, works. lb. .175 .195
tanks, works lb. .16 —
Metanilate, bbls., frt. alld lb. 62 - —
Metasilicate, anhyd., bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs 5.10 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs 5.45 7.35
dms., c.l. 100 lbs 5.50 —
l.c.l. 100 lbs 5.85 7.75
Pentahydrate, bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs 4.10 —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs 4.45 6.35
dms., c.l., works 100 lbs 4.50 —
l.c.l. works 100 lbs 5.10 5.85
Molybdate, bbls., cbys., works lb. .85 - .95
anhd., cryst., dms., works lb. .70 - —
powd., dms., works lb. .85 .92
Monohydrate (see Sodium carbonate monohydrated).
Naphthionate, bbls lb. .70 - —

Can these features of Heyden **SODIUM FORMATE** help your process?

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FORM . . .
White, coarse, crystalline powder.
SOLUBILITY . . .
Very soluble in water; dissolves completely to give a neutral solution.
pH CONTROL . . .
Buffering action adjusts the pH of strong mineral acids to higher values, thus minimizing fiber degradation and other undesirable effects.
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Solubilizes trivalent metal ions in solution by forming complex ions.
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Gives formate ions on acidification, without the formation of insoluble by-products.
ECONOMICAL . . .
A low priced raw material of low molecular weight, dependably uniform, packed in easy to handle multi-wall bags.

Sodium Formate finds widespread use in the chrome tanning of leather, water-proofing of wallpaper, dyeing of carbonized wool and other materials, acidizing of oil wells, nickel plating, blueprint developers, and as an intermediate and dehydrating catalyst in the synthesis of organic chemicals.

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A uniform product of high quality used in the dyeing and finishing of textiles, the tanning and dyeing of leather, for coagulating rubber, and as a raw material for the manufacture of drugs, odorants, fumigants, catalysts, plasticizers, and water-proofing compounds. Shipped in 525 lb. stainless steel drums and 125 lb. carboys. Technical bulletin available.

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Parahydroxybenzoates • Pentaerythritols • Propyl Gallate • Resorcinol • Salicylates • Salicylic Acid • Sodium Benzoate • Sodium Formate

Sodium Nitrate—Strophanthus Seed

Sodium nitrate, crude, dom., bgs., c.l., works ton 47.00 - —
bulk, c.l., works ton 43.50 - —
imp., 100-lb. bgs., c.l., Atl. Gulf, Pac., whse ton 51.25 - —
bulk c.l., same basis ton 47.75 - —
Nitrite, USP, bbls., c.l., works, frt. equaled lb. .08 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .09½ - —
Orthosilicate, conc., dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 6.00 - 6.30
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 6.35 - 6.95
hydrated, flake, bbls., c.l., works 100 lbs. 5.25 - —
t.c.l., works 100 lbs. 7.00 - —
Oxalate, 88%, bgs., works 100 lbs. 10.85 - —
Para-aminobenzoate (see sodium p-Aminobenzoate).
Para-aminosalicylate (see Sodium p-Aminosalicylate).
Pentachlorophenate, briquets, bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .25½ - —
l.c.l. same basis lb. .26½ - .28½
pellets, bgs., c.l. same basis lb. .25 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .26 - .28
powd., bgs., dms., c.l., same basis lb. .24 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .25½ - .32
Pentachlorophenate, 20,000 lbs., min. truckloads, ¼c. per lb. over carlot prices.
Perborate, NF, tech., bgs., c.l., works lb. .173 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .178 - —
Peroxide, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Miss. lb. .1860- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .1910- .1960

Sodium phenolsulfonate, USP, 1X, gran., dms lb. .44 - .45
powd., dms lb. .47 - .48
Phosphate, dibasic, anhyd., bgs., c.l., frt. equald 100 lbs. 7.45 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 7.85 - —
USP, dried powd., bgs., dms., works lb. .19 - .20½
monobasic, anhyd., bgs., c.l., frt. equald 100 lbs. 8.50 - —
l.c.l., frt. equald 100 lbs. 8.90 - —
duohydrate, bgs., c.l., frt. equald 100 lbs. 7.20 - —
l.c.l., frt. equald 100 lbs. 7.60 - —
tribasic, anhyd., bgs., c.l., frt. equald 100 lbs. 8.45 - —
l.c.l., frt. equald 100 lbs. 8.85 - —
cryst., bgs., c.l., t.l., frt. equald 100 lbs. 4.20 - —
l.c.l., frt. equald 100 lbs. 4.60 - —
Sodium phosphates in dms., 60c. higher than bgs.
Prussiate, yellow (see sodium ferrocyanide)
Pyrophosphate, acid, bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald 100 lbs. 10.60 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 11.35 - —
ferric, dms., 1,500-lb. lots, works lb. .38½ - —
smaller lots, works lb. .42½ - .43½
tetrabasic, anhyd., bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald 100 lbs. 7.37½ - —
l.c.l., frt. equald 100 lbs. 7.77½ - —
Salicylate, USP, dms lb. .71 - .74
Sesquicarbonate, bgs., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 2.25 - —

Sodium sesquicarbonate, bgs., l.c.l., dlvd., zone 1 100 lbs. 4.00 - 4.25
zone 2 100 lbs. 4.25 - 4.50
zone 3 100 lbs. 4.65 - 4.80
zone 4 100 lbs. 5.25 - 5.50
Sales zones are: (1) All States E. of Miss. R. and N. of south bound of Ky. and Va.; Ala., La., and Miss., south of 31° Tex. E. of 100°; S. of 31° Fla.; also Me., N. H., and Vt., in which there are special county zones; Davenport, Ia. and St. Louis; (2) Ark. E of 98° Ga.; Iowa (except Davenport), Minn.; Mo. (except St. Louis), Neb., E. of 98° N. C., S. C., Tenn. and Tex. N. of 31° and E. of 100° (except Wichita Falls); also Ala., La. and Miss. No. of 31°; (3) Ark. W. of 98°, Kan., Neb. W. of 98°; N. D., Okla., S. D., Tex., W. of 100° (including Wichita Falls, excluding El Paso); (4) Ariz., Colo., Idaho, Mont., Nev., N. M., Utah, Wyo. and El Paso, Tex.
Sesquisilicate, hydrated, bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 4.60 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 4.95 - 5.35
dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 5.00 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 6.95 - 7.20
Silicate, liq., 40° Be, 1:3.2, turbid, dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 1.35 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 1.70 - 2.20
tanks, works 100 lbs. 1.00 - —
47° Be, turbid, 1:2.9, dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 1.95 - —
l.c.l., dms., works, 100 lbs. 2.55 - 2.80
tanks, works 100 lbs. 1.60 - —
52° Be, turbid, 1:2.4, dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.30 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.65 - 3.15
tanks, works 100 lbs. 1.95 - —
solid, 1:3.2, bgs., works ton 57.50 - —
Silicofluoride, bgs., c.l., works lb. .075 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .079 - —

Sodium silicofluoride in dms., 4/10c higher
Stannate, dms., works, frt. alld. E lb. .616 - .670
Sulfa drugs (see Sulfa name).
Sulfanilate, bbls., works lb. .22 - —
Sulfate, NF, VII, dried, powd., dms lb. .22½ - —
tech., anhyd., bgs., c.l., dlvd., E ton 52.00 - —
detergent grade, bgs., c.l., works ton 34.00 - —
rayon grade, bgs., c.l., works, ton 31.00 - —
USP, cryst. fib. dms lb. .17¼ - .18
gran. fib. dms lb. .17½ - .18
Sulfide, flake, dms., c.l., works, E., frt. equald lb. .05¼ - —
t.c.l., same basis lb. .05¾ - —
fused, bbls., c.l., works, E., frt. equald lb. .04¾ - —
t.c.l. same basis lb. .05¼ - —
Sulfite, anhyd., bgs., c.l. 100 lbs. 3.00 - —
t.c.l. same basis 100 lbs. 3.50 - —
powd., bbls., c.l., works 100 lbs. 7.25 - —
t.c.l., works 100 lbs. 7.50 - —
Sulfhydrate, flake, 70-72%, dms., c.l., works lb. .06½ - —
l.c.l., works lb. .07 - —
liq., 40-44%, tanks, works, 100% basis ton 110.00 -115.00
Sulfocyanide, CP (see Sodium thiocyanate).
Tetraborate (see Borax).
Tetrasulfide, liq., 40%, dms., c.l., works lb. .03½ - —
t.c.l., works lb. .04 - —
Thiocyanate, CP, dms lb. .55 - .65
tech., anhyd., 1 ton lots or more, works lb. .317 - —
less than ton lot, works lb. .337 - —
Thiosulfate, NF, cryst., bbls lb. .12½ - —
tech. (see Sodium hyposulphite).
Titanate, ctns., c.l., works lb. .10½ - —
5-ton lots, works lb. .10¾ - —
1-ton or less, works lb. .11 - —
Toluene sulfonate, dms., c.l., or t.l. lb. .38 - —
l.c.l. lb. .42 - —
Trichloracetate, 90%, 100-lb. dms., c.l., frt. alld. E lb. .37½ - —
t.c.l., frt. adjusted, E lb. .39½ - —
50 lb. dms., c.l., frt. alld E. lb. .38 - —
t.c.l., frt. adjusted E lb. .40 - —
10-lb. cns., c.l., frt. alld. E. lb. .44 - —
t.c.l., frt. adjusted E lb. .46 - —
Prices on Sodium trichloroacetate W. of the Rockies are 1¾c. per pound higher.
Tripolyphosphate, bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald 100 lbs. 7.72½ - —
t.c.l. same basis 100 lbs. 8.12½ - —
Trisilicate, powd., 1:3.2, bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 8.65 - —
t.c.l., works 100 lbs. 9.40 - 9.80
dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 9.05 - —
t.c.l., works 100 lbs. 9.80 - 10.20
Tungstate, tech., kgs., dlvd. E lb. 1.80 - —
Sodium-ammonium phosphate, bbls., works, frt. equald lb. .23 - —
Sodium carboxymethyl cellulose (see CMC).
Sodium-cinchophen (see Cinchophen-sodium).
Sodium-formaldehyde sulfoxylate, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .21 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .21½ - —
Sodium-zirconyl sulfate, fiber dms., 1,000-lb lots or more works lb. .28 - —
smaller lots, same basis lb. .30 - —
Solvent naphtha, coaltar, high flash, tanks, works gal. .31 - .35
petroleum (see Petroleum solvent, partial aromatic).
Sorbitan monostearate, fib. dms., 20,000-lb. lots, works lb. .32 - —
10,000 to 20,000-lb. lots, works, lb. .34 - —
smaller lots, works lb. .37 - .39
Tristearate, fib. dms., 20,000-lb. lots works lb. .33 - —
10,000 to 20,000-lb. lots, works, lb. .35 - —
smaller lots, works lb. .38 - .40
Sorbitol, cryst., resin grade, pellets, dms., c.l., works lb. .23 - —
1 to 5-ton lots, works lb. .25 - .26
powd., dms., 1- to 5-ton lots, works, lb. .38 - .39
soln., coml., aqueous, dms., c.l., works lb. .24¼ - —
ton lots, works lb. .25 - —
smaller lots, works lb. .25¼ - —
tanks, works lb. .23¼ - —
reg., 70%, aqueous, dms., c.l., works lb. .16 - —
ton lots, works lb. .16¾ - —
smaller lots, works lb. .17 - —
tanks, works lb. .15 - —
Soybean meal, 44%, bulk, Decatur, ton 49.50 -50.00
protein, chemically isolated, bgs., c.l., works lb. .23 - —
mechanically refd., bgs., l.c.l., works lb. .066 - —
Sparteine sulfate, cns oz. .80 - .85
Spearmint leaves, dom. bls lb. .75 - —
Spruce extract, liq., reg. tanks, works lb. .01¾ - —
powd., super, bgs., c.l., works, lb. .05¼ - —
t.c.l. works lb. .05½ - —
Squill, white, bls lb. .17 - .19
powd., fibs. bxs lb. .18 - .21
St. John's bread, edible, bls lb. .13 - .15
Stannic chloride, anhyd., dms., works lb. .832 - .842
Oxide, dms., dlvd. E lb. 1.10 - 1.11
Stannous chloride, annyd., dms., works lb. .909 - 1.177
Hydrous, cryst., dms., works, lb. .84½ - .85¼
Sulfate, dms., works lb. 1.022 - 1.042
Starch, corn, pearl, paper bgs., c.l. 100 lbs. 7.13 - —
l.c.l. 100 lbs. 7.28 - —
powd., paper bgs., c.l. 100 lbs. 7.25 - —
l.c.l. 100 lbs. 7.40 - —
Prices for corn starch in cotton bags, 25c. per 100 lbs. higher.
Potato, dom., Idaho, bgs., c.l., works lb. .06¾ - —
Maine, bgs., c.l., works lb. .05¾ - —
ex whse, N. Y. lb. .08 - .08¼
Rice, bgs., l.c.l. lb. .15½ - .16
Wheat, bgs. lb. .0755- .0780
Star root (see Helonias root).
Stargrass Root (see Aletris root).
Stavesacre seed, bgs lb. .60 - .61
Stearine oleo (see Oleostearine).
Stomach substance, not USP, 100-lb. fib. dms lb. 2.80 - —
Stramonium leaves, bgs lb. .18 - .20
Streptomycin hydrochloride, bulk, gram. .063 - .07
Strontium bromide, NF, cns., dms. lb. .75 - .84
Carbonate, pure, dms., 5-ton lots or more, works lb. .35 - —
1-ton lots, works lb. .37 - —
tech., dms., works lb. .19 - —
Chromate, bbls., works lb. .46 - —
Iodide, jars, 25-lb. lots lb. 3.42 - —
Nitrate, bbls., c.l., works 100 lbs. 11.00 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 12.00 - —
Salicylate, NF, dms lb. 1.75 - —
Sulfate, air floated, 90%, 325 mesh, bgs., works ton 56.70 -66.15
Strophanthin, K, bots oz. 25.00 -25.50
G. (see Ouabain, USP).
Strophanthus seed, Kombi, biologically tested, bgs lb. 3.50 - 3.75

ATLAS . . . Headquarters for Polyols

If you use polyols for moisture conditioning, softening or plasticizing, it pays to be well acquainted with sorbitol and its related polyols.

Sorbitol is found in fruits and berries. It is derived from abundant, constantly replenished agricultural materials. It is the only polyol with a stable, downward-trend price history.

Listed in the table below are the principal members of the sorbitol polyol family produced by Atlas. Together, these materials offer a wide variation in viscosities and softening characteristics. All are water-soluble and miscible with each other, with glycerin and with most other polyols.

Name	Description	Form @ 25°C.	Viscosity @ 25°C. (centipoises)
SORBO®	70% solution of high-purity sorbitol	Clear liquid	110
Crystalline sorbitol	Pure sorbitol, with less than 1% moisture	White crystalline solid	
Sorbitol Special	76% solution of sorbitol and its anhydrides	White to pale amber liquid	300
ARLEX®	83% solution of sorbitol and related polyols	White to pale amber liquid	1700
Atlas A-819	80% solution of sorbitol and its anhydrides	Water white liquid	1400
Atlas G-2240	Polyoxyethylene sorbitol containing about 1% water	Pale amber liquid	1000
Atlas G-2401	Technical hydroxypropyl sorbitol in 85% aqueous solution	Light straw colored liquid	3500

For technical data and samples, write or call Atlas today.

CHEMICALS DIVISION
ATLAS POWDER COMPANY
WILMINGTON 99, DELAWARE

offices in principal cities

ATLAS POWDER COMPANY, CANADA, LTD.
BRANTFORD, CANADA

Strychnine, NF, powd., cns., 10-oz. lots..oz. 1.10 - —
Phosphate, NF, cns., 100-oz. lots.oz. 1.14 - —
Sulfate, USP, cryst., cns., 25-oz. lots..oz. .96 - —
powd., 100-oz. lots.....oz. .85 - —
Styrax, USP, cs.....lb. .78 - .80
Styrene monomer, polymer grade, 99½%, dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .22½- —
l.c.l., same basis....lb. .23½- —
tanks, same basis.....lb. .20½- —
synthetic rubber grade, 99%, dms., c.l., frt. alld..lb. .19 - —
l.c.l., same basis....lb. .20 - —
tanks, same basis.....lb. .17 - —
Styrolyl acetate, bots.....lb. 1.45 - 1.70
Sucrose, crude, bgs., dlvd., N. Y. lb. .0555- —
refd., white, bgs., refy., E ...lb. .0855- —
Octa-acetate, denaturing grade, 100-200-lbs., bgs., l.c.l., works..lb. .76 - —
Sugar (see Sucrose, crude, refined).
Sulfabenzamide, dms.....lb. 4.00 - 4.50
Sodium, dms.....lb. 4.10 - 4.60
Sulfacetamide, fib. dms.....lb. 4.00 - 4.20
Sodium, fib. dms.....lb. 5.00 - 5.20
Sulfadiazine, USP, microcrystals, dms..lb.10.60 -11.10
powd., dms.....lb.10.25 -10.75
Sulfadiazine-sodium, USP, dms lb.11.25 -11.75
microcrystals, dms. .....lb.11.60 -12.10
Sulfaguanidine, USP, dms .....lb. 2.50 - —
Sulfamerazine, USP, microcrystals. lb.10.65 -11.15
Sulfamerazine-sodium, USP, dms., lb.11.25 -11.75
Sulfamethazine, microcrystals, dms., lb. 8.90 - 9.40
powd., dms.....lb. 8.50 - 9.00
Sulfanilamide, USP, 30-80 mesh., dms lb. 1.40 - 1.60
microcrystals, dms. .....lb. 1.70 - 1.90
powd., dms.....lb. 1.30 - 1.50
Quinoxaline, veterinary, dms..lb. 6.40 - 6.75
Sulfapyridine, NF powd. bots. tins, lb. 7.00 - 7.50
Sulfapyridine-sodium, monohydrate, dms lb. 7.50 - 8.00
Sulfathiazole, USP, microcrystals, dms lb. 2.85 - 3.00
powd., dms.....lb. 2.50 - 2.65
Sulfathiazole-sodium, USP, dms lb. 2.75 - 2.90
Sulfur, coml. flour, bgs., mines 100 lbs. 2.30 - —
bbls., mines .....100 lbs. 3.05 - —
lump, bgs., mines .....100 lbs. 2.20 - —
bbls., mines .....100 lbs. 2.65 - —
crude, bulk, c.l., mines, contract, long-ton.26.50 - —
export, f.o.b. vessels, Gulf ports long-ton.31.00 -33.00
domestic and Canada, f.o.b. vessel Gulf port long-ton.28.00 -29.50
refd., flowers, USP, bgs., mines. 100 lbs. 4.00 - —
bbls. 100 lbs. 5.25 - —
flour, light, bgs., mines 100 lbs. 3.60 - —
bbls., mines .....100 lbs. 4.50 - —
lump, bgs., mines .....100 lbs. 3.30 - —
rolls, bgs., mines.....100 lbs. 3.85 - —
bbls., mines .....100 lbs. 4.40 - —
salt block, bgs., mines 100 lbs. 3.50 - —
virgin block, bbls., mines, 100 lbs. 3.45 - —
rubbermakers, coml., reg., bgs., mines 100 lbs. 2.40 - —
bbls., mines 100 lbs. 3.55 - —
98-100% passing through 325 mesh, bgs., mines 100 lbs. 2.50 - —
bbls., mines .....100 lbs. 3.65 - —
refd., bgs., mines .....100 lbs. 3.25 - —
bbls., mines .....100 lbs. 4.30 - —
treated, 2.5% mineral oil, bgs., mines 100 lbs. 2.70 - —
bbls., mines 100 lbs. 3.85 - —
10% pine tar, bgs., mines, 100 lbs. 3.90 - —
Dichloride, dms., c.l., works, frt. equald. lb. .04 - —
l.c.l. same basis .....lb. .04¾- —
tanks, same basis.....lb. .03¾- —
Dioxide, liq., coml., cyls., works, frt. equald lb. .10 - .12
multi unit cars, works lb. .0535- —
tanks, works .....lb. .045 - —
refrigeration, cyls., dlvd lb. .27 - —
Monochloride, 55-gal., dms., c.l., frt. equald lb. .04 - —
l.c.l., same basis .....lb. .04¾- —
tanks, same basis .....lb. .03¾- —
Sumac leaves, 28%, bgs., ex-dock, ton.132.00 - —
ground, bgs., ex-dock... ton.127.00 - —
Superphosphate, run-of-pile, under 22% a.p.a. pulv., bulk, c.l., Baltimore, unit-ton. .88 - .91
Carteret, N. J. unit-ton. .88 - .91
triple, 48% or more, a.p.a., pulv., bulk, c.l., East Tampa, Fla. unit-ton. .98 - —

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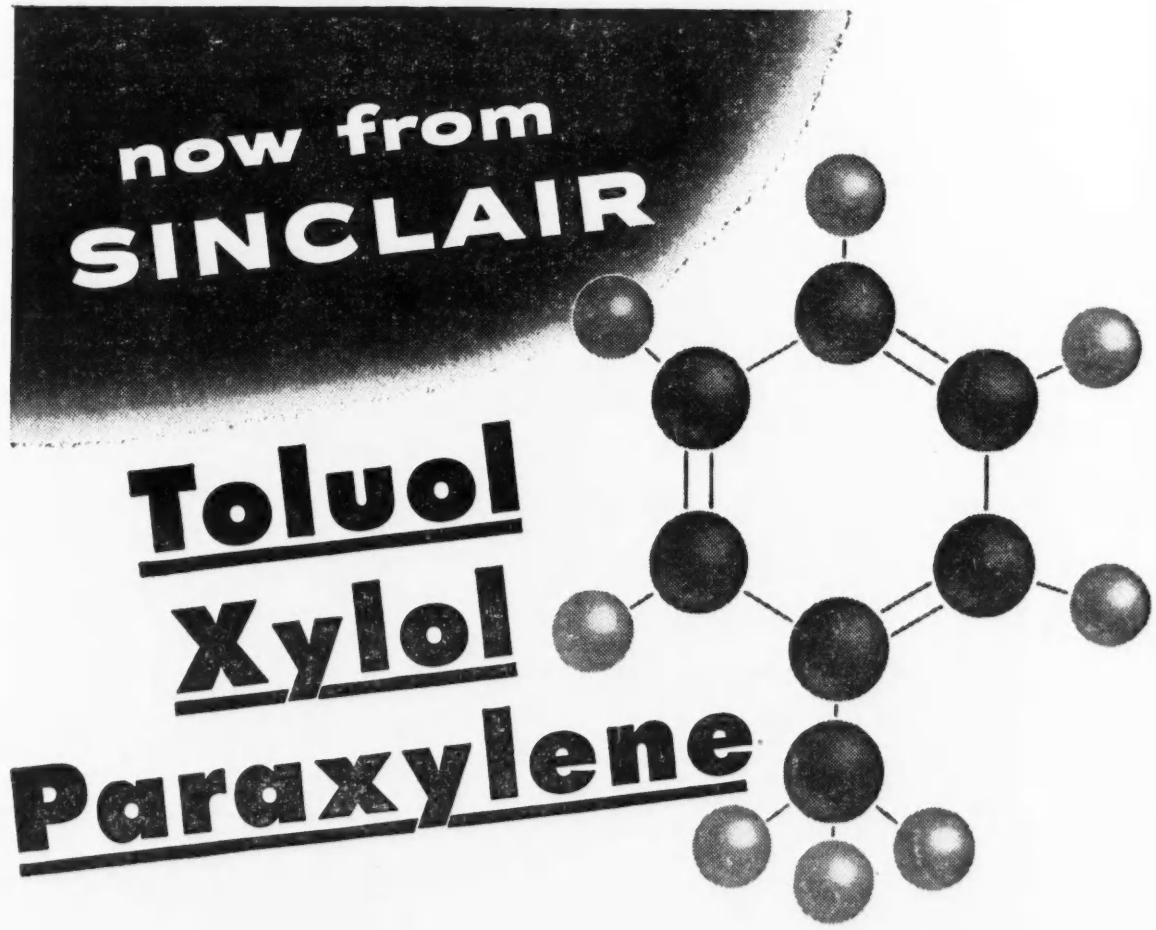
2,4,5-T, dms., c.l., works, frt. equald, lb. 1.25 - —
l.c.l., same basis .....lb. 1.30 - 2.30
Isopropyl ester, dms., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. 1.30 - —
l.c.l., works .....lb. 1.35 - —
Talc, dom., ord., Calif., grd., bgs., c.l., works ton.32.00 -38.50
Vermont off color grd., bgs., c.l., works ton.18.40 - —
l.c.l., works .....ton.36.00 - —
fibrous, New York, grd., bgs., c.l., works ton.27.00 -32.00
l.c.l., works .....ton.30.00 -35.00
99.5%, 325 mesh, bgs., c.l., works ton.30.00 - —
l.c.l., works .....ton.33.00 - —
99.95% micronized, bgs., works ton.37.00 - —
Imp. Canadian grd., bgs., c.l., mines ton.20.00 -35.00
Tallow, edible, tanks, dlvd ...lb. .10½ Nom.
inedible, extra, tanks, dlvd ..lb. .08 - —
fancy, bleachable, tanks, dlvd., lb. .08¼- —
guaranteed, dms., f.a.s ..lb. .09⅝- —
No. 1, tanks, dlvd .....lb. .07⅝- —
special, tanks, dlvd .....lb. .07¾- —
sulfonated, 25%, bbls., l.c.l lb. .08¾- .09
50%, bbls., l.c.l lb. .09¾- .10¼
Tankage, animal, feeding, 9-11% ammonia, bulk unit-ton. 4.50 - —
Chicago .....unit-ton. 5.00 - —
Tapioca flour, Brazilian, bgs., ex whse lb. .07¾- .08¼
Siamese, top grade, bgs., ex whse lb. .07½- .07¾
Tar acid oil, 15-18%, dms., c.l., frt equald gal. .47 49
l.c.l. same basis gal. .50 51
tanks same basis gal. .39 —
25-28% dms. c.l. same basis, gal. .54 56
l.c.l. same basis gal. .57 .58
tanks, same basis gal. .46 —
50-53% dms. c.l. same basis, gal. 70 72½
l.c.l. same basis gal. 73½ 74½
tanks same basis gal 62½ —
Coal (see Coaltar)
Tartar emetic (see Antimony-potassium tartrate)
Terpine glycol ether, dms., c.l., works lb. .23½- —
l.c.l., works .....lb. .25½- —
tanks, works .....lb. .22 - —

Terpine hydrate, NF, cryst., powd., fib. dms..lb. .67½- .74
Terpineol, dms., l.c.l, dlvd. E..lb. .20¾- —
extra, dms.....lb. .41 - .60
prime, dms.....lb. .30 - .45
Terpinyl acetate, extra, cns., dms.lb. .60 - .75
prime, dms.....lb. .55 - .70
Propionate, dms.....lb. 1.75 - 2.00
Terra alba (see Gypsum).
Testosterone, USP, 100-gm. lots, bots..gram. .70 - —
Propionate, USP, 100-gm. lots, bots..gram. .68 - —
Tetrachloroethane, dms., works..lb. .14½- —
Tetrachloroethylene, tech (see Perchloroethylene).
USP, 55 gal. dms., works.....lb. .20½- .21½
smaller dms., works .....lb. .23½- .25
Tetraethyl orthosilicate, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .61½- —
l.c.l., dlvd. E .....lb. .62½- —
Pyrophosphate, 40%, cns., dms., frt. equald..lb. .69 - —
Tetraethylenepentamine, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .49 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. E .....lb. .50 - —
tanks, dlvd. E .....lb. .47 - —
Tetrahydrofuran, dms., c.l., or t.l., works..lb. .36½- —
l.c.l., or t.l., works.....lb. .37 - —
tanks, works.....lb. .35 - —
Tetrapotassium phosphate (see Potassium phosphate).
Tetrasodium pyrophosphate (see Sodium pyrophosphate).
Thallium metal, dlvd.....lb.12.50 -15.00
Sulfate, 99%, bots., dlvd.....lb. 8.00 -13.00
Theobromine, NF, fib. dms .....lb. 4.00 - —
And sodium acetate, USP, fib. dms lb. 4.20 - —
Sodio-Salicylate, NF, fib. dms..lb. 3.50 - —
Theophylline, anyhd or USP, 100-lb. dms lb. 3.65 - —
Thiamine hydrochloride, USP, regular or ampul-type, fib. dms. kilo.80.00 - —
Mononitrate, USP, fib. dms kilo.80.00 - —
Thiocarbanilide, dms., ton lots.. lb. .72 - —
less tons lots .....lb. .74 - —
Thiodiphenylamine (see Phenothiazine).
Thiourea, tech., dms., c.l., works. lb. .36 - —
l.c.l., works .....lb. .38 - —
Thorium nitrate, purit., fib. dms., 100-lb. lots or more, works lb. 3.50 - —
dl-Threonine, bots., 1-kilo lots, kilo.450.00 -500.00
Thyme leaves, French, bgs .....lb. .19 - .22½
Spanish, bgs. .....lb. .09 - —
Thymol, fib. dms .....lb. 2.25 2.35
Iodide, NF, dms .....lb. 7.50 - —
Timbo root (see Cube root)
Tin chloride (see Stannous chloride, anhydrous)
crystals (see Stannous chloride, hydrous).
Metal (Straits) .....lb. 1.09 - —
Oxide (see Stannic oxide).
Sulfate (see Stannous sulfate).
Tetrachloride anhyd. (see Stannic chloride, anhydrous).
Titanium dioxide anatase, chalk-resistant, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .22½- —
l.c.l., dlvd. .....lb. .23½- —
ceramic, bgs., c.l., dlvd...lb. .22½- —
l.c.l., dlvd. .....lb. .23½- —
reg., bgs., c.l., dlvd .....lb. .22½- —
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .23½- —
Titanium dioxide metallurgical, nat., gran., bgs., c.l., f.o.b. Jacksonville, Fla ton.120.00 - —
Niagara Falls, N. Y., c.l., ton 137.50 —
5-ton lots .....ton.142.50 - —
ton lots .....ton.147.50 - —
rutile, nonchalking, bgs., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .24½- —
l.c.l., dlvd. E .....lb. .25½- —
Milled titanium dioxide $7.50 per ton higher
Hydride, cns., works lb. 7.95 9.00
Pigment, calcium-rutile base, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. 08¾- —
l.c.l. dlvd lb. 08⅞- —
Tetrachloride, tech., dms., c.l., works lb. 40¾- —
l.c.l. works lb 42¾- —
tanks, works .....lb 39¾- —
dl-a Tocopherol, bots .....kilo 149.65 - —
Acetate, bots .....kilo 136.00 - —
o-Tolidine base dist. kgs ... lb 1.20 —
Tolu balsam cns lb 4.25 4.50
Toluene (see Toluol).
p-Toluenesulfonamide, powd., dms., works lb. .70 - —
m-Toluidine, dms. c.l. works, frt. alld lb. .79 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. 80 - —
tanks, same basis lb 78 —
o-Toluidine, dms., c.l., works, frt. alld lb. 23 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. 24 - —
tanks, same basis lb 22 —
p-Toluidine, flake, dms., frt. alld lb. 64 - —
solid, dms., frt. alld. .....lb 60 - 61



and Heavy Aromatic Solvents

Do your manufacturing processes call for high-purity aromatic hydrocarbons, including toluol, xylol, paraxylene, and heavy aromatic solvents? If so, Sinclair has the answer to your needs.

Sinclair's newest chemical unit, recently completed at Marcus Hook, Pa., has been especially designed to provide dependable supplies of aromatic chemicals for industry. The operation of this modern Sinclair unit marks another step forward in Sinclair's progress in the petro-chemical field.

Why not investigate this new source of supply *today?* Write or call—

SINCLAIR CHEMICALS, INC.

(Subsidiary of Sinclair Oil Corporation), 600 Fifth Avenue, New York 20, N. Y., Circle 6-3600

Toluol—Wax, Carnauba

Toluol, coaltar, indust or nitration, tanks, works:—
Bethlehem Pa ... gal. .34 - —
Birmingham dist ... gal. .32 - —
Chicago dist ... gal. .35 - —
Cleveland dist. ... gal. .32 - —
Geneva Utah ... gal .26 - —
Johnstown Pa. ... gal. .32 - —
Lackawanna N Y ... gal. .35 - —
Lone Star Tex ... gal. .33 - —
Lorain Ohio ... gal. .32 - —
Middletown, Ohio ... gal. .33½ - —
Minnequa, Colo ... gal. .32 - —
Philadelphia district gal. .34 - —
Pittsburgh dist ... gal. .32 - —
Sparrow's Point, Md gal. .34 - —
Terre Haute Ind ... gal. .35 - —
Youngstown, Ohio gal .32 - —
petroleum indust., ... tanks, works:—Albany, N. Y. gal. .35 - —
Bayonne, N. J ... gal. .34 - —
Bay Town, Tex. ... gal. .33 - —
Chicago Ill ... gal. .35 - —
Detroit, Mich ... gal .35 - —
Houston, Tex ... gal. .33 - —
Philadelphia, Pa. ... gal. .34 - —
Providence, R. I. ... gal. .35 - —
Wood River, Ill gal .25 - —

2,4-Tolylenediamine, cryst., fib. dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .91 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .94 - —
powd., fib dms., same basis lb. 1.00 - —

Tonka beans, Angostura, cks ... lb. 1.65 - 1.80
Brazilian, Surinam, cs ... lb 1.00 1.25

Totaquine 100-oz lots, cns ... oz. .42 - —

Toxaphene dms. c.l. t.l., works. lb .20 - —
l.c.l., t.l., works lb. .26 - —

Triacetin dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies lb .39 - —
l.c.l. same basis lb .40 - —
tanks, same basis lb .37 - —

Tributyl citrate, tech., non-ret, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E of Denver lb. .42 - —
l.c.l. frt alld E of Denver. lb. .43 - —
tanks, frt alld E of Denver. lb. .40 - —

Phosphate dms., c.l., works lb .52 - —
l.c.l. same basis lb .53 - —
tanks, same basis lb .50 - —

Tributylamine, cms., c.l., works lb. .67 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .68 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .65 - —

Trichlorobenzene, dms., c.l., works, frt. alld E lb. .14½ - —
l.c.l. frt alld E lb. .15½ - —
tanks, frt. alld E lb. .13 - —
Prices in the West 1¾c higher.

Trichloroethylene, dms., c.l., or t.l., works, frt. equald lb. .11¾ - —
l.c.l., dlvd. E lb. .13¾ - —
tanks, works, frt. equald lb. .10¾ - —

Trichloroethane, dms., c.l., works. lb. .13 - —
l.c.l. works lb. .13½ - —
tanks, works lb. .11½ - —

Tricholine citrate, 65% soln., ref. chys, works, frt. adjusted lb 1.40 1.45

Tricresyl phosphate, coaltar, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .35 - —
l.c.l. dlvd. lb .36 - —
tanks, dlvd. lb .33 - —
petroleum, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .35 - —
l.c.l. dlvd lb .36 - —
tanks, dlvd. lb .33 - —

Triethanolamine, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .24 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .25 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .22 - —

Triethylamine, dms., c.l., works, dlvd. E lb. .47 - —

Triethyl citrate, refd., tech., non-ret. dms., c.l., frt. alld. E. of Denver lb. .45¾ - —
l.c.l., frt. alld. E. of Denver. lb. .46¾ - —
tanks frt. alld. E. of Denver. lb. .43¾ - —

Phosphate, dms., c.l., works . lb. .38 - —
l.c.l., same basis ... lb. .39 - —
tanks, same basis ... lb. .37 - —

Triethylene glycol, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .20½ - —
l.c.l., same basis ... lb. .21½ - —
tanks, same baris ... lb. .18½ - —

Triethylenetetramine, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .49 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. E ... lb. .50 - —
tanks, dlvd. E ... lb. .47 - —

Tri-isopropanolamine, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. lo. .22¾ - —
l.c.l., dlvd. E ... lb. .23¾ - —
tanks, dlvd. E ... lb. .20¾ - —

Triethylamine, 25-40% soln., dms., c.l., works, frt equald., 100% basis lb 42 - —
l.c.l., works, frt equald, 100% basis lb .42½ - —
tanks, works, frt. equald, 100% basis lb .33 - —

Trioxane, pure, dms. c.l. t.l., dlvd. E lb. .50 - —
l.c.l., dms. dlvd. E lb. .51½ - —

Tripentaerythritol, bgs., l.c.l., works. lb. .35 - —

Triphenyl phosphate, bbls. c.l., frt. equald lb. .40 - —
l.c.l., frt. equald lb. .41 - —

Triphenylguanidine, bbls., works lb. .90 - —

Tripropylene glycol, dms., c.l., frt. alld E lb. .20½ - —
l.c.l., frt. alld. E lb .21½ - —
Prices 1c per lb higher in West.

Trisodium fluoroacetate (see Sodium fluoroacetate, tribasic).

Phosphate (see Sodium phosphate tribasic)

Trypsin, pharmaceutical, 1:75, dms., works lb. 6.25 - —

di-Tryptophane, fib. cns., works kilo.165.00 - —

Tungsten metal powd., 98.8%, dms., dlvd lb. 4.35 - 4.40

Turpentine, gum (see Protective Coatings market, Naval Stores).

Tyrothricin, USP, bots ... gram. .75 - .85

U

Unicorn root, false (see Helonias root).
True (see Aletris root).

Urea, 46% N, indust., bgs., c.l., t.l., dlvd. E ton.120.00 - —
l.c.l. dlvd. E, ex whse ton.140.00 - —
45% N, agricultural, bgs., c.l., (30 tons), dlvd., E ton.105.00 - —

Urea-ammonia liquor, A and B grades, N basis, tankcars, Belle, W. Va ton.126.00 - —
C grade, tankcars, same basis, ton.124.50 - —
37 grade tankcars, same basis, ton.153.00 - —

Urethane, USP, dms ... lb. 1.50 - —

Uva-ursi leaves, bls ... lb. .12 - .14

V

Valerian root, Belgian, bgs ... lb. .38 - .40
dl-Valine, dms., works ... lb.21.00 -27.50

Valonia beards, 40-42% tannin, bgs., exdock ton.77.00 -78.00
cups, 28-30% tannin, bgs., exdock ton.54.00 - —
extract, powd., 63% tannin, bgs., ex-dock, duty extra lb. .08 - —

Vanadium pentoxide, tech., dms., works lc. 1.28 - 1.33

Vanilla beans, Bourbon, tins ... lb. 6.50 - 7.00
Mexican, cuts, tins ... lb. 7.75 - —
whole, tins ... lb. 8.50 - —
Tahiti, cs. ... lb. 6.00 Nom.

Vanillin, ex eugenol, tins, 25-lb. lots, lb. 6.50 - 6.75
smaller lots ... lb. 6.90 - 7.25
ex lignin, dms., 25-lb. lots ... lb. 3.00 - —
smaller lots ... lb. 3.05 - 3.15

Vinyl acetate monomer, 55-gal. dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .18½ - —
l.c.l., dlvd. E ... lb. .19½ - —
tankcars, dlvd. E ... lb. .16½ - —
tanktrucks, less than 4,000 gal., dlvd. E lb. .17½ - —

n-Butyl ether, tech., dms., c.l., works lb. .28 - —
l.c.l., works ... lb. .30 - —
tanks, works ... lb. .27 - —

Ether, USP, anasthesia, bots., 50 c.c., hospitals, bot 1.12 - —
75 c.s. ... bot. 1.56 - —
tech., dms., c.l., works ... lb. .26 - —
c.l. works ... lb. .28 - —
tanks, works ... lb. .25 - —

Isobutyl ether, tech., dms., c.l., works lb. .28 - —
l.c.l., works ... lb. .30 - —
tanks, works ... lb. .27 - —

Methyl ether, cyls., works ... lb. .23 - —
tanks, works lb. .20 - —
Cylinders are sold outright, or if shipped against deposit, a free period of 60 days is allowed; and if empties are returned prepaid and in good condition within that period, full refund is made.

Trichloride (see Trichloroethane).

2-Vinylpyridine, dms., works ... lb. 1.40 - 1.50

Vinyltoluene, dms., c.l., frt. alld ... lb. .19 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld ... lb. .20 - —
tanks, frt. alld ... lb. .17 - —

Viosterol, in alcohol, 1,000,000 D units per gram, bots., lots of 10 billion USP units, 1,000,000 units. .025 - —
lots of 1 billion USP units, 1,000,000 units. .03 - —
lots of less than 1 billion USP units 1,000,000 units. .035 - —
in nat., vegetable oil, 400,000 to 1,000,000 D units per gram, bots., lots of 10 billion USP units ...
1,000,000 units. .02 - .04¾
lots of 1 billion USP units, 1,000,000 units. .025 - .05¼
lots of less than 1 billion USP units, 1,000,000 units. .03 - .05¾

Vitamin A acetate, syn., crystalline, beads, 500,000 A units per gram gram. .07¼ - —
dry, 500,000 units per gram kilo lots kilo.67.50 - —
325,000 units per gram, same basis kilo.43.88 - —

Vitamin A acetate, syn., dry, 250,000 units per gram, same basis kilo.33.75 - —
Dry vitamin A acetate in less than kilo lots, $2.50 per kilo higher in all potencies.
liq., in oil, 1,000,000 A units per gram 1,000,000 units. .10 - —
Palmitate, liq., 1,000,000-1,800,000 A units per gram 1,000,000 units. .10 - —
in oil, 1,000,000 A units per gram 1,000,000 units. .10 - —

B, (see Thiamine hydrochloride).
B_2, (see Riboflavin).
B, complex, natural (see Rice bran concentrate and Yeast).
B_{12}, crystalline, 1-gram or 5-gram vials gram.245.00 - —
oral grade solids, in containers of 1 and 5 grams of B_{12} activity gram.185.00 - —
C (see Acid, ascorbic).
D (see Oils, cod liver and fish-liver Calciferol and Viosterol).
D_2, dry, 850,000 units per gram, kilo lots kilo.42.50 - —
less than kilo lots kilo.45.00 - —
E (see a-Tocopherol and Oil, wheat germ).
G (see Riboflavin).
H (see Biotin)
K, Active (see Menadione).
K_1, 25 gram bots gram 4.50 - —
Violet methyl toner (see Blue methylviolet toner
V M&P naphtha (see Petroleum naphtha).

W

Wahoo root, bark, bls ... lb. 2.25 - —
Warfarin, 0.5%, dms., 50-lb. lots, dlvd lb. 1.95 - —
25-49-lb. lots, N. Y. or Chicago, lb. 2.05 - —
5-24-lb. lots, cns., N. Y. or Chicago lb. 2.15 - —
Wattle bark, fair average, African, bales, ex dock ton.99.00 - —
merchantable, bales, ex dock.ton.96.00 - —
extract, liq., 35% tannin, bbls lb. .09¾ - .10
solid, E. Africa, 60% tannin, bgs., ex dock, duty extra lb. .09¾ - —
S. Africa, 60% tannin, bgs., ex dock, duty extra lb. .10 - —
Wax, amorph, (see Wax microcrystalline).
Bayberry, bgs ... lb. .43 - .45
Bees, crude, African, bgs ... lb. .72 - .74
Brazilian, bgs ... lb. .70 Nom.
Central American, bgs ... lb. .65 Nom.
Chilean, bgs ... lb. .70 - —
refd., USP, bleached, white bricks, 100-lb. ctns ... lb. .81 - .84
slabs, 100-lb. ctns ... lb. .80 - .83
yellow, bricks, 100-lb. ctns. lb. .75 - .77
slabs, 100-lb. ctns ... lb. .74 - .76
Candelilla, crude, bgs ... lb. .52 - .53
refd., bgs ... lb. .55 - .56
Powdered candellila, 20 mesh, 7c. per lb. higher, 80 mesh, 7c.; 100-200 mesh, 8c.
Carnauba, chalky, bgs., ton lots, lb. .57 - .59
North country No. 2, bgs., ton lots lb. .65 Nom.
pure refd., bgs., ton lots, lb. .71 - .73
No. 3, Ceara, crude, bgs., ton lots lb. .59 - .60
refd., pure, bgs., ton lots lb. .67 - .68
tech., bgs., ton lots lb. .62 - .63

Wax, Carnauba, North country No. 3, parnahyba, crude, bgs., ton lots	lb.	.60	.62
refd., pure, bgs., ton lots	lb.	.67	.68
yellow No. 1, Ceara, bgs., ton lots	lb.	1.10	1.12
Parnanyba, bgs., ton lots,	lb.	1.13	1.15
Powdered carnauba wax price same as powdered candelilla.			
Japan, cs	lb.	46	.47
Microcrystalline, 170-175°F., m.p. ASTM, penetration 15-20 ctns., 20,000 lbs., group 3, works.	lb.	.13½	.14½
smaller lots, same basis.	lb.	.14½	.15½
black, ctns., 20,000 lbs., same basis	lb.	.12	.13
smaller lots, same basis.	lb.	.13	.14
white, ctns., 20,000 lbs., same basis	lb.	.24½	.25½
smaller lots, group 3, works	lb.	.25½	.26½
180°-185°F. m.p., ASTM, penetration, 7-11; amber, ctns., 20,000-lb. lots, same basis.	lb.	.16½	—
smaller lots, same basis.	lb.	.17½	—
black, ctns., 20,000 lbs., same basis	lb.	.15	—
smaller lots, same basis.	lb.	.16	—
white, ctns., 20,000 lbs., same basis	lb.	.27½	—
smaller lots, same basis.	lb.	.28½	—
190°-195°F., m.p., ASTM, penetration 2-7, amber, ctns., 20,000 lbs., same basis	lb.	.20½	—
smaller lots, same basis	lb.	.21	—
black, ctns., 20,000 lbs., same basis	lb.	.18½	—
smaller lots, same basis.	lb.	.19	—
white, ctns, 20,000 lbs., same basis	lb.	.34	—
smaller lots, same basis.	lb.	.35	—
Montan, dom., refd., bgs	lb.	.27	Nom.
imp., crude, Bohemian, bgs	lb.	No prices.	
German, bgs.	lb	No prices	
Ouricury, refd., pure, bgs	lb.	.80	.82
tech., bgs	lb.	.75	.77
Paraffin (see P).			
Spermaceti blocks, cs.	lb.	.30	.33
cakes cs.	lb.	.31	.34
Sugar cane, dom., refd., slabs, 80 lbs. ctns., works	lb.	.65	.75
spot	lb.	.67¼	.72¼
White lead (see Lead, White).			
White pine bark, rossed, bls	lb.	.18	.19
White precipitate, USP, powd., dms.,	lb.	6.55	—
Whiting (see Calcium carbonate).			
Wild cherry bark, thin, nat., bls.	lb.	.18	.19
rossed, bls	lb.	.19	.22
Witch hazel, bark, bls	lb.	.16	.17
leaves, bls	lb.	.20	—
Wollastonite, fine, bgs., c.l., works.	ton	39.50	—
l.c.l. ex whse	ton	56.00	—
medium, bgs., c.l., works	ton	27.00	—
l.c.l., ex whse	ton	44.00	—
Woolfat, crude (see Degras).			
USP (see Lanolin).			
Wormseed, American, bgs	lb.	.20	.25
Levant, bgs	lb.	4.25	4.50

X

Xylene (see Xylol).			
Xylenol, cryst., 58°-60°C., m.p., dms., l.c.l., works	lb.	.40	—
56°-58°C., dms. l.c.l., works, frt. equald	lb.	.30	—
45°-47°C., dms., c.l., same basis.	lb.	.212	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.215	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	199	—
fraction, b.r. 7°-9°C., dry above 227 C., dms., c.l., same basis.	gal.	.96	—
l.c.l., same basis	gal.	.99	—
tanks, same basis	gal.	.85	—
dry at or below 227°C., dms., c.l., same basis	gal.	1.11	—
l.c.l., same basis	gal.	1.14	—
tanks, same basis	gal.	1.00	—
Xylidines, mixed, dms., c.l., truckload, works	lb.	.39	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.40	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.38	—
Xylol, coaltar, indust., tanks, works:—			
Bethlehem, Pa	gal.	.34	—
Birmingham district	gal.	.32	—
Chicago district	gal.	.35	—
Cleveland district	gal.	.34½	—
Geneva, Utah	gal.	.27	—
Johnstown, Pa.	gal.	.33	—
Lackawanna N. Y.	gal.	.35	—
Lone Star, Tex	gal.	.33	—
Lorain, Ohio	gal.	.33	—
Middletown, Ohio	gal.	.34	—
Minnequa, Colo	gal.	.34	—
Philadelphia district	gal.	.34	—
Pittsburgh district	gal.	.32	—
Sparrows Point, Md	gal.	.34	—
Terre Haute Ind	gal.	.35	—
Youngstown, O	gal.	.32½	—
petroleum, indust., tanks, works:—			
Bayonne, N. J.	gal.	.34	—
Bayonne, N. J.	gal.	.34	—
Baytown, Tex.	gal.	.33	—
Chicago, Ill	gal.	.35	—
Philadelphia, Pa.	gal.	.34	—
Providence, R. I.	gal.	.35	—
Wood River, Ill.	gal.	.35	—

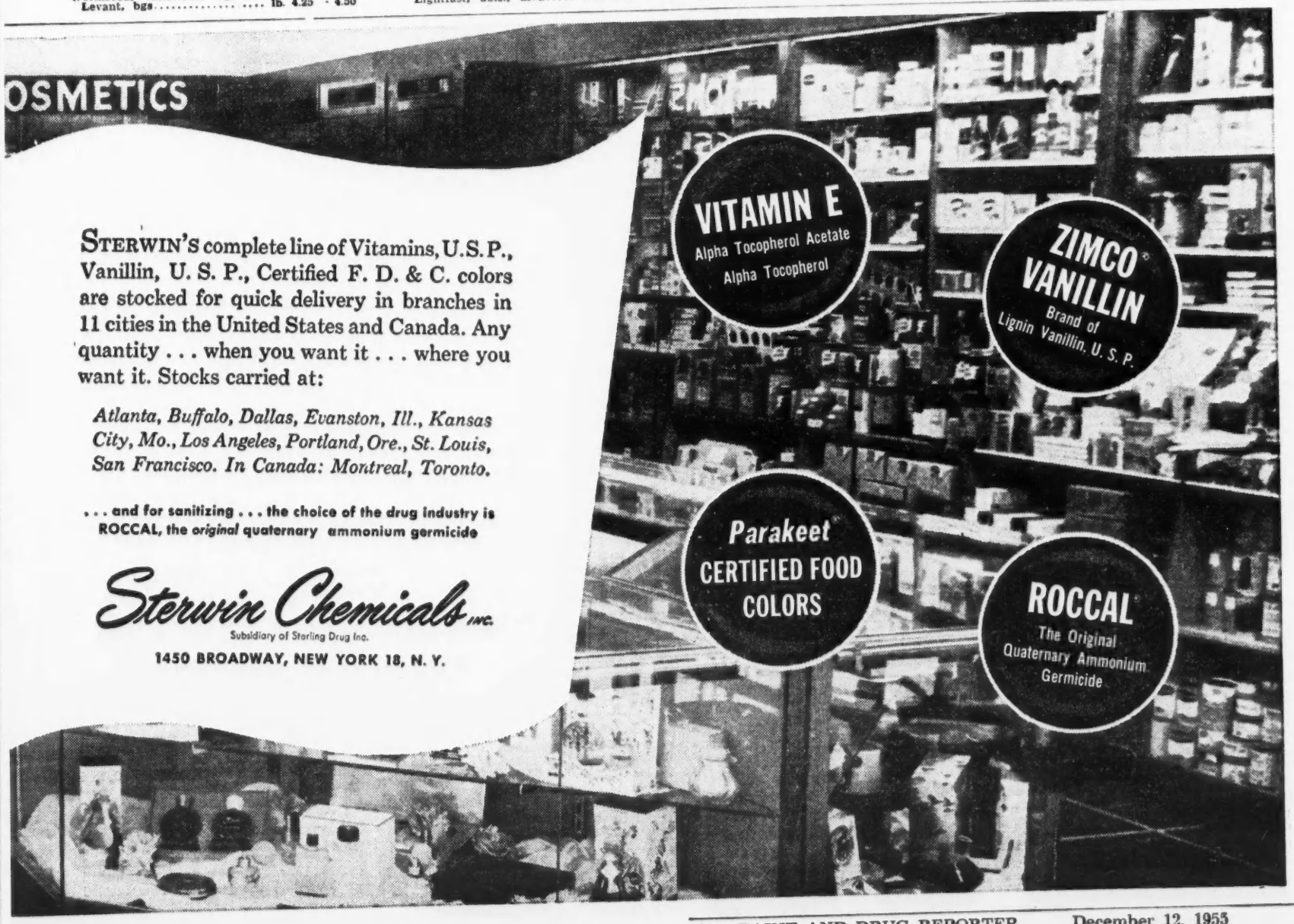
Y

Yara yara, cns	lb.	2.15	2.65
Yeast, brewer's, dry, USP, 50 Int'l B units per gram, 100-lb. dms	lb.	47	—
90 Int'l B units per gram, 100-lb dms	lb	52	—
260 int'l B units per gram, 100-lb. dms	lb.	.56	—
300 int'l B units per gram, 100-lb. dms	lb.	.60	—
Yellow, barium chromate, CP, bbls., dlvd N. of Tenn. and N. C., E. of Miss., including Davenport, Minneapolis, Rock Island, St. Louis, St. Paul	lb.	.35	—
Yellow barium chromate price differentials in other States and city zones are those for chrome yellow below.			
Benzidine AAA, bbls., dlvd	lb.	2.00	—
AAOT, bbls., dlvd.	lb.	2.25	—
Lightfast, bbls., dlvd	lb.	3.15	—
Yellow, cadmium, CP, all shades, bbls., frt. alld. E. of Rockies.	lb.	2.85	—
Lithopone, all shades, bbls., frt. alld., E. of Rockies	lb	1.15	—
Cadmium yellows, Los Angeles and San Francisco, ex whse., 1c. per lb. higher.			
Chrome, CP, bbls., dlvd. N. of Tenn., and N. C., E. of Miss., including Davenport, Minneapolis, Rock Island	lb.	.33	.33½
Dlvd. Ala., Fla., Ga., La. (Shreveport 1¼ higher); Miss., N. C., S. C., Penna., Dallas, Tex. 1¼c. higher; Ft. Worth, Tex. 1½c. higher; El Paso Tex. 2c. higher; Cedar Rapids, Des Moines, Kansas City, Lincoln, Omaha, St. Joseph 1.6c. higher; dlvd. Pac. Coast, for Denver, Pueblo, Salt Lake City, Wichita prices are equalized with Chicago.			
Hansa 10 G, bbls., same basis as yellow chrome	lb.	2.15	—
G pigment, bbls	lb.	1.91	—
Iron oxide, natural, French type, bgs., c.l., works	lb.	.05¼	—
Peruvian type bgs. l.c.l	lb.	.038	—
pure, bgs., c.l., works	lb.	.11½	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.11¾	—
Mercury oxide, bbls., 1,000-lb. lots	lb.	5.58	—
smaller lots	lb	5.60	—
Ocher (see Yellow, iron oxide, natural).			
Zinc (chromate), bbls., dlvd	lb.	.27	.27½
basic, dlvd	lb.	.21	—
Yerba santa leaves, bls	lb	40	42
Yohimbine hydrochloride, bots, tin.	oz.	4.50	—

Z

Zein, bgs., 36,000-lb. lots or more	lb.	.38	—
1,000 to 36,000-lb. lots, works	lb.	.40	—
smaller lots, works	lb.	.43	—
Zinc acetate, NF VIII, dms	lb.	.53	—
tech., dms., works	lb.	.27	—
Borate, bgs., c.l., dlvd. E	lb.	.192	—
l.c.l. dlvd E	lb	202	—
Chloride, NF, gran., dms	lb.	.42	—
precipitated, powd., dms	lb.	.26	—
soln., 50%, dms., c.l., works,	100 lbs.	5.50	—
l.c.l., works	100 lbs.	6.10	—
tanks, works	100 lbs.	4.85	—
tech., fused, dms., c.l., works.	100 lbs.	10.10	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	10.60	—
gran., lb. dms., c.l., works.	100 lbs.	10.85	—
l.c.l., works	100 lbs.	11.35	—
Chromate (see Yellow, zinc).			
Cyanide kgs., 1,000-lb. lots or more, works	lb.	.525	—
smaller lots, works	lb.	.543	—
Dust, pigment, bbls., c.l., works.	lb.	.16½	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.17¼	—
Fluoride bbls., works	lb.	49	.50
Hydrosulfite, dms., c.l., frt. alld	lb.	.21½	—
l.c.l., frt. alld	lb.	.22	.37½
Metal, prime western slabs, E. St. Louis	lb.	.13	—
New York	lb.	.13½	—
Zinc naphthalenate, liq., 8% Zn., dms., frt. alld	lb.	.24½	—
10% Zn dms. frt alld	lb.	.30	—
Oxide, pigment, American process, lead-free bgs., c.l., frt. alld	lb.	.14	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.15	—
leaded, 25%, bgs., c.l., mills, frt. alld.	lb.	.14⅝	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.15⅝	—
50%, bgs., c.l., same basis	lb.	.14⅞	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.15⅞	—
French process, comt., green seal, bgs., c.l., frt. alld	lb.	.15¾	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.16¼	—
red seal, bgs., c.l., same basis	lb.	.15¼	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.16¼	—
white seal, bgs., c.l., same basis	lb.	.16¼	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.17¼	—
USP, ctns., c.l., frt. alld	lb.	.17¼	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.18¼	—
Zinc oxide Pac. coast prices 1c. higher.			
Phenolsulfonate, NF, gran., dms.	lb.	.39	—
powd., dms	lb.	.42	.49
Resinate, precip., 7.2-7.6% Zn, dms. frt alld	lb.	.29	—
Silicofluoride, bbls., works	lb.	.12½	.14
Stearate, tech., USP, ctns., c.l.,	lb.	.39	—
l.c.l.	lb.	.40	.44
Sulfate, cryst., 22% ZN, bgs., c.l., works, frt. alld	100 lbs.	8.05	—
l.c.l., same basis	100 lbs	8.60	—
flake 25½% Zn. bgs., c.l., works,	100 lbs.	6.00	7.40
l.c.l., works	100 lbs.	7.00	7.90
powd., monohydrate, 36% Zn, bgs., c.l., dlvd E	100 lbs.	8.50	—
l.c.l., dlvd. E	100 lbs	9.50	—
Zinc sulfate in bbls. 40c. higher.			
USP gran dms	lb	26	—
Sulfide, pure, bgs., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.2530	—
Undecylenate, dms	lb	2.25	2.50
Yellow (see Yellow, zinc).			
Zinc-ammonium chloride, bgs., c.l., works	100 lbs.	9.65	—
bbls., c.l., works	100 lbs.	10.25	—
l.c.l., works	100 lbs.	10.75	—
Zinc-formaldehyde sulfoxylate, basic, dms., c.l	lb.	.25½	—
l.c.l	lb.	.26	.41¼
normal dms., l.c.l., works	lb.	.52	—
Zircon (G) gran. bgs., c.l., works,	lb.	.03½	—
5 tons to c.l., works	lb.	.03⅝	—
1 ton to 9,999 lb lots, works.	lb.	.04	—
smaller lots works	lb.	.06½	—
milled, bgs., c.l., works	lb.	.04¼	—
5 tons to c.l., works	lb.	.04⅝	—
1 ton to 9,999 lb lots, works.	lb.	.04⅝	—
500 to 1,999 lb lots, works.	lb	.07½	—
Zircon (G) in barrels, 1c. higher.			
Zirconium acetate 13% soln. ZrO_2, c.l., 30,000 lbs minimum, works	lb.	.23	—
Hydride cns., works	lb	7.50	8.45
Nitrate, dms., ex whse	lb	4.50	7.00

—Continued on page 49



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Volume 168 **December 12, 1955** **Number 24**

President's New WOC Rules

Although it is officially declared that the latest blow-up in the Dixon-Yates snafu cannot in any way be related to the President's new WOC order, it is difficult to get the man in the street not to put them together—and to place them in the category of things attributable to the politicalized allegations of the administration's having sold out to big business—and found it got a bad bargain. The new Presidential order is an important message to the nation's business. It is also a serious dictum on the increasingly touchy matter of the ethical aspects of the relations of business and government. But, it is not a reflection on all businessmen who have such relations in any area.

In either character, it is something that all business leaders should study analytically. There is a reason for each of the five specific requirements set up by the President with respect of the services of uncompensated advisers under the defense production act. Those requirements were evolved from the findings of a study by several units of the Department of Justice, with various degrees of influencing from numerous instances of inappropriate concepts on the part of businessmen in public posts of concommitant conflicts of interest—or coordination thereof.

Some of the new specific requirements will not easily be made operative. The first one, for example, would practically forbid a WOC adviser to talk on anything that might be in any way related to politics. In issuing the new order, the President emphasized the "continuing need in our mobilization program for the employment of men with special industrial knowledge, experience and skill to augment the work of regular government employees." But, the second specific requirement forbids such men to give advice when their own company is involved. Obviously, it is in that connection that a man from business would have the most useful knowledge, experience, and skill. Because he should know what his company can do in a given situation, why should he be forbidden to impart that information where it will do good?

It is to be expected that the new requirements for publication of data on the identity of WOC advisers and their business interests, including investments, will have more than a little effect upon the popularity of such positions. It is also to be expected that the fourth specific requirement will contribute more than a little, somewhat toward stability, in areas of morale of specialists on the government payroll, especially those who have made such service a career for some time. That requirement calls upon the department chief engaging a WOC adviser to file a statement specifying his reasons and what the adviser will do—and explaining why a regular paid employee was not got for the job.

Business in government is going to be a bigger and much more vitriolic topic than government in business in next year's political battling. While the TVA, Hells Canyon, and air force department conflicts of interests will get the major part of the scorching, there is likely to be a goodly measure of flamethrowing at business at large with relation to what its advisory and other representatives will be alleged to have done on the side of their private interests. There is some reason to expect that "inside stuff" will be spilled in that connection by disgruntled paid government workers.

It will be wisdom on the part of business carefully to study the new WOC order, the President's statement which accompanied it, the recommendation of the Attorney-General on which it was based, and the background reports on the nine-month departmental study. Out of what can be learned from them can be got some useful hints toward answers to questions that are sure to be asked over the next eleven months.

Study of Canadian Buying

Very much can indeed be learned by business in the United States from the study being made for the Canadian Institute of International Affairs of the value, sources and nature of exports from this country to its northern neighbor. Particular significance attaches to the fact that there is some dissatisfaction on the Canadian side over the volume and value relations of trade between the two countries. That condition really goes wide in several directions from anything which will be touched by the recent action on Canadian natural gas for the United States Northwest.

It can only be guessed what details of information will be provided by the study beyond what is available in the official publications of the United States Department of Commerce and the Canadian Department of Trade and Commerce. That is where the looking for sources comes in. Why the study was sponsored by a Canadian organization is a question of rather wide interest, especially with respect of its concern with sources of exports. The answer to that question has a particular significance far wider than mere commercial areas.

Much concern and perturbation have been manifested in the northeastern part of the United States in recent months by the southward migration of industrial companies and other businesses. Many reasons for that movement have been stated and surmised: most of them are financial. There has been at least a start of a migration in the opposite direction since the construction of the St. Lawrence seaway got noticeably under way. There is a deal of hunting for business sites along the route of that coming tradeway with Europe. There has been more than a little looking across the river in that connection by those who feel that the position of Canada as a buyer of, or barterer for European goods has more than a little promotive potentiality on the selling side.

Business in the United States could learn much more of usefulness to it through the acquisition of informative data on what Canadians buy from other countries—and why. That buying is going to get bigger, and so is the bartering, when the seaway gets going. And the commodities thereof are going to get well over the North American continent when that seaway is hooked into the Mississippi. That will be an accomplished fact long before atom-mobiles are hopping across the Atlantic at short intervals. So will a steady stream of shipping both ways through the classical Northwest Passage during at least half of each year; also perhaps the reaching of the Great Lakes by the steamers which now have a big job carrying Canadian wheat from Hudson's bay. Their incoming cargoes are quite likely to be equally heavy by that golden tomorrow of the economic prophets—1975.

Yes; there is much to be learned about and from what Canadians are buying and will be buying in other lands.

Fuel Presents a Complicated Problem

Nobody has yet got an accurate or reliable count of the number of angles or aspects presented by the much-discussed problem of tomorrow's fuels. It is almost a safe guess that that number is the same as that of those who are looking at the problem. One is led to believe that it is more apparent to the onlooker than to the inlooker that the problem has three major divisions, (1) heat, (2) light, and (3) power, and that, based on working analysis, it is not so much a matter of materials as it is one of mechanisms and methods. It is a simple matter to say that the meeting of the energy needs of the nation is divided 35 percent to coal and 65 percent to oil and gas. But, that takes no thought of the important contribution of water and the still useful role of wind.

It is conceivable that this country's natural resources of oil and and gas will be exhausted by the end of the current century. There is no reason, however, to believe that the production of both liquid and gaseous fuels from coal will not be developed to a fully offsetting stage by that time. What is of more timely importance is how to meet the increasingly serious problem of preventing the loss of human life from the hazards of unstandardized, unchecked, often neglected kerosene stoves.

So-called "atomic fuel" does not present the answer to any part of the public's fuel problem. There really is far more promise in the direction of solar energy, or even plain everyday sunlight. The needs in areas of jets, rockets, guided missiles, terrestrial satellites, and such things hold much of interest and more than a little promise for the chemical industry. But, the everyday needs for heat and light require a less complicated approach, perhaps best by way of coal or water and electricity. The newer developments in electric space-heating offer much of interest. The possibilities are there; the problem is largely one of making what is known practically applicable at a cost that is not prohibitive in the areas where the results are most needed. An electric heating system can do as much for human comfort and welfare in succession of oil heat as electric lighting has done in comparison with oil lamps.

Of course, it all goes back to the source of the electricity. And that brings up again the necessity for more and better practical technical developments of the utilization of the latent energy of coal or water *in situ*. In that development with respect of coal, the chemical industry can play a very big role with great benefit to all sorts of public needs and to its own profitable meeting of them.

Washington Talks It Over

Tide of Foreign Aid Program Orders Now Beginning to Turn In Favor of Hitherto Sidelined US Companies.

By Ralph L. Cherry

Chief, OPD Washington Bureau

American suppliers who have been forced to stand on the sidelines and watch much of the business under the foreign aid programs go to their foreign competitors will now find their position in this highly competitive market improved somewhat. It comes about by reason of a new understanding just reached between the Department of Commerce and the International Cooperation Administration.

When John B. Hollister took over the directorship of ICA a few months back one of the things he did was to modify a policy directive of his predecessor Harold E. Stassen that certain commodities financed by aid funds must be purchased in American markets. These included coal, textile machinery, hides and skins, steam locomotives and other railway equipment.

On the theory that aid goods should be purchased in the cheapest market, domestic or foreign, Mr. Hollister put in an open-bid policy. He argued that foreign aid is not aimed primarily at helping American manufacturers, but should be administered in such a way as to produce the greatest good. Furthermore, restricting some commodities only added to the headaches of the agency because it encouraged other indsutries to seek similar special considerations for their products.

Commerce department officials feared that the open bid policy would work a hardship on American business and prevailed on Secretary Weeks to bring the matter before the Foreign Economic Policy Council. The council supported Mr. Hollister's policy but told ICA to make it easier for Americans to bid by seeing that specifications are drawn up in terms understandable to US businessmen, and by extending the deadlines for submission of bids so that American suppliers will have time to submit offers.

Isotopes in Agriculture

Radioisotopes are proving to be the tools by which the fertilizer industry and agriculture will be able to inject much greater efficiency into the production of farm crops with chemical fertilizers than was thought possible a few years back. Using these products of the atom-smashing facilities at Oak Ridge, the soil scientists now for the first time can find out what proportion of various nutrients the plant derives from the soil and what proportion is taken up from the applied fertilizer.

Dr. Paul B. Pearson, chief of the biology branch of the Atomic Energy Commission's division of biology and medicine, told of some of the advances made in probing the laws of nature with isotopes at a recent meeting at the Institute of Atomic Energy, Lincoln, Neb. On the question of plant absorption of nutrients, he said:—

"It is estimated that if the tobacco farmers of the State of North Carolina make use of the information gained by the researchers using radioisotopes, there would be an annual saving of over 100,000 pounds of phosphate. This figure could, of course, be multiplied many times with other crops in other states. This saving is very important since there is not sufficient phosphate fertilizer to meet present agricultural needs."

Surpluses Continuing

Emphasizing the need for an early solution to the growing farm surplus problem, the Commodity Credit Corporation appears to be winding up the current year with the biggest stock of price supported commodities in its history.

As of October 31, the investment of CCC in the products of the farm amounted to $7,745,366,000—made up of loans outstanding of $1,881,493,000 and the cost value of inventories, $5,863,873,000. On the same date a year ago, the investment was $6,634,107,000, of which loans outstanding amounted to $2,525,834,000 and inventories $4,108,273,000.

In the first four months of the new fiscal year, CCC has sustained a net realized program loss on price support operations of $240,514,022. For the same period last year the comparable loss was $198,924,142, and for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1955, the program loss totaled $799,061,464.

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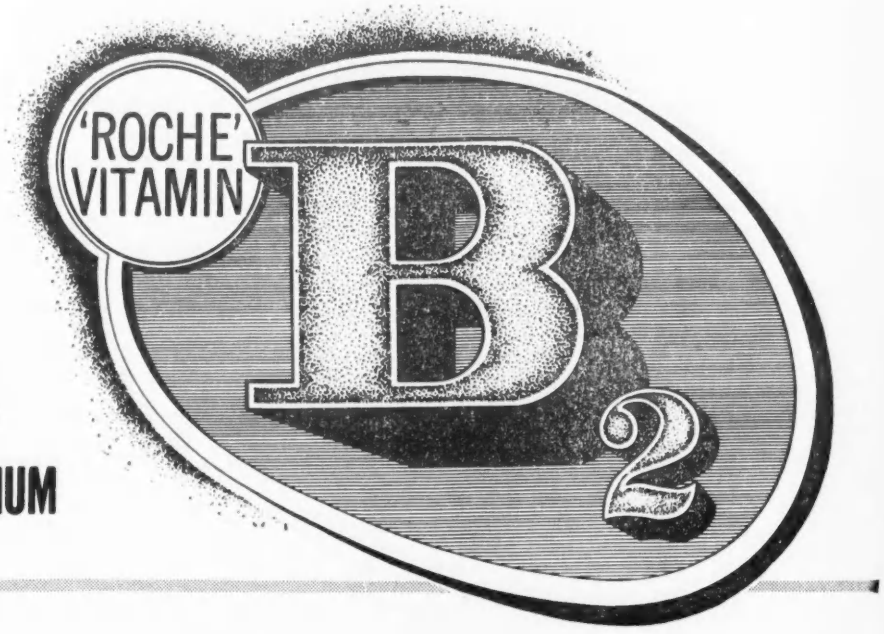

With the varied requirements for vitamin products in mind, Roche has developed three types of riboflavin to meet your formulating needs. As with all Roche vitamins, there are good reasons why you should specify riboflavin *'Roche'*. These again prove the wisdom of our statement: "It pays to stay with the leader."

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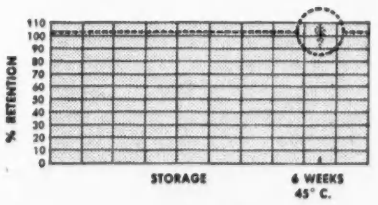
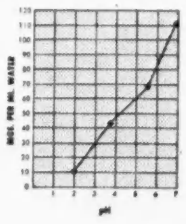
- **RIBOFLAVIN-5'-PHOSPHATE SODIUM 'ROCHE'.** An original Roche development. Preferred for all solutions because it is rapidly and highly soluble. Better taste . . . no bitter after taste. Eliminates need for solubilizers. Specially valuable for highly concentrated oral and parenteral multivitamin solutions (with or without ascorbic acid), elixirs, syrups, water dispersible multivitamin formulations in capsules, tablets, lozenges. Theoretical B_2 content: 73%. Roche product: 70-73%.



STABILITY in B-complex parenteral solutions with or without vitamin C.



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H. NEED SAMPLES? Ask your Roche salesman or write the Vitamin Division for samples and technical literature.

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Heavy Chemicals

Barium oxide, peroxide, hydrate and nitrate were slated to advance on spot December 15. Straits tin reached its highest level since April 9, 1953. The alkalies and chlorine were all firm, and the mineral acids were selling in large quantity to steel, rayon and other interests. Large volume kraft paper output and a switch to domestic material accounted for a drop in saltcake stocks, despite higher production in September.

Chlorine remained on the short side despite near-capacity output last week. Demand for textiles, paper and chlorinated hydrocarbons kept the market strong.

Flake caustic soda was tight, as export demand was strong for solid grades. Some local pinches were also evident for rayon grade liquid.

Nitric acid units produced at capacity, but strong consumer activity kept supplies in close balance. Sulfuric acid stocks were also close in some districts.

Production of copper sulfate in October was the largest since April, 1953. Despite this, producers had only about two weeks' requirements on hand.

Demand for chemical lime remained well ahead of ability to ship, and some sources reported heavy backlog of orders.

Zinc stocks at the end of November declined to the low level of 38,021 tons. At the corresponding time in 1954, end-of-month inventories totaled 134,636 tons.

The American Paper and Pulp Association reported production for the week ended December 2 at 98.7 percent of theoretical capacity, as compared with the revised figure of 98.0 percent for the previous week and 95.5 percent for the corresponding week of last year.

Acid, Chromic—The market continued to hold up well. Demand from platers was active. Prices were firm and unchanged.

Acid, Hydrochloric—Buying interest was strong from nearly all directions. Heavy steel production was a key factor in the large volume consumption.

This situation applied to a large area of the country including the east and midwest. In the southwest, however, supplies of byproduct acid were still lengthy.

Clorination of organics continued to play a large part in the cumbersome stocks of byproduct muriatic. Manufacture of polyvinyl chloride, ethylene glycols, tricresyl phosphate and other chlorinated materials remained at a high level.

Some of this acid was said to have been drawn out of the south and southwest by heavy demands elsewhere, but it was generally felt that byproduct muriatic would continue to be very plentiful in the future.

Acid, Hydrofluoric—Demand ranged from steady to strong, depending on area. The east told of a stable, active market, while in the midwest, buying interest was stronger.

Prices for hydrofluoric acids continued unchanged, and were generally expected to hold through the first quarter of 1956. Supplies were adequate for current needs.

Acid, Nitric—Production facilities were reported running all out in order to keep up with the current active demand. Steel and nitration accounted for heavy orders from many large volume consumers.

Supplies of acid were in close balance, and although material was fairly readily obtainable, the reserve position was none too lengthy.

Acid, Sulfuric—Rayon, steel, petroleum, synthetic detergents and many other consumers continued to produce at high rates, accounting for large volume shipments.

Some producing units were reported operating at capacity, with orders backlogged a few days. However, this was thought to be a local situation, and generally, acid was thought readily available.

Steel production last week was estimated at 98.8 percent of capacity by the American Iron and Steel Institute, or 2,384,000 tons. Actual the previous week was 2,356,000 tons, 97.6 percent of capacity.

These figures were slightly below the record set the week of November 21 (2,416,000 tons) but considerably higher than the 1,958,000 tons produced during the corresponding period in 1954.

Barium Chemicals—A major producer advanced barium oxide $20 per ton, hydrate $10 per ton, nitrate 3½c. per pound, and peroxide 4c. per pound, effective December 15 on spot and January 1 on contract.

New listings were:—Oxide, $275 per ton, drums, carlots, freight equalized; hydrate $200 per ton, same basis; peroxide, 20c. per pound, same basis, and nitrate, 16c. per pound, freight allowed to destination.

Chlorine—Demand for chlorine remained very strong, as inquiry from manufacturers of chlorinated organics, paper and other end uses continued active.

Interest continued to run well above last year's levels, according to the trade, and despite the fact that the pre-Christmas season ordinarily witnesses a drop in interest, none was evident this year.

The squeeze in supplies continued, and many consumers found it difficult to get what chlorine they needed without experiencing some delay.

The industry was satisfied at the current ratio of chlorine-to-caustic consumption. Fortunately, caustic soda demand has remained strong at a time of heavy interest in chlorine.

Copper Sulfate—Production of copper sulfate in October increased 9 percent over September and was the largest since April, 1953, according to the Bureau of Mines.

Shipments dropped 18 percent and were 1,100 tons less than production. Stocks rose 59 percent and at the October rate of shipments, were sufficient for two weeks' requirements.

Foreign trade data for October are not available. There were no imports in September and exports were 4,821 tons.

October shipments of copper sulfate were 6,292 tons, as against 7,362 tons in September. Stocks rose to 2,856 tons from 1,796 tons in September.

Gross weight production of copper sulfate in October rose to 7,420 tons from 6,832 tons in September, and a monthly average of 5,442 tons in 1954.

Lime—Demand for chemical lime remained extremely heavy. Many producers were reported carrying heavy backlogs of unshipped orders.

Normally, a slight fall-off in demand is noted toward the end of the year, but from all indications, demand is expected to remain heavy this year, and there appears to be little chance of producers catching up on orders.

The situation on special types of railroad cars was said to have improved somewhat. The easing on the shortage was thought due to some equipment being released by the cement industry.

Another factor in the easing position was said to be improved turn-around time due to action taken by the railroads with shippers and receivers.

Potash, Caustic—The market was status quo during the week. Demand was steady, as soapers kept to a constant volume of activity.

Prices continued firm and unchanged, and in looking to the future, producers felt that current listings would prevail through the first quarter of 1956.

Soda Ash—Aluminum, phosphates and glass were numbered among those end uses maintaining large volume demand for light and dense ash.

Production of phosphoric acid was particularly heavy, and aluminum production continued to set records. Glass demand was off in some quarters, but plate glass output was very strong.

Contract prices, revised upward October 1, were expected to hold unchanged through the first quarter of 1955. Current production and supplies were deemed sufficient enough for consumer needs.

Soda, Caustic — With paper and pulp production averaging between 95 and 100 percent of capacity, and rayon well ahead of last year's pace, liquid caustic consumption was considerably improved over 1954.

Local squeezes in the rayon grade caus-

Price Trends

Advanced

Potassium stannate, 2.7c. per lb.
Sodium stannate, 3.2c. per lb.
Stannic chloride, 3.3c. per lb.
Oxide, 6½c. per lb.
Stannous chloride, anhyd., 43c. per lb.
hydrous, cryst., 3½c. per lb.
Sulfate, 4.2c. per lb.
Tin, 6⅝c. per lb.

Reduced

Silver, 0.34c. per oz.

Comparative Price Indexes

(100—1949 average)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	Dec. 10, 1954
100.48	100.45	100.45	98.15

(For Current Prices see Page 9)

tic supply were reported, but it was generally felt that this market was close to balance.

The real supply difficulty was said to lie with solid and flake grades. Flake has been tight for several months, following strikes at some plants, as well as stronger export demand.

It was reiterated that while demand for solid and flake had expanded, production units had not, and as a matter of fact some facilities had been withdrawn from production.

The industry was reportedly unwilling to expand dry caustic production units due to unfavorable economics involved in such a move.

Sodium Sulfate—September saw a reduction in producers' inventories for the first time since September 30, 1954. Producers looked for further reductions in supply as the pendulum appeared to be swinging the other way following a build-up which lasted for a year.

Although no one showed much concern about the situation because September stocks were double those during the shortage last year, producers kept in mind the mercurial supply position which has been attributed to saltcake over the years.

Production in September was actually higher than in August. The decrease in stocks was said to be a result of increased interest from the kraft paper industry.

Although kraft producers have been consistently operating at high production rates, it was pointed out that increased consumption of domestic cake was a result of the end of paper mill contracts for foreign material.

These contracts were arranged at a time when there was quite a scramble for supplies during the last quarter of 1954, and as a result high tonnages of material were imported from Canada and overseas.

Sulfur—The following figures, in long tons, report production, mine or plant shipments, apparent sales, and producers' stocks of native and recovered elemental sulfur of a purity of 97 percent or greater in the United States, as compiled by the Bureau of Mines.

	August 1955	September 1955	September 1954
Native sulfur (Frasch) production	500,710	498,591	439,244
Mine or plant shipments	465,605	446,605	505,203
Apparent sales*	443,817	441,711	499,199
Producers stocks†	2,943,466	3,000,346	3,229,407
Recovered sulfur production	34,500	30,800	27,300
Mine or plant shipments	42,004	36,892	35,618
Apparent sales*	41,959	36,908	35,618
Producers stocks†	112,837	106,729	97,339

*Calculated from production and changes in stocks during the period.
†Producers stocks at mines or plants, in transit, and in warehouse at end of period.

Tin Chemicals—With the sharp rise in tin, potassium stannate was quoted at 74c. to 80.6c.; sodium stannate, 61.6c. to 67c.; stannic chloride, 83.2c. to 84.2c.; oxide, $1.10 to $1.11; stannous chloride, anhydrous, 90.9c. to $1.177; hydrous crystals, 84½c. to 85½c., and sulfate, $1.022 to $1.042.

Nonferrous Metals

Aluminum—Nearly half of the total aluminum wrought products shipped by members of the Aluminum Association in the first half were used for building materials, according to the association.

Building materials accounted for 19.2 percent. Transportation, 16.6 percent, and 13.3 percent for consumer durable goods, accounted for the remainder of the figure.

Primary production of aluminum in October rose to 269,312,211 pounds from 261,211,002 pounds in September, and was higher than the 250,178,989 pounds produced in October, 1954.

Shipments of sheet and plate rose to 125,029,168 pounds in October, from 120,717,368 pounds in September, and 88,939,681 pounds in October, 1954.

Extruded products shipments totaled 38,712,867 pounds in October, as against 33,711,042 pounds in September, and 26,185,915 pounds in October, 1954.

Bar and rod shipments in October increased to 15,990,161 pounds from 15,036,454 pounds in September, and 11,470,346 pounds in October, 1954.

Foil shipments in October was 18,066,419 pounds, lower than the 18,376,581 pounds produced in September, but higher than the 14,809,227 pounds produced in October, 1954.

Castings shipments in October were up to 15,731,447 pounds from September, 14,990,161 pounds, and were higher than the 13,038,873 pounds manufactured in October, 1954.

Copper—The domestic market remained firm and unchanged, with electrolytic copper pegged at 43c. per pound, delivered. Custom smelter prices continued to range about 5c. per pound higher.

Silver—Bullion declined to 90.16c. per ounce last week.

Tin—The market continued strong, and ended sharply higher, due to short covering and a temporary squeeze in supply. Straits metal was priced at $1.09 per pound, spot, at its highest level since April 9, 1953.

The Malayan Tin Bureau reports September Mayalan tin output at 5,133 long tons of tin-in-concentrates, as compared with 5,305 tons in August, and 5,225 tons in September, 1954.

Indonesia produced 3,206 long tons in September, as against 3,585 long tons in August, and 3,328 long tons in September, 1954. Exports, September: 3,339 long tons; August, 2,401, September, 1954, 3,747.

Industrial consumption of primary tin in the United States in August, 5,310 long tons, was the largest for any month since January, 1951, according to a Bureau of Mines report issued October 12. The total in August was 790 long tons (17.47%) larger than in July (4,520 long tons) and 610 long tons (12.97%) larger than in August, 1954 (4,700 long tons).

Principal uses: For tin plate, 2,965 long tons (July, 2,651); solder, 1,000 (July, 784); bronze and brass, 342 (July, 211); babbitt, 217 (July, 189); tinning, 155 (July, 115); and white metal, 113 (July, 61).

Stocks of pig tin at industrial plants increased from 12,505 long tons July 31 to 13,960 August 31.

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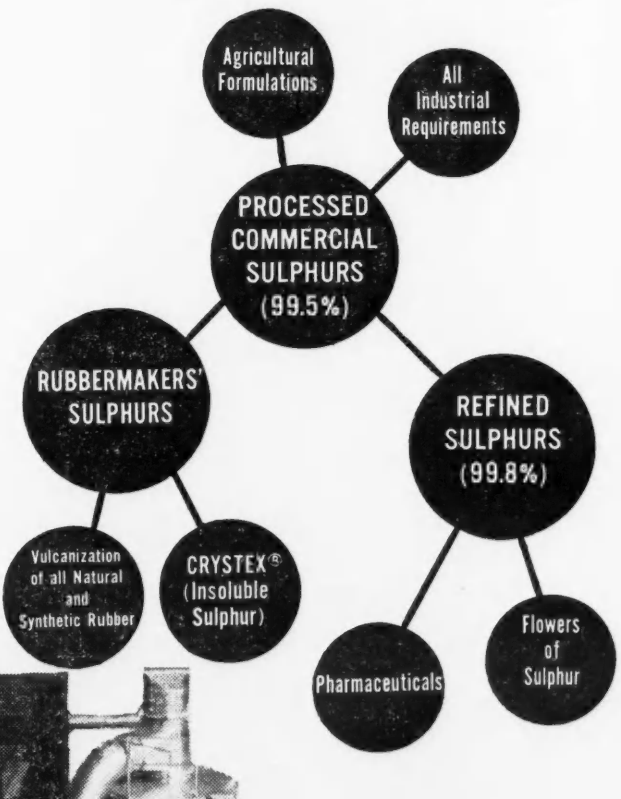

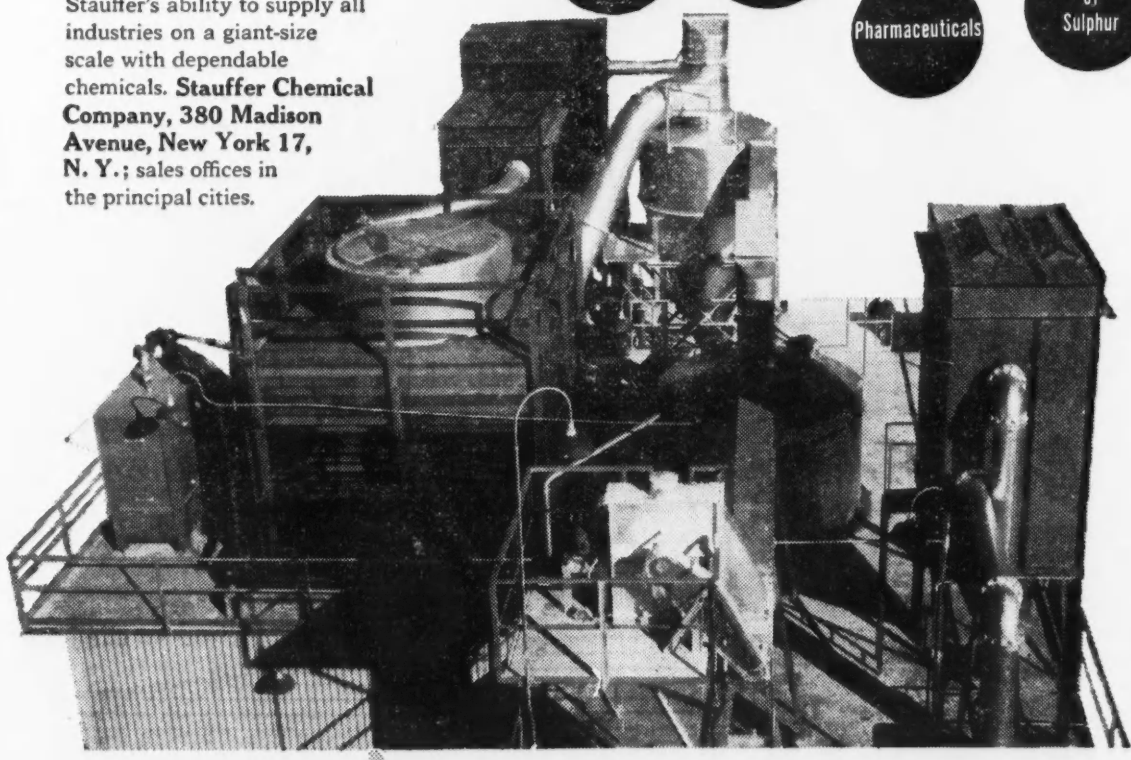

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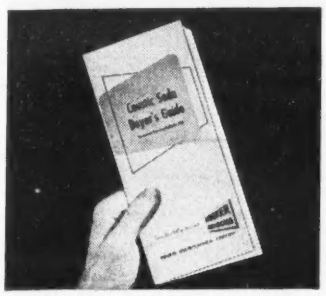
The booklet also contains a nomograph for estimating your liquid caustic requirements for various process solution strengths; a table showing dimensions and capacities of the different containers in which Hooker caustic soda is shipped; and a list of points to look for when you're choosing a caustic soda supplier.



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Antarctic Whaling Season Reported Off to Poor Start

Preliminary reports from the South Georgia whaling stations indicate that the Antarctic whaling season is off to a poor start, the Department of Commerce said last week.

In the first three weeks of the season, only 4,853 barrels of whale oil were produced, compared with 9,200 barrels in the like period of the past season.

With the total catch this season limited by the International Whaling Commission to 15,000 units against 15,500 units last year, Norwegian whaling companies expect their share of the catch will be less than 50 percent.

Coastal whaling off Norway, which ended November 1, also was poor this season. The vessels were forced to go far out for their catches, which required more time in towing whales to land.

Prices of whale oil sold early this year have been about 13 percent above the preceding year. If they are maintained at this level, they will help offset the anticipated reduction in the catch.

United States and Mexico Sign New Exchange Pact

An exchange stabilization agreement between the United States and Mexico has just been signed, according to a recent announcement of the Treasury Department.

The agreement is designed to assist Mexico by providing up to $75,000,000 for exchange stabilization operations to aid in preserving Mexico's exchange system free from restrictions on payments. The agreement is a two-year extension of arrangements that have been in effect since 1941.

Power Commission Drops Program for Gas Rates

The Federal Power Commission has abandoned plans to set up standards for fixing just and reasonable rates of independent natural gas producers after finding that the task was impractical. Formal announcement of the action was made in an order published last week.

Initial attempts to establish such standards were made a year ago. Subsequent hearings and arguments of producers, pipeline companies, land and royalty owners' associations and others convinced the commission that it should not lay down any rules as to what would be necessary or appropriate for consideration in determining the just and reasonable rates of any independent producer.

Alcohol Production Rules Revision Reported by IRS

The Internal Revenue Service last week published a revised set of rules governing the procedure and practice in connection with disapproval of applications for basic permits to produce alcohol. Interested persons were invited to submit their views to the director of the alcohol and tobacco tax division within thirty days.

The revised rules, identified as part 200 of chapter 25 of the Code of Federal Regulations (1954), would supersede regulations 125 of the 1939 regulations. In addition to governing procedure for disapproval of permit applications, they also would cover suspensions, revocations and annulments of such permits, and any adversary proceedings involving adjudication of the laws administered by the alcohol and tobacco tax division.

Small Business Hearings Planned by Senate Unit

Public hearings will be conducted on the complaints of small business firms regarding their difficulties in doing business with the federal government January 5 and 6 by the senate small business committee.

This will be the first in a series of hearings scheduled for the new session of congress. The hearings will cover all phases of the military procurement program and are to determine whether the policy of congress to insure small business a fair proportion of government purchases and contracts is being effectively carried out.

Guardian Chemical Corp. Moves

Guardian Chemical Corporation has moved to 38-15-30th street, Long Island City, N. Y. Guardian will retain its old plant at 10-15-43 avenue, Long Island City, as a warehouse.

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Agricultural Research Unit Names 1956 Officers, Board

The Agricultural Research Institute of the National Academy of Sciences-National Research Council has installed the following officers and members of the governing board:

President, Walter C. Dutton, Dow Chemical Company, Midland, Mich.; vice-president, Max T. Goebel, E. I. DuPont de Nemours & Company, Wilmington, Del.; secretary, Norman F. Kennedy, Corn Industries Research Foundation.

Elected members of the Governing Board: E. W. Adams, Standard Oil Company (Indiana); R. M. Bethke, Ralston Purina Company; Walter Blake, Pillsbury Mills, Inc.; George M. Browning, Iowa Agricultural Experiment Station; Mason H. Campbell, Rhode Island Agricultural Experiment Station.

Also, Victor Conquest, Armour & Co.; Edwin Cox, Virginia-Carolina Chemical Corporation; R. P. Dinsmore, Goodyear Tire & Rubber Company; J. F. Downing, Eli Lilly & Co.; E. C. Elting, Office of Experiment Stations, U. S. Department of Agriculture.

W. M. Fifield, Florida Agricultural Experiment Station; H. E. O. Heineman, Pet Milk Company; J. R. Holbert, Funk Bros. Seed Company; E. P. Johnson, American Veterinary Medical Association, and H. R. Kraybill, American Meat Institute Foundation.

P. D. V. Manning, International Minerals & Chemical Corp.; E. M. Nelson, Food & Drug Administration; R. C. Newton, Swift & Co.; C. L. Oheim, Deere & Co., H. H. Plough, American Genetic Association, and R. K. Poynor, International Harvester Company.

K. S. Quisenberry, American Society of Agronomy; C. L. Rumberger, H. J. Heinz Company, and Vincent Sauchelli, Davison Chemical Company.

G. C. Scott, Green Giant Company; A. A. Spielman, Storrs (Conn.) Agricultural Experiment Station, and Harold G. Wilm, Society of American Foresters.

Titanium Mill Products Lead Time Is Changed

The Business and Defense Services Administration has amended its regulations, giving producers a ninety-day lead time in which to meet defense-rated orders for titanium mill products.

Anticipating increasing military demands for titanium mill products in 1956, BDSA issued amendment 1 to BDSA order M-107. The amendment will affect all defense rated orders received by suppliers on and after its effective date.

Explaining the desirability of establishing such a lead time, officials of BDSA's miscellaneous metals and minerals division said it has been apparent for some time that aircraft manufacturers had been placing orders for titanium mill products without giving producing mills sufficient time to assure delivery of a quality product.

One result, it was stated, has been that far too many of the orders had to be rescheduled for future delivery, after failure of the first attempt to produce the high quality material ordered.

In effect, the amendment will permit the grouping of several small orders, to be rolled at the same time, thus reducing the number of mill-setup changes. The three-month lead time also will permit more intelligent planning of ingot production, cut down the number of rescheduled orders, and provide for the most efficient use of melting capacity.

Vitro Corporation Elects Noble a Vice-President

Albert G. Noble, Admiral USN, ret., has been elected a vice-president of Vitro Corporation of America. At the same time he was elected to the board of directors of the corporation.

Mr. Noble was retired from the Navy in 1951 with the rank of admiral, having served as Chief of the Bureau of Ordnance for the previous three years. After leaving the Navy he became vice-president and general manager of Martin-Parry Corporation, Toledo, Ohio, and later was executive vice-president of Nordberg Manufacturing Company, Milwaukee, Wis.

Glyceridic Oil Solvent Tables Available from Agriculture Dept.

Complete composition-temperature-specific gravity data for mixtures of any glyceridic oil with commercal hexane in a single tabulation have been published by scientists at the Southern Utilization Research Branch, Agricultural Research Service, United States Department of Agriculture.

Copies of the tabulation, which should be useful to oil chemists, engineers, and plant operators, are now available for distribution without cost.

Magnus Metal Appoints Sullivan Asst. Vice-Pres.

B. H. Sullivan, jr., has been appointed assistant vice-president of Magnus Metal Corporation, a subsidiary of National Lead Company, New York.

Mr. Sullivan joined Magnus Metal in 1952 as a member of the Chicago sales staff. In his new capacity he will assist Magnus M. J. Turner in the handling of all western sales of Magnus products.

Also at Magnus, J. J. Croft has been appointed St. Louis, Mo., district sales manager of the corporation, and L. J. Gruber has been transferred from Cincinnati, Ohio, to Chicago in the sales department.

J-M Plans Tile Plant

Johns-Manville Corporation, New York, has announced plans for the construction of a new floor tile plant at Marrero, La. The facility will have an annual capacity of 35,000,000 square feet of asphalt and vinyl asbestos tile.

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ACS President Attacks Conference on Education

The United States may easily become "a subject nation" if it cannot do more than the White House Conference on Education did to achieve "schooling adapted to a world situation which calls for our utmost in trained intelligence and moral fiber."

This warning was sounded by Dr. Joel H. Hildebrand, president of the American Chemical Society and its delegate to the conference, in a statement made public last week. Prof. Hildebrand, a member of the University of California faculty for more than forty years, criticized in particular the failure of the conference to give adequate attention to the "catastrophic decline in many schools in enrollments and teaching competence in science and mathematics, subjects now basic to the very survival of western civilization."

Assailing the conference procedures as closer to the Soviet than to the American idea of democracy, Dr. Hildebrand asserted that there was no chance of getting into the final conference report anything seriously critical of "certain doctrines and practices largely responsible for the present deplorable and dangerous situation."

Although Vice-President Richard M. Nixon, in addressing the conference, congratulated the delegates upon being able to "talk directly . . . to the President of the United States" by means of the conference machinery, Dr. Hildebrand observed:—

"I must confess that it seemed to me a little like trying to deliver a bottle of good California Burgundy to a friend in Edinburgh by pouring it into San Francisco Bay, and letting him dip such of it as he could from the Firth of Forth after it had had time to diffuse thither.

Tide Water Starts Building On Added Refinery Units

Construction has begun on two more refining units—a polymerization plant and sulfur recovery plant—at the site of the 130,000-barrel-per-day refinery of Tide Water Associated Oil Company, being built fifteen miles south of Wilmington, Del.

Foundations are being poured and underground piping is being placed for the polymerization unit which is of Universal Oil Products design.

The sulfur recovery unit's foundations are also being poured. This unit will be the largest yet built, it was reported. It was designed by Ralph M. Parsons Company.

Other units under construction include a 102,000-barrel-per-day Orthoflow fluid catalytic cracking unit, a 130,000-barrel crude unit, a 42,000-barrel fluid coking unit, and a vapor recovery gas plant.

Witco Appoints Buyer

Earle T. Runcie has been appointed directer of purchases for Witco Chemical Company, New York. Mr. Runcie goes to Witco from Continental Carbon Company, a Witco affiliate, where he was special assistant to the executive vice-president and manager of the oil and gas divisions. He formerly had been manager of purchases of that company and a partner in his own company.

Owen F. Beckmeyer has been named plant manager of B. F. Goodrich Chemical Company's Avon Lake, Ohio, general chemicals facility.

Sterling Vice-Presidencies Go to Burns and Cooke

The board of directors of Sterling Drug, Inc., has elected A. J. Burns and J. N. Cooke corporate vice presidents.

Mr. Burns has been elected vice-president in charge of sales and Mr. Cooke, vice-president in charge of marketing and sales promotion. Prior to being named to his new position, Mr. Burns was divisional vice-president of Chas. H. Phillips Company a Sterling division. Mr. Cooke had been director of marketing for Sterling. Both men completed twenty years' association with the company in 1955.

Pabco Announces Intention To Buy Fibreboard Company

Pabco Products, Inc., San Francisco, Calif., has announced completion of arrangements for financing the purchase of holdings of Crown Zellerbach Company, Portland, Ore., in Fibreboard Products, Inc.

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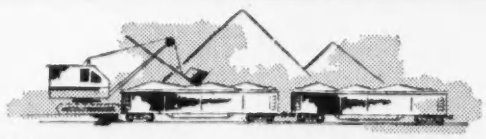

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Foreign Trade Cooperation Cited by State Department

The State department last week reported encouraging indications that foreign governments are cooperating in the reduction of restrictions against United States goods which have been in use for balance-of-payment reasons.

In a summary of the accomplishments at the session of the contracting parties to the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT) which was concluded December 3, the department said that such restrictions have been significantly reduced during the current year.

Countries which have been restricting imports from other countries because of shortages of the currencies needed to pay for them are tending more generally to employ internal fiscal and economic measures, the summary stated, rather than import restrictions, to relieve pressure on their foreign exchange reserves. These measures include such actions as raising interest rates and tightening installment credit, thus damping the demand for imports and making more domestic goods available for export.

Other activities of the session of general interest included the completion of plans for further tariff negotiations next January and the initiation of discussions looking towards the lifting of reservations which some countries placed upon their trading relations with Japan at her recent accession to GATT.

The contracting parties also asked France to move more rapidly towards eliminating its compensatory tax on imports which is a violation of GATT.

Defense Department Plans Reduced Operating Costs

Deputy Secretary of Defense Reuben B. Robertson, jr., has directed the army, navy and air force to initiate and integrate joint planning and utilization of military health and medical facilities and services, thereby cutting operational costs.

Decision to issue the directive was said to have been based on a comprehensive survey of facilities and utilization, an objective of the Hoover Commission's report on federal medical services.

The directive applies to professional, technical and related functions performed by the medical services of the three military departments, such as general and special medical treatment, dental care including prosthetic laboratory service, veterinary service, medical laboratory service, patient evacuation, preventive medicine, dietetics, education, and training.

Nat'l Petroleum Council Members Named for '56

Secretary of the Interior McKay last week named 102 petroleum industry leaders to serve on the National Petroleum Council during 1956. Most of the appointments were of persons who have been serving on the council in the past, some for as long as nine years.

Secretary McKay complimented the council on the effective working relationship it has brought about between the government and the petroleum industry and said that its reappointment would assure the continuous flow of valuable advice and information on petroleum to the federal government.

Drugs Expected

—*Continued from page 5*

ultimate goal of virtually every research laboratory within the pharmaceutical industry," the spokesman stated.

Equally significant are efforts to develop pharmaceuticals to help detect ailing hearts and blood vessels before cardiovascular breakdowns occur, and to prevent such attacks, they said.

Animal and Plant Sources Cited

Dr. F. F. Yonkman, member, of APMA's medical and scientific committee, pointed out that although the overwhelming majority of new pharmaceuticals are produced synthetically, certain drugs extracted from plant or animal life hold much promise for mankind.

The research physician from Ciba Pharmaceutical Products, Inc. of Summit, N. J., stated that "the effectiveness we are achieving with a number of the ancient herbs, such as curare, digitalis and rauwolfia, would indicate that some of the old tribal medicine men seemed to know what they were doing—even if they didn't know why their treatment worked."

Mr. Valentine noted that many APMA member companies were expanding research facilities—some at the cost of millions—to keep up with demands of their growing research programs.

"Research represents the very lifeline

"In our field we cannot simply change the color of a pill and expect to improve the nation's well being. We must maintain a high level of research. Much of it takes us along very lonely paths where, frankly, we often do not know quite where we're headed. For every success of our researchers—for every sulfa, penicillin, prednisone, polio vaccine and tranquilizer—we can look back on thousands of failures," Mr. Valentine said.

"Yet we can also look around at literally millions of lives saved from death, from disability and distress," he said.

Financing Clinical Projects

The APMA president stated that many research projects — particularly clinical tests—are financed by grants from pharmaceutical companies and conducted jointly with government agencies, nonprofit health organizations and individual doctors.

"In addition, we endeavor to bring such clinical information to the attention of the medical profession by supporting technical publications, sponsoring graduate symposia, exhibiting at medical conventions and awarding fellowships," Mr. Valentine said.

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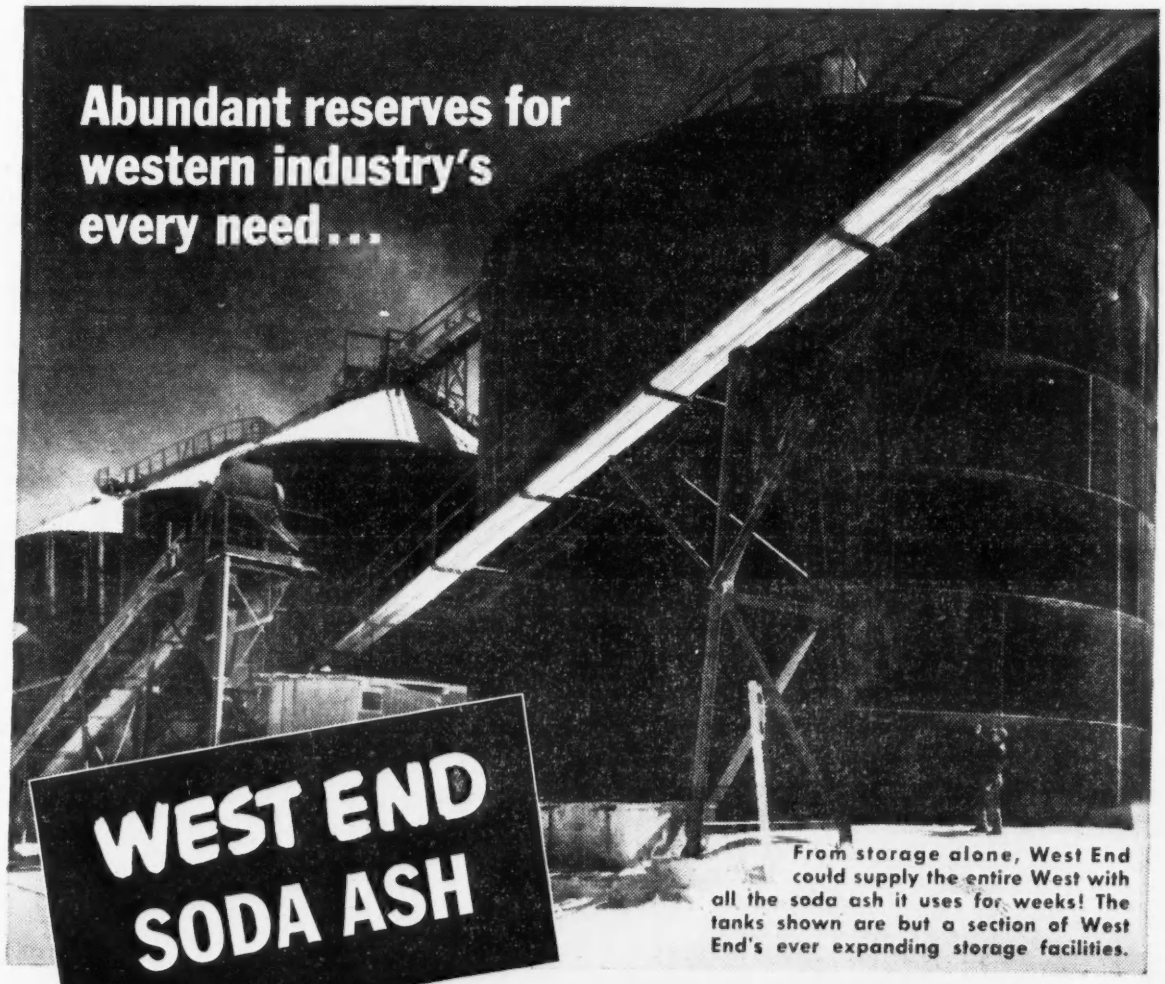

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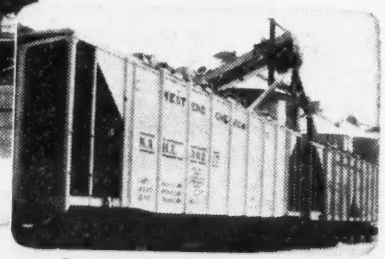

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For 30 years, West End has been constantly enlarging its manufacturing and storage facilities. Regardless of market conditions, normal and emergency needs of customers are served promptly and completely. Fast, economical transport by rail or truck to any point in the West.

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Moore Advances 1 Executive, Loses Others to Retirement

John E. Sweeney, production manager of Benjamin Moore & Co., New York, has been elected to the board of directors. Mr. Sweeney has been associated with the firm since 1918.

The company has also announced the retirement of two officials—George W. Jenkin and Leo Silverstein.

Mr. Jenkin began service with the company in 1908 in the Brooklyn, N. Y., office. Subsequently, he became New York branch manager, a director of the company, vice-president, and president in 1945. At the time of his retirement, Mr. Jenkin was serving as chairman of the board of directors of Benjamin Moore & Co. and of Benjamin Moore & Co., Ltd.

Mr. Silverstein began his career in 1906. He was instrumental in selling the company's products to many independent paint dealers in the New York metropolitan area, which he covered as a sales representative between 1907 and 1917. Upon his return after service in World War I, he served as advertising manager, New York branch sales manager, and general manager in New York. He was elected to the board of directors in 1934, vice-president in 1945, and senior vice-president of the company in 1954.

Southern Nitrogen Elects Treasurer, Ass't Secretary

M. G. Woodward has been elected treasurer and assistant secretary of Southern Nitrogen Company. The company is constructing a $14,000,000 petrochemicals plant in Savannah, Ga., to start the production in early 1957 of 250 tons per day of nitrogen solutions for fertilizer use, and prilled ammonium nitrate.

Mr. Woodward, who will also serve as controller of Southern Nitrogen, was executive assistant to Nathan W. Levin, financial consultant to the heirs of Julius Rosenwald from 1952 to the present. From 1948 to 1952 he served as financial assistant to Joseph P. Kennedy, former ambassador to the Court of St. James'es, acting as treasurer and controller of various investment activities. Previously he was an account manager in the New York office of Arthur Andersen & Company, public accountants and auditors.

Escambia Bay Elects Stark Vice-President

David J. Stark has been elected vice-president by Escambia Bay Chemical Corporation.

Mr. Stark is plant manager for Escambia Bay, which is building a multi-million dollar petrochemical plant near Pensacola, Fla. He is responsible for the construction and operation of the plant which will make ammonia, nitric acid, ammonia, nitric acid, ammonium nitrate, and polyvinyl chloride plastics and resins.

Mr. Stark joined Escambia Bay Chemical Corporation early this year, after having served as manager of the National Petrochemicals Corporation plant at Tuscola, Ill. Prior to that time he was chief technologist and department manager in charge of catalytic cracking for Shell Oil Company at its Montreal plant.

Monsanto Post to Nielsen

Monsanto Chemical Company, St. Louis, Mo., has named Dr. Lawrence E. Nielsen a senior scientist. Mr. Nielsen in his new position will serve as consultant to all divisions of the company.

Synthetic Organics Chemicals Data Published by Carbide & Carbon

The 1956 edition of the booklet, "Physical Properties of Synthetic Organic Chemicals," has been issued by Carbide & Carbon Chemicals Company, a division of Union Carbide & Carbon Corporation. This booklet is prepared annually as a guide for chemists, engineers, purchasing agents, and laboratory workers.

This twenty-four-page edition features thirty-two new products available from Carbide & Carbon. It presents the latest data on more than 350 organic chemicals. The products are arranged by related groups with condensed data on applications. Physical properties are given in tabular form. An alphabetical index is included for easy reference. Copies of the booklet (F-6136) are available on request from Carbide & Carbon at 30 East 42nd street, New York 17.

Fritz Degener, general sales manager of Heyden Chemical Corporation, New York, was honored recently at a luncheon on the occasion of his twenty-fifth year of service with the company.

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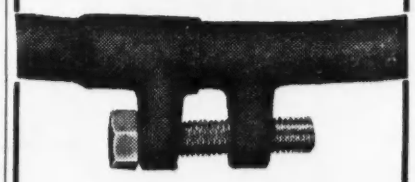

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Textile and Leather Chemicals

Trading in textile and leather chemicals last week was restricted to actual needs, though inquiry was quite active for early next year requirements. Withdrawals against former contracts continued of good volume. Prices were steady and unchanged, except for flake egg albumin, which was lifted 10 cents per pound, as a result of the sharp advance of eggs. Yolk was steadier, but unchanged.

While trading in potato starch was quiet for shipment from mills, active demand was reported locally for fill-in requirements as users were reluctant to increase inventories at this time. Tapioca flour also was steady, with demand limited to spot needs. Interest was fairly active for replacements from Brazil and Siam. Sago flour remained steady reflecting the firmness of replacements from Singapore. Stocks on spot were light and closely held.

While trading in tanning materials lagged, market was steady, reflecting the firmness of primary markets. Offers for shipment of all materials were well held at former levels.

Shoe production in October was indicated at 48,197,000 pairs by the Census Bureau. Although moderately lower than in September, production was 12.4 percent above the corresponding month last year. Gains were recorded in all major shoe categories, with the largest increase in women's footwear. Production during the first ten months of 1955 totaled 488,501,000 pairs. The average factory value per pair of shoes shipped in October was $3.48. This was identical with the average value a year ago, and slightly lower than the average for all shipments in 1955 which amounted to $3.51 per pair. Based on production for the first ten months and in view of reported factory schedules for the closing months of the year, a production record for 1955 is expected, with the total likely to reach nearly 580,000,000 pairs, according to Tanners Council.

Price Trends

Advanced

Egg albumin, flake, 10c. per lb. powder, 10c. per lb.

Reduced

None

Comparative Price Indexes

(100 1949 average)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	Dec. 10, 1954
105.35	105.33	106.38	94.08

(For Current Prices see Page 9)

Chemicals

Bichromates—Interest was more active for early next year requirements. Market was steady and quotably unchanged. Deliveries against contracts continued to move in good volume.

Sodium Acetate — Consuming demand was moderate, chiefly for actual needs. Prices were firm and unchanged.

Sodium Hydrosulfite—Business was reported fairly active for prompt requirements. Market remained steady at current quotations.

Sulfonated Oils — Trading was confined to actual needs. Prices were without change and will hold for all varieties.

Sizing Materials

Corn Dextrin — Business was reported quite active for immediate requirements. Deliveries against orders also moved in steady volume. Prices were steady and unchanged. Gum was quoted at $9.15 per 100 pounds, paper bags, carlots, New York delivery; canary, $8.89; dark, $8.99 and white, $8.73, same basis. Smaller quantities were 15c. per 100 pounds higher.

Corn Starch—Steady consuming demand was noted for prompt delivery. Prices were unchanged and firm at current levels. Pearl was quoted at $7.13 per 100 pounds, paper bags, carlots, New York, and powder, $7.25, same basis. Lesser quantities were 15c. 100 pounds more. Visible corn supply was increased 3,256,000 bushels to 44,619,000 bushels for the week ended December 2, compared with 43,916,000 bushels for the corresponding week last year, according to the Chicago Board of Trade.

Egg Albumin—This market was stronger advancing 10c. per pound, reflecting the sharp advance of eggs. Consumers showed more interest in replacements, with trading fairly active for prompt delivery. Flake was higher at $1.90 to $1.92 per pound and flake, $1.94 to $1.96c. per pound, spot, according to quantity. Routine demand was reported for technical, with sales ranging from 70c. to 85c. per pound, according to quality and quantity.

Liquid egg production for immediate consumption, freezing and drying totaled 7,224,000 pounds, compared with 11,385,000 pounds in October last year and the 1949-53 average of 7,435,000 pounds. The quantity used for immediate consumption was larger than a year ago, but was smaller for drying and freezing. Dried egg (egg solids) production during October totaled 1,136,000 pounds, compared with 792,000 pounds during October last year and the average of 1,039,000 pounds. The quantity produced from frozen egg was much larger than last year. October production consisted of 38,000 pounds of dried whole egg, 781,000 pounds of dried albumen and 317,000 pounds of dried yolk. Production during October last year consisted of 51,000 pounds of dried whole egg, 510,000 pounds of dried albumen and 231,000 pounds of dried yolk.

Frozen egg production during October amounted to 4,087,000 pounds, against 7,785,000 pounds in October last year and the 1949-53 average of 4,514,000 pounds. Frozen egg stocks decreased 28,000,000 pounds in October, compared with 21,000,000 pounds last year and the average decrease of 26,000,000 pounds.

Egg Yolk—While albumin was firmer and sharply higher, this market was quotably unchanged. Prices were steady, ranging from $1.05 to $1.08 per pound, depending upon quantity. Yolk production in October totaled 317,000 pounds, against 231,000 pounds, October last year, according to the Department of Agriculture.

Potato Flour—While new business for shipment from Maine mills was quiet, the market remained steady and quotably unchanged at 5¾c. per pound, carlots, f.o.b. mills, prompt and later shipment. Trading on spot was active for small lots for immediate needs. Sales were reported at 8c. to 8¾c. per pound, exwarehouse, according to quantity. The Idaho market was firm at 6½c. per pound, carlots, f.o.b. mills, with bulk of production moving to western consumers.

Sago Flour—Shipments from Singapore were firmly held at 5¾c. per pound, carlots, exdock, with light offers restricted to January shipment. Local market was firm, with supplies limited. Raw flour was quoted at 7c. to 7¼c. per pound, and refined, 8½c. to 9c. per pound, spot, depending upon quantity.

Tapioca Flour—Buying interest was reported fairly active for prompt shipment from primary sources. Brazilian flour was quoted at 6.1c. per pound, carlots, exdock for prompt shipment. Siamese flour, grade B was in good inquiry, with shipments held at 5.65c. per pound, carlots, exdock for December-January shipment. On spot Brazilian was maintained at 7¾c. to 8¼c. per pound, exwarehouse, as to quantity.

Tanning Materials

Chestnut Extract—Demand was reported spotty, chiefly for actual needs. Prices were without change. Liquid 25 percent tannin was quoted at 4c. per pound, tankcars, f.o.b. works; powdered 60 percent tannin, 10.32c. per pound, bags, carlots, and 11.02c. bags, less carlots, same basis.

Cutch — Market was unchanged and steady. Shipments were maintained at 8½c. per pound, carlots, exdock.

Myrobalans—Trading was slow, though tanners showed moderate interest in replacements. Shipments were held at former levels. No. 1 assorted was quoted at $58 per ton, exdock, prompt shipment; No. 1 crushed, $76 and Bombay, $54, same basis. Powdered extract was unchanged at 10c. to 10¼c. per pound, carlots, exdock, plus duty.

Quebracho Extract—Consuming inquiry was reported quiet. Shipments were unchanged and steady. Solid ordinary guaranteed 63 percent tannin was held at 11 21/32c. and clarified 64 percent was 12 23/64c. per pound, exdock, plus duty.

Wattle—Shipments were held at current quotations. Consuming inquiry was light, and confined to prompt shipment. Fair average bark was quoted at $98 per ton, carlots, exdock and merchantable, $94 per ton, same basis. East African extract was firm at 9⅞c. per pound and South African, 10c., carlots, exdock, plus duty.

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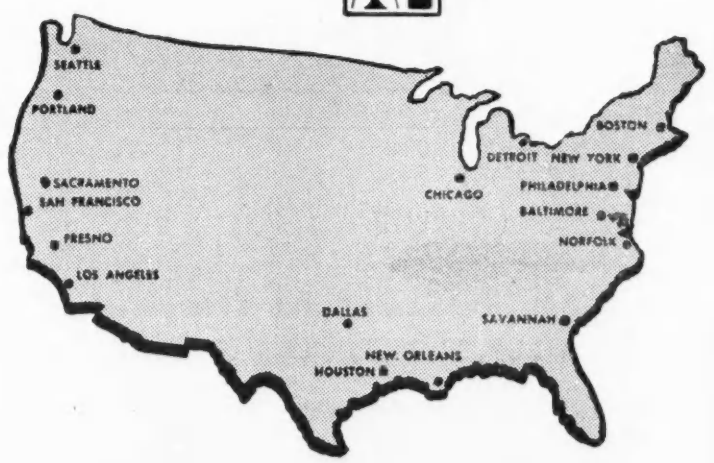

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Industrial Organic Chemicals

Announcement of an impending price hike in a number of additional lacquer solvents was reported last week. To date virtually every lacquer solvent producer of consequence has declared his intention to follow along with the rest of the industry in advancing prices ½ cent per pound across-the-board, effective January 1, 1956. The total list of items affected by this change numbers seventeen to date and without exception includes every large volume and some of the smaller volumed solvents. Exceptions to the ½ cent rule were ethyl and isopropyl alcohols which are priced by the gallon and are slated for a 2 cents advance on the first of the year.

A list of lacquer solvents included in the ½ cent per pound increase were as follows:—synthetic amyl alcohol and acetate, propyl alcohol and acetate, isopropyl acetate, normal butyl alcohol and acetate as well as their isomers, secondary butyl alcohol and acetate, ethyl acetate, methyl amyl acetate and methyl isobutyl carbinol (methyl amyl alcohol), methyl ethyl, isobutyl and diisobutyl ketones. Fermentation amyl acetate continues in short supply and will not be subject to price change. Aside from the lacquer solvents group, the sole other price change slated for January 1 was carbon disulfide, which will be advanced 10 cents per hundred pounds in tankcars. Drum quantities will not be affected by the change according to announcements received as of presstime.

With the flurry of price increases announced in recent weeks, the approaching end of 1955 sees the price cycle in the chemical industry make a complete turn as evidenced by the trend toward higher prices which characteirzed the past year. Higher labor, raw material and shipment costs which were for a time absorbed by manufacturers, eager to keep prices down in a competitive market, eventually made price increases necessary, however.

Elsewhere in the market, business appeared to be excellent, on the whole. Some producers sadly declared that they had been forced to turn away some orders due to inability to make prompt delivery. Formaldehyde, methanol, ethylene glycol and oxide were all moving at a brisk rate into consumer channels.

Amyl Solvents—A price increase of ½c. per pound was slated for synthetic amyl solvents, the acetate and alcohol, both mixed and technical grades, for January 1, 1956. No price change was slated for fermentation amyl solvents, however. As far as is known there is at present only one producer of consequence of this material.

Supplies of synthetic amyl alcohol and acetate were adequate to meet current demand while fermentation grade amyls continue to run behind demand. The latter are a by-product of fermentation alcohol manufacture and since production of this chemical has declined substantially due to the upswing in synthetic alcohol output and the high cost of raw material, consequently, the output of fermentation amyl solvents remains behind consumption.

Carbon Disulfide—Demand for carbon disulfide was reported to be at seasonally active levels. Supplies were ample for current requirements and expected to continue in the immediate future.

In line with a number of price advances slated for the first of the new year, producers of carbon disulfide announced last week that tankcar quotations would be advanced 10c. per hundredweight on January 1, 1956. The increase will bring the new price to $5.25 per 100 pounds, in tankcars. Drum prices will not be changed as far as known to date. The scheduled advance was primarily a logical consequence of higher production and shipping costs all along the line and paralleled a host of price hikes on solvents slated for that date

Production of carbon disulfide amounted to 46,556,499 pounds in September according to the United States Tariff Commission, compared to 47,866,137 pounds in August, 1955.

This market reports on industrial aliphatic organic chemicals. Reports on industrial aromatic organics may be found in the Coal Chemicals market, while reports on fine and rare organic chemicals appear in the Drugs, Fine Chemicals, Botanicals market.

Price Trends

Advanced
None

Reduced
None

Comparative Price Indexes
(100—1949 average)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	Dec. 10, 1954
130.73	130.73	130.73	130.44

(For Current Prices see Page 9)

Carbon Tetrachloride—Demand for carbon tetrachloride was reported to be running at seasonally satisfactory levels. Supplies were reported to be ample for current inquiry and prices steady.

In view of the fact that prices on this chlorinated solvent were advanced at the beginning of the last quarter, it appeared unlikely that there would be any increase in the coming quarter despite the scheduled advance in most of the non-chlorinated solvents, which is slated to go into effect on January 1.

Production of carbon tetrachloride in September, 1955, amounted to 21,703,328 pounds, according to the Tariff Commission, compared to the 23,448,219 pounds produced during August.

Ethanolamines—The market was reported to be running at a generally brisk pace. According to some trade sources, diethanolamine continues to account for the bulk of the market with monoethanolamine second and triethanolamine last. Supplies were adequate to cover trade requirements while prices were steady.

Production of ethanolamines (mono-, di- and tri-) amounted to 7,145,938 pounds during September according to the Tariff Commission.

Ethyl Acetate—It appeared by last week that all the producers of ethyl acetate were in accord with the proposed hike of ½c. per pound scheduled to take effect on the first of the new year. With consumption moving at high levels, producers have announced the price increase with an eye to bringing selling prices into a more equitable line with the rise in manufacturing costs over the past year or more.

Demand for ethyl acetate has been substantial and it was generally expected to carry well into the coming year. The auto industry, which is a major if not the largest consumer of lacquers, has been rolling along at a tremendously high production rate compared to last year, with no letup in sight. Consumption of ethyl acetate and other lacquer solvents was expected, therefore, to continue heavy.

Ethyl Ether—Demand for ethyl ether was said to be proceeding at routine 1 levels for this time of year. Supplies were adequate to meet current inquiry while prices were steady.

Production of ethyl ether, technical and USP combined, aggregated 6,065,035 pounds during September, 1955, compared to 5,691,553 pounds in August.

Ethylene Glycol — Inquiry continues heavy on this compound. Consumption of ethylene glycol by antifreeze makers remains as the largest individual use but some of the other uses for the glycol were reported to be growing. Supplies were on the tight side, on the whole, although, of course, the situation varied with different producers.

The outlook for the immediate future is for a continued heavy inquiry with stability in prices expected to be the rule during the first quarter.

Production of ethylene glycol during September of 1955 amounuted to 84,885,032 pounds, according to the United States Tariff Commission compared to 7,726,362 pounds in August.

Formaldehyde—The high rate of manufacture of plywood and other building boards was credited with keeping consumption of formaldehyde at a substantial rate in the production of urea-formaldehyde at a substantial rate in the production of urea-formaldehyde resins which are used as bonding agents in wood board manufacture. Other industrial uses for formaldehyde keep demand heavy

and expectations were that output would continue heavy in the months to come.

The supply picture, which is basically one of adequacy, has its tight spots, while prices were very firm in view of the excellent rate of demand.

Production of formaldehyde (37 percent by weight) was reported by the Tariff Commission to have amounted to 97,092,183 pounds in September according to the Tariff Commission while production in August aggregated 93,911,997 pounds.

Formic Acid—Demand for this material was said to be routine while supplies were adequate. Prices were steady and unchanged.

Production of formic acid in September amounted to 1,250,149 pounds, according to the United States Tariff Commission.

Glycerin—The market was steady last week following the recent hike in drum differentials for natural glycerin as producers switched over to a drums included shipping basis.

The following schedules were now in effect on refined grades of natural glycerin. Drum carlots in the BP, 98 percent grade, were pegged at 31½c. per oound with less than carlot quoted at 32c. Dynamite and high gravity grades were similarly priced while the yellow, distilled grade was ½c. per pound lower. Synthetic glycerin was priced the same as the natural USP, CP grade on drum carlots and less than carlots although it remained 1c. per pound higher on tankcar quantities.

Glycerin production as of September this year amounted to almost 162,000,000 pounds, according to a recent trade report, and was about 7,000,000 pounds higher than the output at that time last year. Production of crude and synthetic glycerin combined aggregated 19,253,000 pounds during September, compared to 20,290,000 pounds in August and 16,431,000 pounds in September last year. Stocks at the beginning of September (all grades) amounted to 40,888,000 pounds at the beginning of September, compared to 38,322,000 pounds at the beginning of August and 49,296,000 pounds on hand at the beginning of September last year.

Imports of glycerin are at their highest volume of the year. The heavy intake in recent months from Argentina was partially a result of the sudden release of crude following the establishment of more stable conditions in the government there.

Imports of glycerin in September totaled a net of 3,604,000 pounds, allowing for some 560,000 pounds which were exported that month compared to a net import total of 1,781,000 pounds in August and 278,000 pounds during September, 1954.

The current trend of glycerin disappearance this year indicates that consumption may very well be the second highest in the history of this item. Expectations in some sectors of the trade were for an approximate, overall total by the end of the year of some 230,000,000 pounds.

Ending stocks of glycerin in September were 43,988,000 pounds compared to 40,888,000 pounds on hand at the end of August and 47,140,000 stocks at the end of September in 1954. Despite the current high rate of consumption stocks were expected to rise as additional production gets under way.

Hexamethylenetetramine—Demand for hexamethylenetetramine or hexamine as it is usually called was said last week to be unchanged from last reports. The supply situation was adequate and pricewise, there were no changes noted.

Production of hexamethylenetetramine totaled 1,772,757 pounds in September compared to 1,167,660 pounds in August, according to the Tariff Commission.

Methyl Amyl Acetate—Inquiry for this lacquer solvent was reported to be moving at a satisfactory pace. Supplies were adequate to meet current needs.

A price advance of ½c. per pound was reportedly slated for this material to become effective January 1, 1956. The increase was ascribed to higher production costs all along the line and was in line with a general increase in the entire lacquer solvents line for that date.

Methyl Ethyl Ketone—Demand for methyl ethyl ketone continued to run at a brisk rate, according to producers. The high rate of output in auto industry as well as other lacquer-consuming industries has kept consumption levels high. Supplies were in good shape, with producers maintaining production rates on a par with inquiry.

A ½c. pound increase in MEK was announced by major producers to go into effect January 1, 1956. The increase was attributed to higher production costs.

Methyl Iso-butyl Carbinol—A price advance was announced for this solvent last week to become effective January 1, 1956. The increase will be an across-the-board hike of ½c. per pound. Higher manufacturing costs were behind the boost, it was said.

Propyl Alcohol—Demand for propyl alcohol was reported to be moving at excellent levels. At least one producer reported that he had encountered difficulty in filling orders. The supply pipeline is under strain and it appeared probable that this situation would continue into the coming quarter.

Propyl alcohol and propyl acetate are in the group of lacquer solvents which are slated to be advanced in price on January 1. The increase is slated for ½c. per pound across-the-board and was attributed to higher production costs.

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Coal Chemicals

Industry sources were uniformly gratified last week as they looked up from the year-end survey of their position. Operations were going forward at close to capacity, and nearly all the chief products were moving directly into consuming channels. One producer reported that the anticipated adjustment in November, to compensate for peak business in October, never materialized. He said that business in November was actually improved over that of the previous month and that the usual December decline might not even be perceptible. One source reported chemical sales recorded so far this year had already exceeded those of the entire previous year by 50 percent, with reports for several weeks yet to come. This, of course, was not representative of the entire industry.

Phthalic anhydride and styrene were moving at an accelerated pace, placing strong pressure on the shortening supply of crude naphthalene and buoying the strong trade in benzol. Divinylbenzene was moving into substantial new markets. Di-tert-butyl-p-cresol was again a strong spot. Mercaptobenzothiazole was giving ground before the advance of new delayed-action rubber accelerators.

The American Iron and Steel Institute estimated steel production during the week ended December 11 amounted to 98.8 percent of theoretical capacity. This is equivalent to 2,384,000 net tons of steel, compared to 2,356,000 tons output in the week previous, 2,404,000 tons produced in the corresponding week last month and 1,958,000 tons produced in the corresponding week one year ago.

Price Trends

Advanced
None

Reduced
None

Comparative Price Indexes
(100 1949 average)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	Dec. 10, 1954
114.60	114.60	114.73	114.59

(For Current Prices see Page 9)

Basic Products

Benzol—New contracts were being drawn up at the old price as trade maintained the brisk pace it attained earlier in the year. Cokeoven operations were running very near to capacity, and there was just strong enough demand to move all the benzol that was being made. The strong synthetic rubber business buoyed demand for benzol via styrene. Producers could see no sign of a let-up in this pressure. Another strong outlet was provided as a concomitant of the lively demand for synthetic phenol. Some producers said they would be able to handle a very few additional orders, but the gap between supply and demand . . . a broad chasm less than one year ago . . . had just about closed. The market position was considered stable.

Creosote—This remained one of the few spots where the market for coal chemicals looked something less than prosperous. Trade was in good volume, but there was just too much creosote oil being produced. Technological and economic factors apparently had pinned production, demand and prices at a level that represented equilibrium, and trade sources weren't predicting any radical changes anywhere.

Ironically, one of the weakening factors in the creosote market, it was said, is creosote itself. Railroad ties, the mainstay of this market, might be ripe for replacement in substantial numbers at about this time but for the good job of preservation credited to creosoting.

Both imports and exports were declining sharply in the early part of this year, according to figures published by the Bureau of the Census. This could be regarded as a favorable development from the sales standpoint, since the volume of exports was almost negligible in any case. In the first seven months of this year, compared to the same period in 1954, imports declined from 25,845,000 to 19,765,000 gallons, while exports dropped from 452,000 to 291,000 gallons. In July, imports amounted to 2,461,000 gallons, and exports were 52,000 gallons.

Cresols—Prices were firm last week as powerful demand continued to tighten the availability of cresols. The consistently big volume of trade in cresylic resins and increased demand for tricresyl phosphate accounted in large part for the shortness of the meta-para fractions, which have found a lively market all this year. Demand for the ortho fraction, which had been relatively weaker a few months ago, was apparently strengthening a bit. More than one producer noted that interest in this fraction was picking up.

Cresylic Acid—Demand was putting strong pressure on this market despite the accelerated pace of production realized from near-capacity low boil output. Prices were quite firm. Aircraft cleaners continued to be a strong market factor. ADF disappeared from the market picture several weeks ago, and there were no immediate prospects it would return to alleviate the tight situation. Low-boiling grades were strongest, but consumers were also taking all the high-boiling acid off the market as fast as it appeared.

Isoquinolin—Trade was slow again last week. Trade sources suggested this could be another market that might be improved appreciably by more intensive development of markets. Included was isoquinolin among a group of chemicals, which it was said sometimes was neglected by sales people because of the relatively small potential volume of trade and narrow profit margin. The price was unchanged, and supplies were abundant.

Naphthalene—Lack of balance characterized the market for crude naphthalene again, as manufacturers of phthalic anhydride maintained the run on available supplies and importers found themselves empty-handed. Domestic prices were steady, and economic factors were operating, in the view of some producers, in a way to stabilize them at current levels. Where additional supplies might come from, no one could say. European demand looked to be strong enough to cut off imports of naphthalene for some time to come. Domestic production was operating close to capacity.

Phenol—Equilibrium was in evidence in this market last week, and the price structure was reportedly stable. High production quotas, buoyed by supplies from new sources, struck a good balance with the strong demand for phenolic resins and adhesives. Shipments were moving without delay, but there wasn't much material available for stock build-up.

Toluol—In spite of continued strong demand for this versatile solvent, the lively pace of cokeoven operations was making toluol easy last week, a predicament that has confronted producers all this year. The price was holding steady, and producers were not contemplating any change of price in the immediate future. Producers last week could see no indication that a change of trend was in the making.

Xylol—This market was again very active last week. Production was maintained at a high level. Supplies were adequate in some quarters, a bit tight in others. Pharmaceutical and dyestuffs manufacturers sustained good demand for 3- and 5-degree material. Alkyd resins demanded the bulk of supplies as they became available, and industrial finishes again provided an outlet for good volume. Prices were unchanged.

Coal Chemicals

Estimated output of coal chemicals recovered from cokeoven operations during the week ending December 11 was as follows:—

Ammonium liquor, NH_3	lbs.	1,114,723
Ammonium sulfate	lbs.	40,225,574
Benzol	gals.	3,853,737
Coaltar	gals.	17,644,472
Creosote oil	gals.	987,326
Naphthalene, crude	lbs.	2,723,109
Pyridine, refined	lbs.	28,664
Toluol	gals.	738,012
Xylol	gals.	202,243

Dyes

The Tariff Commission reported substantial increase in production of three textiles dyes in September as compared to output in the month previous.

Output of chrome black R, color index number 202, was 101,076 pounds in August, 161,349 pounds the following month. Production of direct black EW, color index number 581, increased from 355,870

pounds in August to 558,689 pounds in September. Production of naphthol AS, prototype number 302, amounted to 58,714 pounds in September. None was reported in the previous month.

Intermediates

Aniline Oil—Trade was being carried on in substantial volume as the synthetic rubber industry and dyestuffs manufacturers maintained heavy pressure. There was good demand from explosives makers, and some material was being diverted to hydroquinone. Supplies were considered adequate. Prices held at their former levels of 20 cents per pound in tanklots, 21 cents a pound in carlots and 22 cents a pound in less than carlots.

6-tert-Butyl-m-cresol — Trade was carried on last week in moderate volume. Production was geared to the satisfactory demand generated for use as a stabilizer in rubber synthesis and for synthesizing a musk aroma for the perfume industry. Prices were considered stable at 51 cents a pound in tanklots, 52 cents a pound in carlots and 53 cents a pound in less than carlots.

Catechol—There was a small but steady market for catechol last week. Fur dyers and manufacturers of synthetic fibers were consuming most of the output. Use in untraviolet screening agents provided another good outlet. Prices were unchanged at the level of $2.17½ a pound for the chemically pure grade and $4.29½ for the resublimed. Supplies were said to be adequate.

Cleve's Acid—Steady trade on a small scale typified the market in this dye intermediate last week. The price previously quoted of 79 cents a pound for the mixed acid was considered firm. The 1.7-acid was selling at $1.50, and the 1.6-acid was quoted at $1.04. Supply and demand were said to be in good balance.

Di-tert-butyl-p-cresol — Producers, said to have been hampered somewhat by the difficulty of getting enough raw materials earlier this year, reported they were finding p-cresol available in greater quantities. They were doing their best last week to fill increasing orders for DTBP from a well diversified market. Demand from food processers apparently was not as great as had been anticipated, but other uses as an anti-oxidant were maintaining a strong market. Supplies were fairly good and growing better. Prices were steady at 91 cents a pound in carlots, 95 cents a pound in less than carlots. Trade was increasing in volume.

Divinylbenzene—Volume of trade in divinylbenzene has been increasing year by year, by as much as 20 percent or more, and trade sources said last week that no plateau has been sighted yet. Volume was still rising rapidly, spurred by strong demand for the ion exchange resins. Production was being stepped up, and supplies were said to be ample. Prices were rather firm, and new contracts were being offered at the former prices of 19 cents a pound for the 20-25 percent grade in tanklots, 20 cents a pound in carlots, 21 cents a pound in less than carlots, and $1 a pound for the 40-50 percent grade in carlots, $1.05 for less than carlots.

Koch Acid—Only a very small market for this dye intermediate was apparent last week. One trade source said business was just about the same as it had been for some time past. The acid was sold on a 100% basis at prices varying from 64 to 70 cents a pound.

Maleic Anhydride—Demand was holding up very well last week, propped by strength in polyesters and alkyd resins. Trade was in substantial quantities, production was at a high level and the market exhibited even balance. Supplies were considered to be ample, and prices were steady at their former levels.

Mercaptobenzothiazole — Trade in this rubber accelerator was said to be on the wane last week, continuing the decline that has marked a trend in this market since newer delayed-action accelerators came on the market about two years ago. Supply and demand were maintained in fairly even balance. The price remained at 40 cents a pound in ton lots.

Typical of the newer competitive products are a mixture of 90 percent N-oxydiethylenebenzothiazole-2-sulfenamide and 10 percent mercaptobenzothiazyl disulfide that is currently quoted at 71 cents a pound in truck loads, 72 cents a pound in ton lots and 74 cents a pound in less than ton lots. An up-graded mixture of the same compounds is being offered at 76 cents a pound in truck loads, 77 cents a pound in ton lots and 79 cents a pound in less than ton lots.

Neville and Winther's Acid—This dye intermediate was moving fairly well in small volume last week. There was a sufficient supply, and the market position

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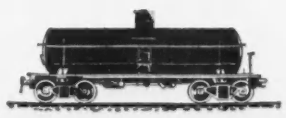

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was considered steady. The price held to its former level at $1.20 per pound.

Phthalic Anhydride—Plants were operating at capacity last week, yet phthalic was moving directly into consuming channels as fast as it was produced. At this time of year, buyers usually cut purchases to accommodate inventory control, with the effect of a moderate easing in the market. Some consumers apparently have been reluctant to cut inventories this year, and producers were reporting practically no let-up in sales. Most orders were being filled with little or no delay, but the market was tightening up. Imports of naphthalene had pretty well dried up, and many consumers evidently had decided to maintain inventories at a high level as a hedge against the possibility that phthalic would go short. The supply was reported for the present to be only just enough. Prices were steady at former levels.

The Tariff Commission reported production was 30,414,495 pounds in September, again showing an increase. August production was put at 29,734,627 pounds.

Resorcinol—Trade was on the upgrade last week, and strong new demand over the next several months was anticipated by industry sources. New outlets were opening in the form of adhesives, such as one application recently announced for waterproofing corrugated cardboard. The synthetic rubber industry and manufacturers of adhesive glues maintained strong demand. Supplies were considered to be adequate. Prices were stable at 77½ cents a pound in carlots and 87½ cents a pound in less than carlots. Output was maintained at a relatively high level.

Styrene Monomer—There was a very heavy volume of trade in all grades last week, and the prospect was voiced by some trade sources that next year's volume would eclipse that for 1955. In tempo with the fast pace of the market in the plastics industry, demand for polystyrene was very heavy. New technological developments gave promise of an even wider market and bigger volume. The synthetic rubber industry accounted for strong and growing demand. Prices were steady at the former levels of 20½ cents a pound for the polymer (99½ percent) grade in tanklots, 22½ cents a pound in carlots, 23½ cents a pound in less than carlots, and 17 cents a pound for the synthetic rubber (99 percent) grade in tanklots, 19 cents a pound in carlots, 20 cents a pound in less than carlots.

The Tariff Commission reported styrene production in government and privately-owned plants in September amounted to 91,362,784 pounds, compared to 92,722,599 pounds in the month previous.

Rohm & Haas Reduces Prices for Two Amines

Rohm & Haas Company, Philadelphia, last week cut prices of tertiary-butylamine and "Primene 81-R," the former by nearly 20 cents a pound and the latter by 7½ cents a pound.

According to D. S. Frederick, vice-president, these reductions are the result of production economies made possible by large-scale operation over the past two years of the company's plant for these amines near Houston, Tex.

The new prices for tertiary-butylamine, f.o.b. Houston, are as follows:—Tankcars and tank trucks, 45 cents a pound, carloads and truckloads in drums, 47 cents per pound, and less than truckload in drums, 47½ cents per pound.

Corresponding prices for "Primene 81-R" are 35 cents, 37 cents and 37½ cents per pound, respectively.

Canadian Packagers Elect

The Canadian Packaging Association has elected Berkley V. Schaub, vice-president and director of National Adhesives (Canada), Ltd., as president of the association for 1955-56. He had previously served as first vice-president.

Picco Opens Two Warehouses

Pennsylvania Industrial Chemical Corporation, Clairton, Pa., has opened two new warehouses in California, one in Los Angeles, the other in San Francisco. The company also has announced that in the future all of its warehouse activities on the Pacific west coast will be directed by its district sales office at 3460 Wilshire boulevard, suite 604, in Los Angeles. The new Los Angeles warehouse is located at 923 East Third street, and the San Francisco warehouse at 645 Third street.

Strong, Cobb Appoints Assistant to President

Strong, Cobb & Co., Cleveland, Ohio, has appointed Morrell Nunn as assistant to the president, according to John N. Eustis, president.

Through Mr. Nunn's services, Strong, Cobb will maintain a closer liaison between its customers and its research, manufacturing and sales departments. In addition, Mr. Nunn will assist in carrying out management responsibilities. He goes to Strong, Cobb from Merck & Co., where he was a member of the technical sales and later the marketing division, where he maintained liaison between Merck's pharmaceutical marketing division and its technical functions.

Nordmark Chemical Expands By Forming Lab Subsidiary

Nordmark Chemical Company, Irvington, N. J., has formed a new company, Nordmark Pharmaceutical Laboratories, Inc., to market specialty products derived from animal and plant extracts, and synthetic chemicals.

William T. Doyle has been elected president, and James F. Bush, vice-president. The latter will be in charge of sales of the specialty products, as well as the new firm's bulk chemicals.

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Arapahoe Chemicals Tells Of Plans for Expansion

Arapahoe Chemicals, Inc., Boulder, Colo., is expanding its facilities.

The company is putting up a steel building to house a new boiler and two gas fired reactors as well as to provide shop and locker room space. A cement block addition to the main plant will be constructed and a new 500 gallon glass-lined reactor, a stainless steel centrifuge and a drying oven will be added to the processing equipment. The job is expected to be essentially completed by the first of the year at a cost of about $35,000.

Atlas Chemicals Division Post Goes to Massaglia

Edward J. Massaglia has joined Atlas Powder Company, Wilmington, Del., as assistant general manager of the chemicals division.. Mr. Massaglia formerly was vice-president and director of Pfizer International, Inc., serving with that organization from 1951 to 1955.

Prior to that, he was engaged in development and manufacturing work for Chas. Pfizer & Co., parent company of Pfizer International. He also served as a development engineer for Niagara Alkali Company and production manager for Benzol Products.

Aikman Appoints Manager

Aikman [London] Ltd., has appointed P. Y. Hsu general manager of the company. Mr. Hsu has been associated with Aikman for the past five years.

Int'l Minerals Establishes New Department at Bonnie

Establishment of a technical department for the Bonnie Phosphate Chemicals plant of International Minerals & Chemical Corporation near Bartow, Fla., has been announced by Howard F. Roderick, vice-president in charge of International's phosphate chemicals division.

Raymond E. Tuttle has been made manager of the new department, which will consist of two present groups, the process engineering group and the chemical control laboratory. Mr. Tuttle has been chief process engineer at Bonnie for the past year In his new capacity he will report directly to William Bellano, manager of Bonnie plant operations.

The responsibilities of the technical department will consist of process and quality control, new developments and liaison between the engineering and research divisions of the corporation relative to process problems. This group also will give technical service to the production and engineering departments as required, Mr. Roderick said.

Bids Wanted

Aluminum sulfate, 1,840,000 lbs., for water treatment purposes, inv. 6400-G, Dec. 21, Panama Canal Co., Procurement Div., 21 West St., N. Y. 6, N. Y.

Butyl alcohol, 19,515 5-gal. containers, normal, 98%, East & West Coast, inv. 383-633, Dec. 28, Aviation Supply Office, Navy Dept., 700 Robbins Ave., Phila. 11, Pa.

Caustic soda, 50,000 gals., inv. 123, Dec. 21, Contracting Officer, Army Chem. Center, Md.

Chlorine, 51,600 lbs., liquid, water purification, for period from Jan. 1, 1956, thru Dec. 31, 1956, inv. 18, Dec. 13, Contracting Officer, Parks AFB, Calif.

Drugs, 1,248 4-oz. bots. sulfadiazine USP, 768 10-gm. bots. sodium glycerophosphate, reagent, overseas pack, East & West Coast, inv. 359, Dec. 14, Armed Services Med. Procurement Agency, 84 Sands St., Bklyn 1, N. Y.

Gas, oxygen, acetylene, carbon dioxide, nitrogen, for period from Jan. 1, 1956, thru June 29, 1956, inv. 27, Dec. 19, Purchasing & Contracting Officer, Larson AFB, Wash.; 200,000 cu. ft. argon gas inv. 227-B, Dec. 19, Procurement Division OCPPCB, Tinker AFB Headquarters, Oklahoma City Air Material Area, Oklahoma City, Okla.

Gelatin, 3,000 lbs., plain, edible, unflavored, Somerville, N. J.; Wilmington, Calif.; Hines, Ill., inv. S-143, Dec. 14, Vets. Adm., Procurement Div., Supply Service, Vets. Adm. Bldg., Washington 25, D. C.

Iron oxide, 44,000 lbs., red lead, inv. 19, Dec. 23, N. Y. Chem. District, N. Y., N. Y.

Lead azide, 7,148 lbs., inv. APD-308-Q, Dec. 23, Ordnance Ammunition Command, Joliet, Ill.

Lime, 525 tons, chemical hydrated, inv. CIVENG-24, Dec. 20, Corps of Engnrs., District Engnrs., Washington District, Washington, D. C.

Paints, latex base paints, for period from Jan. 1, 1956, thru Dec. 31, 1956, inv. 6025, Dec. 16, Gen. Services Adm. Business Service Center, Denver Fed. Center, Denver 2, Colo.; 30 gals. interior paint undercoat, 110 gals. gloss, exterior paint, 120 gals. synthetic, gloss enamel, class A, 23 items, inv. 51, Dec. 20, P.O.B. 205, Randolph Field, Tex.; 55 1-gal. cans enamel, glyceryl phthalate, infrared reflecting for coating pipeline equipment, 419 1-gal. cans lusterless, quick drying enamel, for ammunition, 426 1-qt. cans clear, brushing, quick drying lacquer 184 1-gal. cans cellulose nitrate, gloss, spraying lacquer, 53 1-qt. cans same, East & West Coast, inv. ENG-184-C-265, Dec. 19, Corps of Engnrs., Chicago Procurement Office, 226 W. Jackson Blvd., Chicago 6, Ill.; 85,200 gals. various colors, exterior and interior gloss enamel, East & West Coast, inv. 383-509, Dec. 20, 3,000 gals. exterior gloss enamel, East & West Coast, inv. 383-569, Dec. 20, 68,190 gals. clear, cellulose nitrate lacquer, inv. 383-568-B, Dec. 22, 10,400 gals. red lead, coating, primer, linseed oil paint, East Coast, inv. 383-596, Dec. 29, 24,140 gals. water resisting, clear and transparent, spar varnish, West Coast, inv. 383-645, Dec. 28, Aviation Supply Office, Navy Dept., 700 Robbins Ave., Phila. 11, Pa.

Rock salt, white, crushed, for period from Jan. 2, 1956, thru Dec. 31, 1956, inv. SEFS-516, Dec. 16, Gen. Services Adm., Business Service Center, Region 10, 909 First Ave., Seattle, Wash.

Sodium hydroxide, 50,500 lbs., solution, tech., inv. 12, Dec. 14, Chicago Chem. District, Chicago 6, Ill.

Sodium silicofluoride, 120,000 lbs., inv. 6399-G, Dec. 21, Panama Canal Co., Procurement Div., 21 West St., N. Y. 6, N. Y.; 225 tons same, inv. CIVENG-26, Dec. 21, Corps of Engnrs., Washington, District, Washington, D. C.

Trichloroethylene, 1,325 gals., tech., inv. 44, Dec. 13, Contracting Officer, New Cumberland Gen. Depot, New Cumberland, Pa.

Current Prices

—Continued from page 33

Zirconium oxide, 92½-99%, white, grd., bbls. or bgs., works	lb.	1.50	—
lump, electric-fused, bgs., c.l., works	lb.	.44	—
5-ton lots, works.	lb.	.44½	—
1 ton to 9,999-lb. lots, lbs., works	lb.	.45	—
CP, white, grd., bbls., or bgs., works	lb.	1.50	—
lump, electric fused, bags, 500 to 1,999-lb. lots, works	lb.	.45½	—
smaller lots, works.	lb.	.48	—
milled, electric-fused, bgs., c.l., works	lb.	.59	—
5-ton lots, works	lb.	.59½	—
1 ton to 9,999-lb. lots, works	lb.	.60	—
500 to 1,999-lb. lots, works	lb.	.60¼	—
smaller lots, works.	lb.	.63	—
Oxychloride, cryst., ctns., 5-ton lots, works	lb.	.35½	—

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Dylene* Polystyrene
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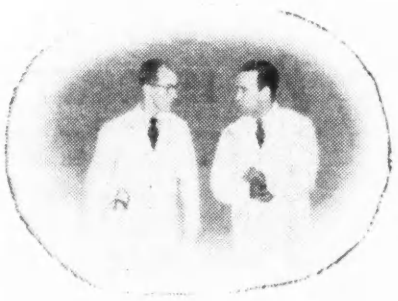
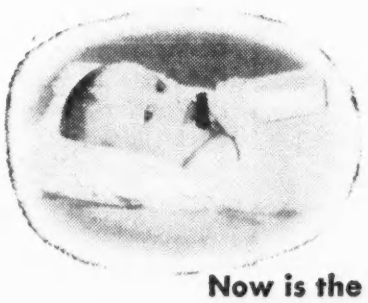


Increasing interest among MD's
Continued widespread interest in the pharmaceutical industry and the medical profession reaches new heights with release of information at the symposium on "Newer Vitamins" held under the auspices of the National Vitamin Foundation at Vanderbilt University. The importance of pyridoxine in the field of nutrition is emphasized.

Metabolic imbalance in pregnancy
Its particular role in the metabolism of tryptophane and other amino acids may be significant in correcting certain metabolic imbalances known to exist in some pregnancies.



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Drugs, Fine Chemicals, Botanicals

The market was fairly quiet following the flurry of price changes which were announced during the preceding week. Late in the previous week, citric and tartaric acids as well as a number of their salts were advanced along with several gluconic acid derivatives. The only price change reported during the past week, however, consisted of another reduction in the price of reserpine alkaloid. The decline amounted to $1 per gram and was the latest in a long line of price decreases this year. It was noted that in the past 12 month period that current reserpine quotations had dropped to a level approximating one-third of those in effect a year ago.

The use of tranquilizing agents, as drugs which are used in the treatment of certain mental disorders have come to be called, has been steadily on the rise. This fact has resulted in the growth of heavy competition for this market, with a resultant decline in market prices. Reserpine is, of course, one of the most, if not the most important of the drugs currently in use and consequently, consumption has risen sharply as its supply position improved with the development of new sources of supply.

A startling indication of the relatively sudden importance of these drugs was a trade estimate that combined sales of reserpine and all other tranquilizers currently in use, might go to $60,000,000 annually. It has been further estimated that approximately 10 percent of the 700,000 mental patients in the country were now receiving these drugs.

The generally high rate of seasonal production among drugs and cosmetics producers at the present time was reflected in the heavy rate of inquiry for a number of drug items. Caffeine, aspirin and acetophenetidin, a trio which is frequently used as a combination form in cold preparations, were reported to be moving at a good rate of demand. The recent price increase in bulk aspirin has not hurt consumption to any notable degree, it was said. The remaining two items were steady in price.

Demand for antibiotics was seasonally active but could be better, it was said. Prices were fairly stable and no changes were anticipated in the immediate future. Vitamins were moving well.

Price Trends

Advanced
None

Reduced
Reserpine alkaloid, $1 per gram.

Comparative Price Indexes
(100=1949 average)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	Dec. 10, 1954
66.41	66.42	66.42	66.96

(For Current Prices see Page 9)

Acetophenetidin—Inquiry was seasonally active for this compound last week. Acetophenetidin or phenacetin as it is commonly called is a major component in APC cold compounds, which are getting a heavy seasonal call. Supplies are ample to cover requirements and prices unchanged.

Argols—The market abroad was very strong as was evidenced by last week's price hike in all the tartrates and their salts. With civil tension in North Africa being maintained at a peak, the market has logically strengthened in view of the fact that this area is an important source of argols. Any real trouble, such as a hot war in that region, would very likely have serious consequences with regard to the argols supply. The overall outlook for 1956 is for continued firmness in this item.

Aspirin—Inquiry continues at a steady seasonal pace and was expected to remain substantial well into next year. The recent price hike has had little effect, if any, upon consumption, since it was generally accepted as having been inevitable in view of the history of recent years when no price changes were made in this item. Higher manufacturing costs made an increase virtually inevitable it was felt.

Caffeine—Demand for caffeine continues to move at seasonally good levels. Makers of cough and cold remedies have continued to operate at high production levels in anticipation of a severe winter with its accompanying high rate of incidence of illness. Supplies were adequate to cover consumer requirements at present and are expected to remain ample in the immediate future.

Calcium Lactate — Effective November 30, 1955, the grade designation of calcium lactate, USP, was replaced by calcium lactate, N.F. The USP designation will no longer be used in the trade in accordance with a recent decision of the U.S. Pharmacopeia.

The change does not include any alteration in quality or specifications for calcium lactate of this grade it was emphasized.

Gelatin—Demand for gelatin was reported to be running at seasonally active levels. Supplies were ample to cover current consumer needs while prices were unchanged.

Production of gelatin during October totaled 4,321,579 pounds compared to 3,651,096 pounds turned out in September and 4,438, 735 pounds during October last year.

Classified by type, production of edible gelatin amounted to 3,107,448 pounds in October compared to 3,081,541 pounds in September and 2,968,690 pounds in October, 1954. Production of technical grade material aggregated 211,594 pounds in October this year compared to 64,044 pounds in September and 224,584 pounds in October last year. Output of pharmaceutical gelatin amounted to 535,838 pounds in October compared to 239,717 pounds in September and 424,270 pounds in October, 1954. Production of photo grade totaled 466,699 pounds in October compared to 265,794 pounds in September and 821,191 pounds in October last year.

Shipments of gelatin amounted to 4,073,779 pounds in October compared to 4,100,524 pounds in September and 3,814,737 pounds in October, 1954.

Classified by type, shipments of edible type gelatin amounted to 2,797,103 pounds in October compared to 3,113,108 pounds in September and 3,814,737 pounds during the corresponding month last year. Shipments of technical grade gelatin amounted to 153,723 pounds in October compared to 159,464 pounds in September and 214,313 pounds during October, 1954. Shipments of pharmaceutical gelatin aggregated 403,161 pounds in October compared to 323,975 pounds in September and 356,675 pounds in October while shipments of photo grade amounted to 719,792 pounds in October compared to 503,977 pounds in September and 695,974 pounds in October, 1954.

Gelatin stocks at the end of October amounted to a total of 12,510,776 pounds compared to 12,262,976 pounds on hand on the same date in September.

Classified by type, stocks of edible gelatin aggregated 7,166,100 pounds at the end of October compared to 6,855,755 pounds on hand on the corresponding date in September while stocks of technical grade material aggregated 1,251,382 pounds on the former date and 1,193,511 pounds on the latter date in September. Included in the stocks on hand October 31, 1955, were 708,245 pounds of pharmaceutical gelatin and 3,385,049 pounds photo grade. This compared with the 575,568 pounds of the former type and 3,638,142 pounds of the latter on hand September 30.

Lanolin—Demand for lanolin was reported to running at brisk seasonal levels, on the whole. The Christmas buying season is currently in full swing on the consumer levels and cosmetics manufacturers were still operating at a steady pace in anticipation of continued good rate of consumption. The growing popularity of hair sprays based on lanolin and other products using lanolin has resulted in some increase in its use in this field, some observers noted.

Supplywise, there appeared to be no difficulty in meeting inquiry nor was any expected in the immediate future. Stepped up output of domestic wool has resulted in an increased supply of crude material for conversion into lanolin, it was noted. Lanolin prices remained steady and unchanged.

Molasses.—Feed molasses demand at New Orleans was off slightly during the week ending November 29, 1955, although some distributors experienced a good demand at that terminal. A tankcar shortage was reported in the Gulf area, as sales of plantation blackstrap continued steady.

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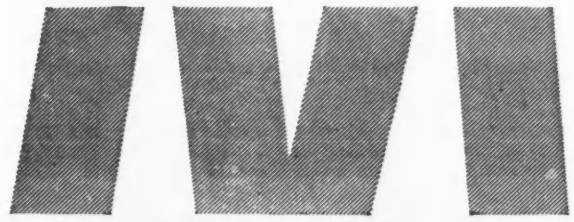

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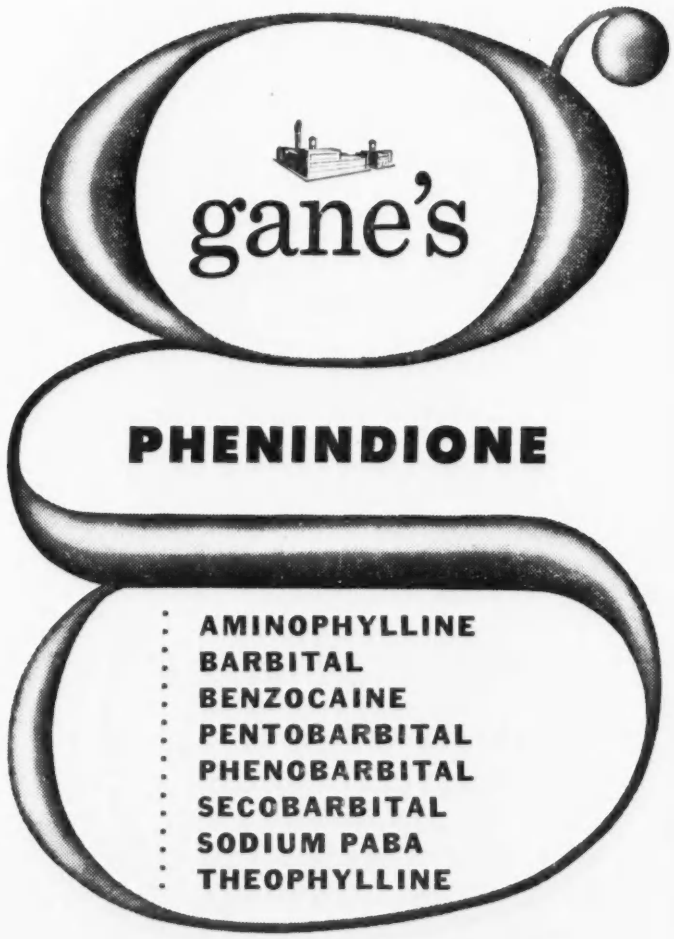

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Blackstrap prices advanced ½c. per gallon at Houston and Corpus Christi, from 12 to 12½c. Demand continued moderate at those points. East coast blackstrap prices were mostly unchanged to stronger as they advanced to the upper end of a 1c. spread at Baltimore, Philadelphia, Albany, and Buffalo. The Albany price was 14 cents per gallon. West coast demand was moderate to good with unchanged prices.

Market conditions for beet, hydrol, and citrus molasses remained unchanged with good to strong demand and generally limited supplies. Molasses usage in the manufacture of distilled spirits amounted to 211,612 gallons during September, according to the Internal Revenue Service.

Reserpine—Prices were reduced $1 per gram on reserpine alkaloid last week. The decline, the latest of several this year, brought reserpine prices down to a range of $8 to $9 per gram, depending upon quantity. The following schedule was in effect:—in lots of 1 kilo or more, $8 per gram; 500 grams to 1 kilo, $8.50 and smaller quantities, $9.

In approximately a year's time, reserpine alkaloid quotations were noted to have declined $17 per gram from its original price of $25. This tremendous drop in prices was attributable to a number of factors, of equal importance. Since it first became evident that reserpine was extremely effective in the treatment of certain types of mental instability and furthermore, hypertension, consumer demand has been maintained at a very strong level. The original source of rauwolfia serpentina, the botanical from which reserpine was first commercially extracted was incapable of yielding enough of the root to meet world demand with the result that domestic producers successfully scoured the world to find other species of rauwolfia from which reserpine could be extracted. With new raw material sources and improved methods of extraction a guarantee toward a greatly increased output, competition became more intensive with a resultant lowering in the price of the alkaloid.

Another factor of considerably smaller importance influencing the trend in the reserpine market over the past year has been imports. There have been some imports of reserpine reports from Burma but they have not been too significant, in terms of poundage, however. Producers were nonetheless alert to this development, it was said.

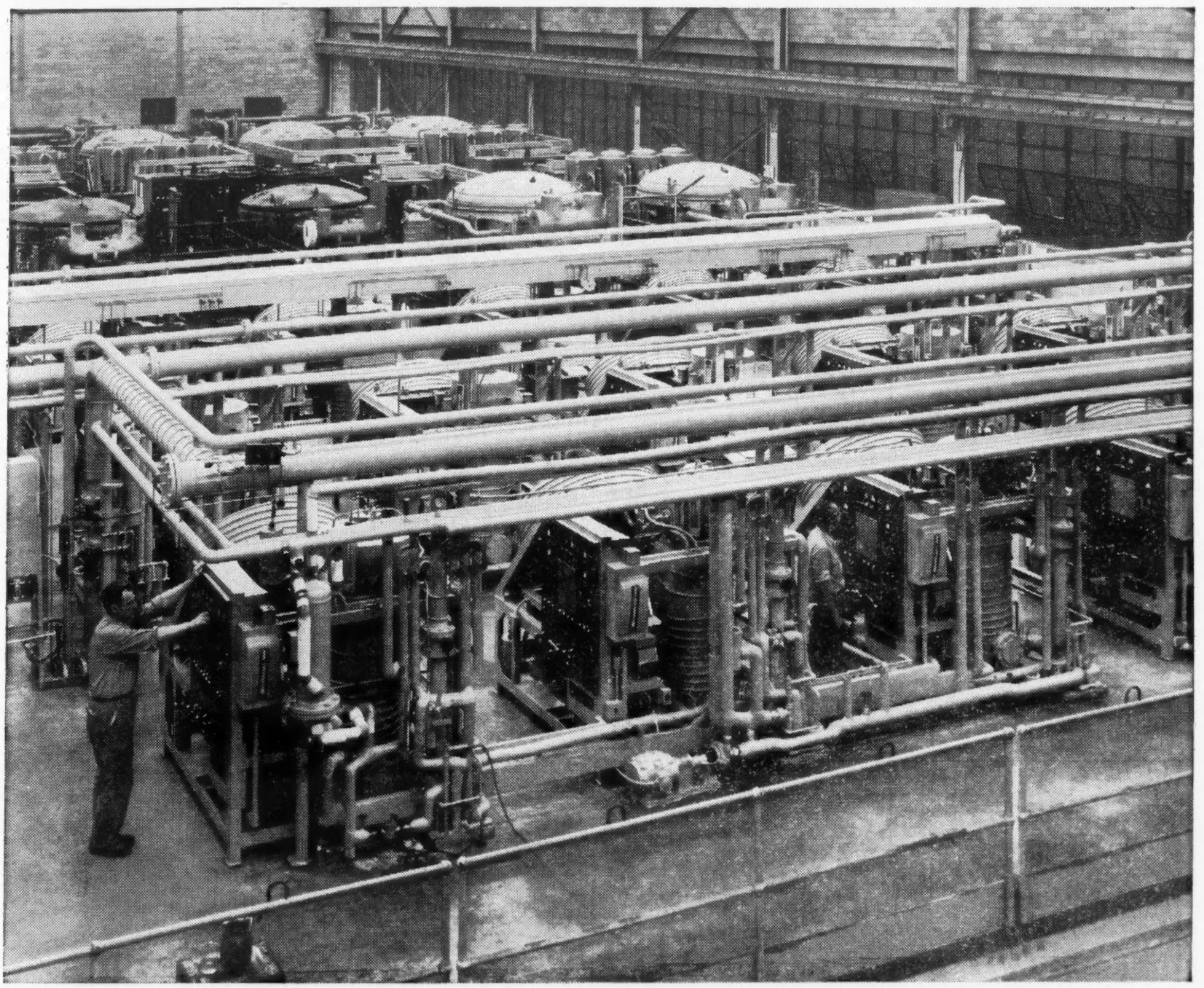
Botanicals

The market continued in a routine fashion last week. Wahoo root bark continues tight although inquiry was reported to have declined with the result that current quotations were holding at unchanged levels. Mandrake root remains tight and it was considered likely that higher prices would ensue in the not too distant future. In the event that this occurs, further advances in the price of podophyllum resin could occur. It was noted that podophyllum resin prices were hiked on two occasions last year as a result of higher mandrake root costs.

Another item in the scarce category was lady's slipper root, quotations on which notably increased since the new crop proved to be smaller than anticipated. There was a brisk, seasonal demand for witch hazel leaves which were in not too ample supply. Other botanicals in seasonally good demand included a number of items which go into cough and cold remedies, such as white pine, wild cherry and cocillana barks as well as blood root.

Ergot—The spot market was quiet last week. Demand for ergot was reported to be fair with supplies more than adequate to accommodate consumer needs. It was believed that the formerly largest pharmaceutical user of ergot as a raw material in the manufacture of ergot alkaloids is meeting all of his needs via a synthetic process through which these compounds are made.

Lobelia Herb—The market situation continues to deteriorate in view of the short carryover of material from this year's crop. All indications were that prices would continue firm well into next year. While there was a possibility that quotations might advance further, this contingency directly related to the extent of consumer demand in the months to come. Consumer resistance has already stiffened against the current high prices, it was noted.



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ACS Division Chooses Dr. Elder as Chairman

Dr. Albert L. Elder, director of Corn Products Refining Company, Argo, Ill., has been elected chairman of the American Chemical Society's division of Agricultural and food chemistry for 1956. He succeeds Dr. Walter O. Lundberg, executive director of the Hormel Institute and professor of agricultural bio-chemistry in the University of Minnesota.

Dr. D. M. Doty, chemist and assistant director of research and education of the American Meat Institute Foundation, Chicago, has been chosen chairman-elect, and Prof. F. M. Strong, of the University of Wisconsin, has been re-elected secretary-treasurer.

As head chemical adviser for the War Production Board and coordinator of the penicillin program in World War II, Dr. Elder directed the construction and coordination of twenty plants for the production of penicillin in the United States and Canada. He also was closely associated with the early development of the government's synthetic rubber program and represented the Patent Office war division on the War Production Board.

Chemicals and Medicinals Purchases Are Authorized

Procurement authorizations have been issued to Cambodia, Iran and Formosa, it has been announced by the International Cooperation Administration.

Cambodia received an authorization to purchase $600.000 of chemicals and chemical preparations under PA No. 42-390-99-A6-6212; Iran was authorized to purchase $8.015 of tuberculin tablets under P10/C No. 654-072-5-41144; and Formosa was authorized to purchase $600.000 of inedible tallow under PA No. 84-0502-00-02-6152.

Glass Container Shipments: October

Total shipments of wide-mouth glass containers in thousands of gross during October were 4,268, compared with 3,991 in September, according to the Bureau of the Census.

In this category, the amount used for medicinal and health supplies was 426 in October, compared with 381 in September, and toiletries, 151 in October, compared with 115 in September.

Total shipments of narrow mouth glass containers in thousands of gross during October were 6,879 compared with 7,203 in September, according to the Bureau of the Census. In this category, the amount used for medicinal and health supplies was 1,350 in October, compared with 1,230 in September, and toiletries, 864 in October, compared with 943 in September.

Aerosols Being Bought

—Continued from page 7

a report to the Chemical Specialties New York advertising agency, which said its consumer panel of 4,305 people represented a cross-section of the nation's purchasers by regional, income level and age distribution groups.

Percentagewise, statistics on consumer purchases indicated a continued healthy growth for the nine-year-old aerosol industry. Last year an estimated 185 million aerosol units with a retail value of nearly $200 million were turned out.

Some of the increases in consumer purchase figures, however, may have been due to a wider range of aerosol products available in more recent years, duPont representatives pointed out. The aerosol industry has more than doubled its output since 1951 and tripled the number of different types of products available in aerosol packages over the last four years.

The study also indicated that aerosol sales were being made just as often in rural areas as in urban markets.

New Items Grow Fast

While insecticides, room deodorants and hair sprays topped the list of most frequently purchased aerosol products, many relatively newer items showed fast growth in the two years since the last duPont consumer survey.

Shave creams, for example, had been purchased by only 2 percent of those interviewed in 1951, and 11 percent in 1953, but had been tried by 27 percent of those polled this year.

Ahead of aerosols, percentagewise, were electric shavers at 37 percent this year, and brush lather at 28 percent, according to the survey. But, the study indicated, electric shaver purchases showed only an 11 percent growth over the last four years, and brush lathers had fallen off 17 percent from the 45 percent purchase figure reported in 1951.

Among other aerosol products mentioned specifically in the 1955 study, artificial snow had been purchased by 38 percent of those surveyed, while 37 percent said they'd bought aerosol mothproofing sprays.

From 14 to 18 percent of those polled said they had purchased hair dressings, anti-perspirants, paints and lacquers, or perfumes and colognes in push-button packages, while farther down the list were these aerosol products:

Hand lotions, 14 percent; suntan lotions, 8 percent; plastic protective sprays, 7 percent; hair shampoos, 4 percent; burn sprays, 3 percent, and athletes foot remedies, 2 percent.

Where Aerosols Are Bought

Food and grocery stores were favorite purchase points for insecticides and room deodorants, the survey indicated, while drug stores, as might be expected, were first choice in the case of personal toiletry times like deodorants, hair spray, shave cream, shampoo and suntan lotion.

Indicating an interesting trend in merchandising, food and grocery stores ranked next to drug stores as the favorite point of purchase for shave creams and hair shampoo.

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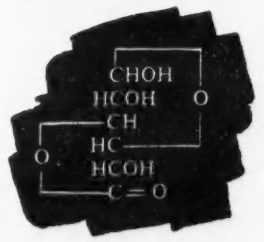

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Alcohol Rules Clarified In New Revenue Ruling

Requirements of the law relating to the compounding and dispensing of drugs by hospitals and clinics in which taxfree alcohol is used have been clarified by the alcohol and tobacco tax unit of Internal Revenue Service in ruling No. 55-664.

Section 5310(c) of the internal revenue code of 1954 and section 182.661 of the industrial alcohol regulations provide, in part, that alcohol may be withdrawn from any industrial alcohol plant or bonded warehouse taxfree for use in any hospital or sanitarium, or for the use of any clinic operated for charity and not for profit, including use in the compounding of bona fide medicines for treatment of patients outside such clinics, but not for sale.

Agency's Ruling

The ruling of the tax agency held that:—

- A hospital operated for charity or for profits, using tax-free alcohol, may make a separate charge for medicines compounded on hospital premises with tax-free alocohol for administering to patients on the premises. The sale of such medicines for use off the hospital premises is prohibited.
- A clinic operated in conjunction with a hospital may not sell medicines compounded with alcohol withdrawn free of tax for use of its patients off the premises, regardless of whether any payment represents the cost of the medicine, is more or less than cost, or is in the nature of a fee or contribution.
- A clinic, not connected with any hospital, operated for charity and not for profit, may charge a fee for medicines compounded with taxfree alcohol when administered inside the clinic and no profit is realized by the clinic from any patient as a result thereof or from any source or in any manner. Such a clinic may not dispense medicines compounded with taxfree alcohol to patients for use off the premises if the clinic accepts a fixed fee or nominal registration or admission fee from the patient.

The restrictions contained in this revenue ruling are applicable to medicines compounded with taxfree alcohol only. They do not apply to the sale of medicines compounded by hospital pharmacies or clinics with taxpaid alcohol, regardless of whether such alcohol may or may not be subject to drawback.

Kessler Advances Shea

Kessler Chemical Company, Philadelphia, has made Frank J. Shea sales manager. Mr. Shea has been with the company for eight years as sales representative for the east coast.

Silicone Industry

—*Continued from page 4*

to put the main glory and responsibility on one man.

"One of the obvious results of our system is that we seem to arrive at very complete results much faster," he said.

"At present our colleges and universities are not turning out scientists and engineers in sufficient numbers to meet the requirements for them. It is inconceivable to me that we will not be able to correct this situation.

"I know we can correct it if we make the effort and this we must do. I have confidence in the future and in the leadership we will produce in this country in the years ahead.

"There is another story," Gen Hull continued, "to be learned from the Dow Corning story, especially for the young. I know of no field that offers more opportunity for the best in leadership and teamwork than the chemical industry this company represents. The Dow Corning story is just one of many in this industry, and continuously we see similar stories unfolding."

Gen. Hull said that it is no accident that the greatest number of accomplishments of this sort, and the speed of their accomplishments, are brought about through the device called the corporation—an organization specifically and primarily designed to get the most out of the human attributes of leadership and teamwork. He had high praise for the men who work in industrial research.

"Simply as one person," he said, "I heartily cheer the men who have brought about this accomplishment, more than the accomplishment itself. They are an inspiration to me and to all of us. These quiet, modest men are some of the most important people in the world today."

Metals, Ceramics and Wood

—*Continued from page 7*

surface toughness, beauty and scratch protection.

Earliest applications for the coatings include jigs and fiixtures, wear parts, shafts, rollers, bushings, loading hooks, sliding surfaces, household appliance racks and corrosion resisting parts such as plating hooks, valve bodies, fans, ducts, and small containers. The company is conducting extensive research to broaden uses with many other parts and components.

The method is reported to be very simple, requiring relatively inexpensive apparatus. It consists essentially of dipping preheated articles into a fluidized bed of plastic material in finely divided solid form. No solvents are required. Heavy coatings can be obtained with a single dip.

According to Polymer, the new process now permits use of coating materials which never before have been applied satisfactorily. It also provides the advantages of a solid coating material in pure form.

Polymer Processes is offering to supply the necessary equipment for operating the process. It will work with interested firms under licensing agreements.

AIC Medal for '56

—*Continued from page 4*

in such relatively new areas as operations research, flavor and odor research and the development of latent patents.

In his writings, Mr. Stevens has devoted considerable attention to such problems as the orientation of research activities, the human side of management and the age factor in research.

Editor of Vol. II of *Research—A National Resource*, published by the National Research Council, Mr. Stevens during World War II was chairman of the Committee on War Use of Research Facilities.

Mr. Stevens joined the Little organization in 1920 as an assistant to the late Dr. Arthur D. Little. Ten years later he became vice-president of the company.

In 1939 he served as director of the survey of research in industry for NRC. Last year he became chairman of the advisory board of Quartermaster research and development.

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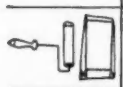
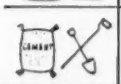
	**Latex base paint**	0.1 -0.2%	Suspension, maintain wet edge, thickener
	Brazing Compounds	0.5 -1.0%	Suspension metal oxides
	Battery separator mats	0.05-0.5%	Used in combination with latex and clays, resin, as suspending agent, extender, binder, improves spreading qualities
	Automobile and Leather polishes	0.1 -0.5%	Provide uniformity by emulsification and suspension
	Enamels	0.02- .08%	Suspending, bodying agent, uniform flow and coverage, bisque strength
	**Refractory cement**	0.05-0.25%	Suspending, plasticizing
	Fire Clay Mortar	0.05-0.25%	Suspending, plasticizing

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USP, NF Abstract Offered To Trade by Mallinckrodt

An abstract of changes and additions in the United States Pharmacopoeia XV and National Formulary X has been prepared by Mallinckrodt Chemical Works, St. Louis, Mo., for distribution to the drug and pharmaceutical industry.

The booklet contains a complete list of products admitted to the USP XV and NF X, which become official on December 15. It lists all products that appeared in the USP XIV and NF IX but were not admitted to the new editions. In addition, it indicates products transferred from the USP to NF, and vice versa, and designates significant changes in products, titles, tests and specifications.

Copies of this booklet are available upon request from Mallinckrodt offices in St. Louis and New York.

Olive Oil From Greece Is Seen Below Forecast

Olive oil production in Greece during the 1955-56 crop year is now forecast at only 132,000 short tons, 20 percent below last spring's forecast and only 10 percent more than the "off year" crop of 1954-55, the Foreign Agriculture Service stated last week.

Dacus fly attacks are held primarily responsible for the worsened outlook, it was said, and even the currently estimated size of the crop is dependent on continued favorable harvesting weather. Oil quality, mainly a result of harvesting methods, is expected to be average this year.

French Morocco's 1955-56 olive oil production is officially forecast at 14,880 short tons, the FAS said. This is a reduction of 44 percent from last year's output of oil, estimated officially at 27,560 tons. As the current crop will be insufficient to meet local requirements, it was stated, exports during this marketing year are quite unlikely. In fact, Morocco will probably have to import some olive oil.

FDA Symposium

—Continued from page 7

We hope that this forthcoming symposium will promote better understanding of the problems in this fast-moving, highly technical field."

All persons interested in attending the meetings and those wishing to present papers are requested to get in touch with Dr. Charles G. Durbin, associate veterinary medical director, Food and Drug Administration, Washington 25, D. C.

Following is a list of general papers scheduled to date:—

"History of Medicated Feeds," Dr. J. E. Hunter, Allied Mills, Libertyville, Ill.

"Types of Medicated Feeds (General)," Dr. R. E. Lubbehusen, Ralston Purina, St. Louis, Mo.

"Coccidiostats and Anti-Enterohepatitis Agents in Feeds," Dr. Sterling Brackett, fine chemicals division, American Cyanamid Company, New York.

"Hormones in Feeds," Dr. T. Byerly, Agricultural Research Service.

"Antibiotics in Feeds for Growth Promotion," Herbert G. Luther, Chas. Pfizer & Co., Inc., Terre Haute, Ind.

"Antibiotics in Feeds for Therapy," Dr. Max Harvey, fine chemicals division, American Cyanamid Company, New York.

"Poultry Feed as a Method of Anthelmintic Medication," Dr. K. B. Kerr, Dr. Salsbury's Laboratories, Charles City, Iowa.

"Anthelmintics in Animal Feeds," Dr. Don C. Boughton, E. I. DuPont de Nemours & Co., animal industry products, Wilmington, Del.

"Arsenicals in Feeds," Dr. Douglas V. Frost, Abbott Laboratories, Chicago, Ill.

"Suggested Patterns for Field Evaluation of Medicated Feeds," Drs. O. H. Siegmund and D. E. Fogg, Merck & Co., Inc., Rahway, N. J.

"Blending and Assay Problems," F. Howard Hedger, Chas. Pfizer & Co., Inc., Brooklyn, N. Y.

"Labeling of Medicated Feeds From the Feed Manufacturer's Point of View," B. L. Gibbs, Hales & Hunter Company, Chicago.

"Future of Medicated Feeds," Drs. W. T. Diamond and W. E. Glennon, American Feed Manufacturers Association, Chicago.

"The Analysis of Drugs in Feeds," Dr. R. T. Merwin, Connecticut Agricultural Experiment Station, New Haven, Conn.

"Problems Related to Drugs in Feeds From the State Control Official's Standpoint," Dr. Stacy B. Randle, New Jersey State Chemist.

"Public Health Significance of Drugs in Animal Feeds," Drs. G. M. Briggs and Wm. Gay, N.I.H., Washington, D. C.

"Manufacture and Quality Control Problems with Medicated Feeds," Dr. Walter A. Glista, Chas. Cox Company, Boston.

"Design of Premixes and Mixing Problems," Dr. J. F. Mahoney and Mr. W. L. Benson, Merck & Co., Inc., Rahway, N. J.

Representatives of FDA and the Department of Agriculture will also present a series of papers. They will include:—

"New Drug Status of Medicated Feeds," Dr. Earl L. Myers, Food and Drug Administration, new drug branch.

"Description of the Facilities and Controls Used for the Manufacture, Processing, and Packing of Medicated Feeds (505 (b) (4))," Paul Sanders, Food and Drug Administration, new drug branch, and Nathan Ettelstein, new drug branch.

"Antibiotic Regulation for Medicated Feeds," William Jester, Food and Drug Administration, division of antibiotics.

"Tissue Residues of Drugs From the Use of Medicated Feeds," Dr. Burt Vos, Food and Drug Administration, division of Pharmacology.

"Responsibility of Manufacturers for Legal Labeling of Drugs in Animal Feeds," Dr. J. H. Collins, Food and Drug Administration, veterinary medical branch.

"Medicated Feed as an Economic Factor in the Livestock Industry," Dr. Orlin J. Scoville, Production Economics Research Branch, Agricultural Research Service.

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ACS Section Will Award Gibbs Medal to du Vigneaud

Prof. Vincent du Vigneaud, of Cornell University Medical College, New York, who will receive the 1955 Nobel Prize in chemistry at Stockholm, Sweden, has also won the 1956 Willard Gibbs Medal of the American Chemical Society's Chicago Section.

Like the Nobel award, the Gibbs Medal goes to Professor du Vigneaud as leader of the research team that achieved the first synthesis of a hormone of the pituitary gland. The hormone, oxytocin, is an important factor in childbirth and lactation.

Prof. du Vigneaud will receive the medal at a section dinner May 18.

Ohio-Apex Names Willard Its Director of Research

Ohio-Apex Division of Food Machinery & Chemical Corporation, Nitro, W. Va., has named Paul E. Willard director of research. He succeeds Dr. Charles A. Heiberger, who has been named manager of FMC's plastics and polymers department.

Mr. Willard has been assistant director of research at Ohio-Apex since 1951. Dr. Heiberger, who in his new post will headquarter at FMC's central research laboratory in Princeton, N. J., has been research head of Ohio-Apex since 1945.

Barbiturates Bill

—*Continued from page 3*

having to do with exempting prescription drugs from directions for use labeling.

A third feature of the bill is a requirement that any company dealing in the two drugs must keep records of production, shipments and receipts, and make such records available for inspection by FDA. This is a departure from the present FDA inspection policy, but one that officials feel is necessary for effective enforcement.

While companies now keep records for examination by agents of FDA, the scope of the inspection authority has never been tested in the courts. Most of the records kept by the companies are voluntarily opened to the inspectors, but certain of the records are withheld as not being required by law.

The requirement in the new bill that all data relating to the movement of barbiturates and amphetamines be made available to FDA may arouse objections in some quarters.

It would mean, for example, that retail druggists may have to open their prescription files for inspection—a requirement that they have bitterly opposed in the past on the grounds that it is an invasion of the private relationship between a doctor and his patient.

ADMA was represented at the meeting by its committee on barbiturates. It was emphasized by FDA officials that the legislation is aimed only at the illegal dealings in the drugs and not at the reputable business firms.

Illegal Possession Rule Noted

The industry men said that they could see no serious objections to the bill, although some felt that there could be objection to establishment of an illegal possession rule because it is a departure from the usual grounds for enforcement.

The executive committee of ADMA will meet January 6 to consider the bill in detail.

Seizures based on unauthorized possession are among the most important features of the bill, because they would enable the agents to move more effectively against imports of barbiturates and amphetamines which are finding their way into illicit channels. They would also tend to dry up the traffic in these drugs through gasoline stations and roadside taverns.

Large quantities of barbiturates and amphetamines are said to be entering the United States from Mexico and in large part moving into illicit channels of trade. So long as the customs requirements are met, there is little that the FDA can do to curb the inflow.

With the new authority proposed, however, over-the-border shipments would be subject to seizure unless it was shown that the drugs were going to regularly established dealers.

Plastics to Shatter

—*Continued from page 5*

ticularly significant because production by the plastics industry had never before reached 300,000,000 pounds in any single month prior to 1955."

Production of plastics in the United States should reach an estimated 3,500,000,000 pounds by the end of 1955, based on figures for the first eight months and estimates for the last four, Mr. Miller observed. Plastics sales are expected to reach 3,300,000,000 pounds by the end of 1955.

"Major groups of plastics registered impressive gains as the entire industry moved forward," Mr. Miller stated. "Estimates in round figures for total sales during 1955 show that all vinyl plastics posted a new high at about 600,000,000 pounds, nearly 16.5 percent higher than the 1954 sales figure.

"Sales of phenolic plastics are estimated at about 450,000,000 pounds, almost 15 per cent above 1954 figures. An estimated 545,000,000 pounds of styrene plastics sold in 1955 marked an increase of more than 18 percent over 1954."

Polyethylene, which has been the rapidly rising star of the plastics industry for each of the last ten years, is expected to finish the year with sales of from 350,000,000 to 400,000,000 pounds, a gain of approximately 40 to 50 percent over 1954, according to Mr. Miller. It is estimated that the industry capacity by the end of 1956 will reach or exceed 600,000,000 pounds.

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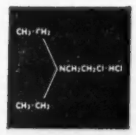

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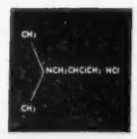

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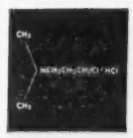

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100 bls, J H Forbes, Colombo
125 bls, Louis Furth, Colombo
CLOVE—101 bgs, Karl H Landes & E Balint, Tamatave
101 bgs, Shippers Produce Corp, Tamatave
100 bgs, Seas Shipping Co, Antalaha
86 bgs, Tamatave
300 bgs, Marseille
COALTAR DYES—1 dm, Hensel Bruckmann & Lorbacher, Hamburg
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BONE—306 bgs, Rotterdam
GRAPHITE—500 bgs, Joseph Dixon Crucible Co, Colombo
500 bgs, Asbury Graphite Mills, Colombo
BOIS DE ROSE OIL—10 dms, Astoria Panamericana, Callao
GYPSUM—10,050 tons, National Gypsum Co, Halifax
19,488 tons, U S Gypsum Co, Hantsport
IPECAC ROOT—10 bgs, Meer Corp, Cristobal
10 bls, Barranquilla
IRON BLUE—42 dms, Van Oppen & Co, Liverpool
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80 bgs, A G Dunn, Colombo
200 bgs, Volkart Bros, Colombo
80 bgs, Volkart Bros, Alleppey
140 bgs, Van Norden & Co, Singapore
70 bgs, A G Dunn, Singapore
70 bgs, Ludwig Mueller, Singapore
160 bgs, C Czarinkow, Cochin
80 bgs, Bank of London & S A, Alleppey
160 bgs, Bank of London & S A, Cochin
80 bgs, Ludwig Mueller, Cochin
80 bgs, Virchand Panachand, Cochin
80 bgs, A C Israel, Cochin
200 bgs, Cochin
115 bgs, Colombo
528 bgs, Alleppey
RED—100 bgs, A G Dunn, Kobe
200 bgs, M J Golombeck, Kobe
WHITE—160 bgs, C Czarinkow, Singapore
140 bgs, Singapore
PEPSIN—1 dm, Parke Davis Co, Rotterdam
PETITGRAIN OIL—11 dms, Wessel Duval & Co, Buenos Aires
PETROLEUM CRUDE—132,625 bbls, Gulf Oil Corp, Puerto La Cruz
58,489 bbls, Cities Service Oil Co, La Salina
69,201 bbls, Cities Service Oil Co, Las Piedras
301,410 bbls, California Oil Co, Sidon
275,573 bbls, Esso Standard Oil Co, Las Piedras
102,335 bbls, Hess Inc, Las Piedras
POLLACKLIVER OIL—100 dms, Interocean Chemical & Minerals Corp, Yokohama
100 dms, J D Smith Interocean, Yokohama
50 dms, Arista Oil Products Co, Yokohama
10 dms, Asahi N Y Inc, Yokohama
50 dms, Wilbur Ellis Co, Yokohama
POLYVINYL ACETATE RESIN—1,000 bgs, Ataka N Y Inc, Kobe
CHLORIDE—180 bgs, Marubeni Iida Co, Kobe
4,990 bgs, H A Gogarty, Nagoya
POPPY SEED—200 bgs, Biddle Purchasing Co, Rotterdam
200 bgs, Louis Furth, Rotterdam
200 bgs, Wm G Scarlett, Copenhagen
843 bgs, Becker Mayer Seed Co, Hamburg
1,000 bgs, Rotterdam
POTASSIUM FERROCYANIDE—800 bgs, Haras Co, Rotterdam
100 kgs, Antwerp
10 bgs, Rotterdam
POTATO STARCH—68 bgs, Stein Hall & Co, Rotterdam
500 bgs, Rotterdam
PROPARGYL ALCOHOL—13 dms, Hensel Bruckmann & Lorbacher, Rotterdam
PYRETHRUM EXTRACT—35 dms, Mombasa
QUEBRACHO EXTRACT—3,176 bgs, International Products Corp, Buenos Aires
506 bgs, Barkey Importing Co, Buenos Aires
543 bgs, Pan American Corp, Buenos Aires
RAPE SEED—150 bgs, S Davis Co, Rotterdam
RAUWOLFIA SERPENTINA ROOT—3 bgs, Meer Corp, Colombo
RICE STARCH—160 bgs, Stein Hall & Co, Bremen
ROSEWOOD OIL—33 dms, Lo Curto & Funk, Iquitos
6 dms, Simab Corp, Iquitos
12 dms, Hecht Levis & Kahn, Iquitos
RUTILE SAND—600 bgs, Ayrton Metal & Ore Corp, Brisbane
2,000 bgs, Lo Curto & Funk, Brisbane
SAGO FLOUR—280 bgs, Internatio Rotterdam, Singapore
SALICYLAZO SULFAPYRIDINE—20 dms, Pharmacia Lab, Gothenburg
SANDALWOOD—72 bgs, George Lueders & Co, Madras
OIL—7 cs, Van Ameringen Haebler, Calcutta
9 cs, Magnus Mabee & Reynard, Madras
23 cs, Lo Curto & Funk, Madras
2 cs, Fleuroma Inc, Madras
SANDARAC GUM—4 bgs, O G Innes Corp, Hamburg
SEEDLAC—200 bgs, Capitol Shellac Corp, Calcutta
400 bgs, Dings & Schuster, Calcutta
350 bgs, P N Rowe, Calcutta
400 bgs, United Shellac Corp, Calcutta
600 bgs, Mac Lac Co, Calcutta
1,350 bgs, Gillespie-Rogers-Pyatt, Calcutta
100 bgs, A Isaacs & Sons, Calcutta
1,000 bgs, Wm Zinsser & Co, Calcutta
300 bgs, Haeuser Shellac Co, Calcutta
850 bgs, Schwab Bros, Calcutta
600 bgs, Mantrose Corp, Calcutta
250 bgs, Mac Lac Co, Bangkok
500 bgs, Mantrose Corp, Bangkok
750 bgs, Bangkok
640 bgs, Calcutta
SENNA LEAVES—35 bls, Colombo
SESAME SEED—2,300 bgs, Jacoberg Overseas Inc, Santos
HULLED—500 bgs, Wm G Scarlett, Corinto
100 bgs, Levy & Levis Co, Corinto
SHARKLIVER OIL—25 dms, Wilbur Ellis Co, Yokohama
SHELLAC—300 bgs, C H Timm, Calcutta
575 bgs, Mac Lac Co, Calcutta
400 bgs, Gillespie-Rogers-Pyatt, Calcutta
275 bgs, Schwab Bros, Calcutta
125 bgs, Colony Import & Export Corp, Calcutta
900 bgs, Wm Zinsser & Co, Calcutta
100 bgs, Carleton & Moffat, Calcutta
54 cks, Rotterdam
40 bgs, Rotterdam
SIENNA—300 bgs, Chase Manhattan Bank, Larnaca
SILICA—100 bgs, C B Chrystal Co, Avonmouth
SODIUM BICHROMATE—40 dms, General Chemical Corp, Durban
CYANIDE—267 dms, Chemical Manufacturing Co, Liverpool
180 dms, American Cyanamid Co, Liverpool
50 dms, C Hardy, Havre
FERROCYANIDE—448 bgs, Antwerp
PHOSPHATE—180 dms, George A Abood Co, Bremen
SILICOFLUORIDE—334 bgs, Harry Dixon & Sons, Kobe
SULFADIAZINE—5 cs, Byron Chemical Co, Yokohama
SULFANILAMIDE—65 dms, Gane & Ingram Inc, Liverpool
TALHA GUM—20 bgs, Bank of N Y, Port Sudan
TANNIC ACID—6 bbls, A J Fritz & Co, Hamburg
TAPIOCA FLOUR—1,000 bgs, Stein Hall & Co, Santos
2,000 bgs, Internatio Rotterdam, Bangkok
THALLIUM SULFATE—13 bxs, Oxford Chemical Corp, Hamburg
THIAMINE HYDROCHLORIDE—20 crts, Takamine Overseas Inc, Yokohama
THYME LEAVES—81 bls, Seek & Kade, Marseille
167 bgs, H Marmorek & Son, Marseille
TRICHLOROTHYLENE—335 dms, Chemical Manufacturing Co, Liverpool
9 dms, Ayerst Lab, Liverpool
TUNG OIL—300 tons, Bunge Corp, Buenos Aires
539 tons, Buenos Aires
UMBER—50 bgs, Chase Manhattan Bank, Larnaca
325 bgs, Smith Chemical & Color Co, Larnaca
UREA, SYNTHETIC—4,000 bgs, Chemical Manufacturing Co, Avonmouth
VANILLA BEANS—204 cs, J Manheimer, Antalaha
18 cs, Lo Curto & Funk, Antalaha
23 cs, Dammann & Co, Antalaha
24 cs, Packing Products Co, Antalaha
28 cs, Seas Shipping Co, Antalaha
49 cs, First National Boston, Antalaha
99 cs, F Huber & Co, Antalaha
48 cs, Thurston & Braidich, Antalaha
32 cs, John D Walsh Co, Antalaha
32 cs, L A Champon & Co, Tamatave
VETIVER OIL—3 dms, Ufininda International Corp, Djibouti
2 dms, Port Au Prince
VITAMIN A—1 cs, Fallek Products Co, Yokohama
WATTLE BARK—3,669 bls, Hammond & Carpenter, Durban
EXTRACT—2,267 bgs, International Products Corp, Durban
3,852 bgs, Hammond & Carpenter, Durban
1,680 bgs, Mombasa
WHITING—1,600 bgs, Antwerp
WOOL ALCOHOL—3 cs, Chas L Huisking & Co, Liverpool
GREASE—50 dms, N I Malmstrom, Rotterdam
60 dms, Chase Manhattan Bank, Melbourne
116 dms, Chemical Bank, Nagoya
26 dms, Chase Manhattan Bank, Adelaide
100 dms, Hummel Chemical Co, Bremen
WAX—38 dms, Alexander & Co, Liverpool
ZIRCON SAND—1,000 bgs, Lo Curto & Funk, Brisbane

Baltimore

QUEBRACHO EXTRACT—900 bgs, International Products Corp, Buenos Aires
867 bgs, Tanimex Corp, Buenos Aires
928 bgs, Barkey Importing Co, Buenos Aires
SODIUM BICHROMATE—360 dms, First National Baltimore, Durban
WATTLE EXTRACT—1,132 bgs, Olson Sales Agency, Durban
2,136 bgs, River Plate Corp, Durban

Boston

BONEMEAL—3,011 bgs, International Packers Ltd, Buenos Aires
QUEBRACHO EXTRACT—531 bgs, Tanimex Corp, Buenos Aires
1,042 bgs, Olson Sales Agency, Buenos Aires

Norfolk

QUEBRACHO EXTRACT—814 bgs, First National Boston, Buenos Aires

Los Angeles

AGAR—4 bls, Pacific Mutual Sales Co Inc, Yokohama
CARAWAY SEED—150 bgs, R J Spitz, Rotterdam
COCOA POWDER—487 bgs, 200 dms, Chemical Manufacturing Co, London
COPRA—200 long tons, Wilbur Ellis Co, Manila
6,720 long tons, Procter & Gamble Co, Manila
1,000 long tons, Coronimas Richards Inc, Cebu
CAKE—2,540 sacks, Balfour Guthrie & Co Ltd, Manila
2,240 sacks, Balfour Guthrie & Co, Ltd, Manila
2,240 sacks, Cargill Inc, Manila
FERROUS SULFATE—500 bgs, Mattoon & Co Ltd, Kobe
GINGER—40 tubs, Pacific Mutual Sales Inc, Yokohama
25 casks, The American Import Co, Hongkong
15 tubs, Modern Foods Products, Kobe
MOLASSES—1,679,800 long tons, Southwestern Sugar & Molasses Co, Manzanillo
PAPRIKA—130 bgs, Hismoco American Co, Rotterdam
PEATMOSS—1,000 bls, Chris de Jong Trading Co, Rotterdam
1,803 bls, Van Waters & Rogers Inc, Rotterdam
PEPPER—50 bgs, Perryman Monjonier Co, Rotterdam
RED—60 bgs, Hismoco American Co, Yokohama
50 bgs, Cal Compak Foods Inc, Nagoya
100 bgs, Hirosaki Farms Inc, Nagoya
3 cs, Modern Foods Products Co, Nagoya
100 bgs, Pan Asiatic Trading Co Inc, Kobe
103 bgs, Hismoco American Co, Yokohama
100 bgs, Consolidated Foods Corp, Kobe
175 bgs, Hirosaki Farms Inc, Kobe
PETROLEUM, CRUDE—30,967,970 long tons, The Texas Co, Sidon Lebanon
POPPY SEED—150 bgs, Hismoco American Co, Rotterdam
POTATO DEXTRIN—220 bgs, Arabol Manufacturing Co, Rotterdam
SESAME OIL—30 cs, Pacific Mutual Sales Inc, Yokohama
SEED—25 ctns, Modern Food Products Co, Kobe
SOY SAUCE—900 ctns, 200 tubs, Pacific Trading Co, Yokohama
600 ctns, 100 tubs, Modern Food Products Co, Yokohama
350 ctns, 50 tubs, Mutual Trading Co, Yokohama
UREA—20 ctns, Akron Co, Yokohama
WOOL GREASE—50 dms, N I Malmstrom & Co, Liverpool

Philadelphia

AMMONIUM BICARBONATE—30 dms, Chemical Manufacturing Co, Middlesbrough
NITRATE—100 bgs, Atkins Kroll & Co, Rotterdam
ANTIMONY—60 cks, Watson Geach, Manchester
40 cks, Watson Geach, Middlesbrough
OXIDE—1,000 bgs, Harshaw Chemical Co, Glasgow
1,000 bgs, Harshaw Chemical Co, Manchester
ASBESTOS FIBER—240 bgs, Lourence Marques
1,000 bgs, Johns Manville Corp, Lourence Marques
2,400 bgs, Chas Kurz Co, Lourenco Marques
400 bgs, Chas Kurz Co, Durban
640 bgs, Ehret Manufacturing Co, Lourence Marques
BALL CLAY—112 tons, United Clay Mines Corp, Avenmouth
1,604 tons, Avonmouth
CARAWAY SEED—150 bgs, Rotterdam
CASTOR OIL—202 tons, Rohm & Haas, Bombay
CODLIVER—235 dms, Slime Chemical Co, St Johns
COD OIL—100 dms, Phila National Bank, Bremen
CRESYLIC ACID—100 dms, Glasgow

FISHMEAL—10,900 bgs, Albumina Supply Co, Lobito
FUEL OIL—136,000 bbls, Esso Standard Oil Co, Amuay Bay
56,355 bbls, Patterson Oil Co, Curacao
94,865 bbls, Paragon Oil Co, Punta Cardon
GYPSUM—4,220 tons, U S Gypsum Co, Hantsport
3,134 tons, U S Gypsum Co, Little Narrows
NAPHTHALENE—3,990 bgs, Tar Residuals, Gdynia
2,124 bgs, Middlesbrough
650 bgs, Gallard Schlesinger, Antwerp
350 bgs, Gallard Schlesinger, Hamburg
5,269 bgs, Rotterdam
1,258 bgs, London
PEATMOSS—700 bls, Keer Mauer, Bremen
PETROLEUM, CRUDE—202,214 bbls, The Texas Co, Pamatacual
147,451 bbls, The Texas Co, Puerto La Cruz
216,338 bbls, Cities Service Oil Co, Mena Al Ahmadi
117,918 bbls, Socony Mobil Oil Co, Covenas
108,554 bbls, Atlantic Refining Co, Banias
118,161 bbls, Atlantic Refining Co, Puerto La Cruz
115,714 bbls, Atlantic Refining Co, Pamatacual
426,783 bbls, Gulf Oil Corp, Mena Al Ahmadi
173,459 bbls, Gulf Oil Corp, Bandar
617,705 bbls, Gulf Oil Corp, Puerto La Cruz
QUEBRACHO EXTRACT—806 bgs, River Plate Corp, Buenos Aires
819 bgs, First National Boston, Buenos Aires
SHELLAC—50 bgs, Colony Import & Export Corp, Calcutta
UREA—9,000 bgs, Chemical Manufacturing Co, Middlesbrough
VANILLA BEANS—12 cs, Camax Co, Tampico
WHITING—81 tons, Antwerp
ZINC OXIDE—2,000 bgs, Pigmet Chemical Corp, London

San Francisco

ANTIMONY REGULUS—45 cs, C Gitlan, Antwerp
COPRA—1,000 tons, Cargill Inc, Medina
650 tons, Cargill Inc, Cebu
250 tons, Cargill Inc, Jolo
CREOSOTE—997 tons, Bernuth Lembcke Co, Kobe
LIVERMEAL—600 bgs, Wessel Duval & Co, Montevideo
MACE—28 cs, Chase Manhattan Bank, Singapore
42 cs, Port of Spain
NUTMEG—63 bgs, Borneo Sumatra Trading Co, Tandjong Priok
70 bgs, Singapore
210 bgs, Port of Spain
PAPRIKA—50 bgs, R C Pauli & Sons, Marseille
25 bgs, W L McClintock & Co, Marseille
PEPPER, BLACK—231 bgs, Singapore
80 bgs, Mincing Trading Corp, Cochin
WHITE—119 bgs, Singapore
PERCOMORPHLIVER OIL—1 cs, Wheeler & Miller, Yokohama
PETROLEUM, CRUDE—15,893 tons, Standard Oil Co, Sungai Pakning
14,780 tons, Tide Water Associated Oil Co, Sungai Pakning
26,138 tons, Tide Water Associated Oil Co, Mena Al Ahmadi
POLLACKLIVER OIL—100 dms, Wheeler & Miller, Yokohama
TALC—100 bgs, All Brite Trading Co, Genoa
TANNIC ACID—5 dms, Antwerp
TUNG OIL—241 tons, Internatio Rotterdam, Buenos Aires
UREA—2,740 bgs, Nylos Trading Co, Genoa
VITAMIN B¹²—4 dms, Byco Ltd, Kobe
ZINC SULFATE—28 bbls, McCormick & Baxter Creosoting Co, Gothenburg

Hercules Names Becker Tall Oil Plant Manager

Wilbur E. Becker has been appointed plant manager at Hercules Powder Company's tall oil plant at Franklin, Va. Mr. Becker succeeds Spencer H. Hellekson, who has been transferred to Wilmington, Del., as assistant director of operations of the department.

Dennis L. Molnar has been named assistant plant manager at Franklin; Winford J. Janes, jr., plant engineer; and John B. Moniz, chief chemist.

Mr. Hellekson, who had been plant manager at Franklin since last July, became associated with Hercules in 1939, when he joined the staff at the experiment station as a chemist. During the war years, he served in various capacities at Hercules explosive plants and also at the ordnance plants operated by Hercules. In the past ten years, he has been a supervisor at the Bessemer, Ala., plant; superintendent of the Holyoke, Mass., and Milwaukee, Wis., plants, and assistant plant manager at the Savannah, Ga., plant.

Mr. Becker joined Hercules at the experiment station in 1940 and later transferred to the Kenvil, N. J., plant. He also was located at the Volunteer ordance and Sunflower ordnance works during World War II, returning to the experiment station in 1946. In 1947 he was appointed senior chemist at Mansfield and in 1950 was named assistant manager of the Mansfield plant, operated by the synthetics department.

ICA Allotment to Korea

The International Cooperation Administration has allotted $159,000 to Korea to finance the purchase of veterinary medicines and supplies, and $50,000 to finance the purchase of linseed oil. Procurement of the linseed oil is to be limited to United States sources.

Drug Conference

—Continued from page 7

state legislation to look into the problem of restrictive sales. NDTC also urged that any further legislation dealing with hypnotic drugs be left to state rather than federal authority.

The group went on record as favoring sale of Salk polio vaccine through regular distribution channels. The vaccine, NDTC said, should be given free only to the indigent.

Discussions on a projected plan to institute a central public relations program in the drug field indicated strong interest in such a scheme by conference members. However, in a resolution passed by the group, NDTC urged that if such a program be undertaken, it should have the participation of all segments of the drug industry.

J. B. Heinz reported on the forthcoming Pan-American Pharmaceutical Conference,, slated to be held in the United States sometime during 1957. Mr. Heinz's request that the parlay be supported by the National Drug Trade Conference was granted via a resolution.

Among the features of the conference meeting was the presentation of an award to Harry J. Anslinger, Commissioner of Narcotics.

Antibiotics Production

—Continued from page 8

neomycin, carbomycin, bacitracin, viomycin, fumagillin, mycostatin, tyrothrycin, and the tetracyclines—chlortetracycline, oxytetracycline, and tetracycline itself—make up the rest of the production and the bulk of the dollar value.

The annual growth—at the rate of more than $20,000,000 a year—of the antibiotic industry is a measure of the value of the drugs in virtually eliminating many infectious diseases and reducing costs of medical care, Bristol's president explained.

Pneumonia was cited as an example by Mr. Schwartz. Before the advent of antibiotics, a case of pneumonia cost an estimated three months' pay—and one in four patients died.

Today, the average pneumonia case is cured at a cost of only five hours' pay, and deaths from pneumonia are uncommon. More than a hundred diseases, including tuberculosis, the venereal diseases, typhoid and the typhus fevers, malta and parrot fever, and even some of the viral diseases, are successfully being treated with antibiotics.

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Essential Oils, Aromatics, Flavors

The market appeared relatively slow last week, according to reports, though strength appeared to be developing in certain areas. Algerian quality geranium oil continued its climb upward toward greater firmness with a 50 cent per pound price advance. The new listing is $11.50. The cause, according to most dealers, is a growing scarceness on the spot market, which, in turn, reflects an economic situation developing in the source areas.

Lemongrass oil, though it showed a very minor decline last week, is actually in a firm market, with promise of further development. The new listing for this oil is a range of $1.90 to $2.50 per pound.

Though mace oil showed some decline in last week's market, dealers note that the present condition of raw material offers a promise of future strength. Another area of immediate decline is that of materials from Brazil. The entire market, it would appear, from this area, has been settling into an era of easiness since the earlier portions of the summer.

In respect to one commodity, that of bois de rose, the cause has, to a degree, been a purely local one on the spot market. The influx of cheaper Peruvian quality oil has forced the price downward. However, in the case of the safrol bearing oils, and, for that matter, nearly all of the other Brazilian source oils, the ease is a reflection of a general lethargy. Both safrol bearing oils, ocotea cymbarum and sassafras declined last week. Ocotea cymbarum was selling for as little as 62 cents per pound; sassafras was going for about 70 cents per pound.

The seeds and spices, as usual, showed good activity. Cassia and mace stood very firm; also cardamom seed.

Price Trends

Advanced

Cardamom seed, 15c. per lb.
Cinnamon, Ceylon, #2, 1c. per lb.
Cumin seed, ½c. per lb.
Ginger, African, 1c. per lb.
Jamaica #3, 1c. per lb.
Nigerian, 1c. per lb.
Mace, Siauw, 10c. per lb.
Mustard seed, English, yellow, 1c. per lb.
Nutmeg, East Indian, 1c. per lb.
Oil, geranium, Algerian, 15c. per lb.
Nutmeg, 40c. per lb.
Pepper, Malabar, 3½c. per lb.
Safrol, 30c. per lb.
Sesame seed, Nicaraguan, 1c. per lb.
Egyptian, natural, ⅜c. per lb.

Reduced

Anise seed, 1c. per lb.
Caraway seed, Dutch, ¼c. per lb.
Coriander seed, Roumanian, ½c. per lb.
Dill, natural, ½c. per lb.
Ginger, Cochin, 1½c. per lb.
Oil, caraway, 10c. per lb.
Mace, 60c. per lb.
Ocotea cymbarum, 4c. per lb.
Pimento berry, 20c. per lb.
Sassafras, 15c. per lb.
Pepper, Japanese hontakas, 1c. per lb.
Nigerian, ½c. per lb.
Turkish, 1c. per lb.
Sesame seed, Egyptian, hulled, ½c. per lb.

Comparative Price Indexes

(100 1949 average)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	Dec. 10, 1954
134.87	134.88	134.75	138.40

(For Current Prices see Page 9)

Essential Oils

Boise de Rose—Brazilian quality bois de rose continued to show great ease in the market place last week, it was noted. Though there was no perceptable furthering of the price decline, there is no question that shading and trading is fairly active at other than listed prices. Partially responsible is the continued presence in the spot market of heavy quantities of cheaper Peruvian quantity bois de rose. Another factor considered responsible is the general enervated condition of the Brazilian market. This has been reflected in price declines in other Brazilian quality oils such as sassafras and ocotea cymbarum.

Citronella—Forward demand for Java-type (Formosan) quality citronella oil is reported as a shade more active, though spot prices remain soft at an inside listing of $2 per pound. Reports current in the trade are to the effect that the figure might be shaded with an order for a round quantity. Ceylon and Java qualities continued at their previous listing.

Geranium—A price advance for bourbon quality geranium oil last week followed on the heels of the earlier price climb in Algerian quality. The market for this oil appears to be firming up considerably as a result of economic limitations in the North African source spots which have caused growers to turn to other crops. The new inside listing for bourbon quality oil is $11.50 per pound, a 50c. advance. Algerian quality had advanced 50c. the week previous. The new listing was $12 per pound.

Ginger—Oil of ginger continues to stand firm at the price range of $17-$20 per pound, it was noted. Though there was a slight decline last week, the market continues to reflect the firmness of somewhat short supply.

Lemongrass—The price for this oil declined 5c. last week, it was reported, following the previous weeks heavier advance. The decline was considered a reflection of a too speedy advance. In spite of the decline, however, the market continues to look relatively firm with sales promising to stand high during the next week. The new listing is a price range of $1.90-$2.50 per pound.

Mace—Some qualities of distilled mace oil, according to one distributor, is selling for $3.65 per pound. This is 60c. lower than the last general price listing. The outside price was continued at $4.50 per pound.

Nutmeg—This oil continues to reflect the ravages of the disaster that struck source plantations during the hurricane period of the late fall. Prices for East and West Indian qualities continue to stand at the high water mark where they were left by the steady advances that followed on the heels of the period of destruction. A factor that continues to buoy the market is the rumor of plantation damage so extensive that it might limit supply for the next five to ten years. Though West Indian quality nutmeg oil continues to stand at the firm level of $4 on the inside, East Indian appears to show new strength with a vacillating advance of some 10c. or 15c. per pound.

Ocotea Cymbarum—This oil declined once again last week, making the third decline for it in the past month. The price drop of 4c. per pound brought the listing down to 62c. Dealers attribute the steady decline to a general relaxing throughout the Brazilian market. The general market decline began early in the summer and has brought the price of ocotea cymbarum oil down from a high during that period of between 85c. and 90c. per pound.

Pimento Berry — This commodity dropped to a $4 per pound inside listing last week, after fluctuating at levels of from 20c to 50c higher. Reasons for the drop are of purely local origin it is believed because of the firm nature of the shipping and the source market.

Rose—Natural Bulgarian rose oil was relatively steady at a listing of $37.50 per ounce last week. Previous listings had risen as high as $43.50 per ounce, it was noted. The oil is selling for $35 an ounce in 8, 16 and 32 ounce coppers.

Sassafras—This oil, in keeping with the general downward trend of the entire Brazilian market, showed more easiness in the spot market last week, it was reported. A 15c. price decline brought the oil down to 70c. per pound.

Imports Detained by FDA

Week Ended December 2

New York

Arnica flowers, 49 bags: filthy.
Cassia (12 lots), 1,157 bales; filthy.
Chillies (2 lots), 1,080 bags: insects.
Cumin seed (4 lots), 1,472 bags: filthy.
Cloves (5 lots), 800 bags: filthy.
Coriander (3 lots), 539 bags; filthy.
Dill seed, 87 bags: filthy.
Fennell seed, 178 bags; filthy.
Fenugreek seed, 250 bags: filthy.
Gum karaya (33 lots) 1,321 bags: filthy.
Mace (3 lots, 27 bags: insects.
Pimento (4 lots), 343 bags: filthy.
Poppy seed, 308 bags: filthy.
Rosemary leaves, 106 bags: filthy.
Sage leaves (5 lots), 535 bags: filthy.
Sesame seed (9 lots), 2,875 bags: filthy.
Thyme leaves, 202 bags: filthy.

Aromatic Chemicals

Geranyl Acetate—Firmness continued to be shown last week in this aromatic chemical's market, it was reported. De-

velopment over a period of time resulted in a listing range of $4.50-$4.80 per pound. There were no price shifts last week.

Geraniol—Strength was noted again in the geraniol market last week, according to dealer's reports. Extra quality, particularly, was showing good firmness. The new price listing, advanced the week previous, was $4.35-$4.80 per pound. Standard quality continues to be listed at $4.20 per pound.

Safrol—This aromatic chemical declined last week, it was reported. The price drop, a 30c. one, brought the listing down to $1.30 per pound. The range moves as high as $1.40 per pound, it was noted. The decline has been attributed to earlier decline in the source oils, sassafras and ocotea cymbarum. Both safrol bearing oils have been, in turn, it is reported, caught up in the general downward trend of the Brazilian market. The decline has been a steady one that began sometime last summer.

Miscellaneous

Cardamom Seed—Ceylon quality green cardamom seed advanced 15c. per pound last week to a listing of $2, it was reported. The extreme firming shown through the advance was brought about by swift firming at the Indian source. The other qualities remained steady at the previous listings. The market throughout appeared firm.

Cassia—This market was very firm, according to reports, in both Corinje and Batavia qualities. In the former, the prices stood at 20c. for grade A, 19c. in grade B, and 18½c. per pound for grade C. Batavia quality cassia was selling for 19¼c. in the A grade, 18½c. in the B grade, and 18c. per pound for grade C.

While the upward movement was largely restricted to small advances, there has apparently been a consistent and steady trend toward the firmness, it has been noted. This has been attributed to the fact that there is no evidence of heavy supplies available for shipment and, in fact, the offerings are for limited quantities at very full levels.

Cumin Seed — This commodity was scarce on the spot market last week, it was reported, with difficulty being found by dealers in getting supply from Iran. Last weeks listing of 13½c. per pound, an advance of ½c. over the previous week's price, was, toward the end of the week, showing signs of shifting further to a figure of 14c. per pound.

Dill Seed—Both qualities of this commodity were very sluggish in the spot market last week, according to reports. Natural dill seed reflected this in a ½c. per pound decline. Though dewhiskered remained at its old listing of 10c., there was no activity for it either.

Ginger—This spice showed tendencies in many directions, it was reported last week, with price advances shown for three qualities, and a decline for another. Cochin quality ginger eased 1½c. per pound to a 36c. listing. Jamaica No. 3, African and Nigerian qualities, on the other hand, advanced 1c. per pound each to listings of 58c., 37c. and 35c. respectively. Newcrop Cochin's gain in strength was attributed to price hardening at the point of origin. Reports from Jamaica indicate that exporters feel they will have to get top level prices for their crop this year. Their need should be fulfilled to some degree because neither African nor Nigrian has been widely offered except at very full prices.

Mace—This spice was very scare on the market last week, it was reported. What little there is about, of any quality, is either channeled to dealers regular customers, or else kept out of the market until conditions reach some stability. Siauw quality advanced 10c. to a $2.35-$2.75 per pound price range. West Indian continued unavailable at any price, and East Indian stood at the previous listing of $2.75. The market, according to dealers, is still showing the result of the heavy crop and plantation damage caused by the hurricanes in the early fall. Reports from source spots claim that some damage will extend five and ten years and that stocks, to various degrees, will be stunted for that length of time.

Pepper—Though black Malabar pepper showed a 3½c. price advance over its listing for the previous week, other activity in the pepper market showed nothing but decline. Japanese hontokas, afloat, fell 1c. to a 32c. listing; Turkish quality pepper dropped 1c. to a 28c. per pound inside listings, and Nigerian quality pepper fell ½c. per pound to a 29½c. listing.

The future of values rests largely with the development of the market in India. Newcrop arrivals at shipping ports do not seem to be heavy. However, the offerings

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that are being made by India are competitive and thus there should not be any interruption in the smooth flow of supplies to this market. Some speculative sales have been made for shipment during January, February and March, at slight discounts under the current shipping positions. These, of course, are short sales and must be covered in India. It remains to be seen whether growers will stoop to meet the buyers ideas. In the past, we have found India a strong holder when there is no competition from other primary markets. This could be the case this year as sarawak seems to have been well distributed and lampong has not been an important factor for some time.

Another factor, some dealers claim, is the firm tone in the shipping market. This is considered the source of any firmness that might be found in the spot market.

Poppy Seed — This commodity showed new firmness last week, it was reported. The cause was claimed to be higher cables from Holland. A substantial portion of the new crop is reported to have been shipped already and thus holders abroad are anticipating good sales at high prices.

Vanilla Beans—The harvesting of green vanilla beans in Mexico is completed, and according to reports not more than 50 tons are expected to be produced over the 1955-1956 season. This is in contrast to about 100 tons produced in the 1954-1955 season. Only about 80 tons of bourbon beans are expected to be available between now and May, 1956.

Lavender Development Is Reported by Rhodia

"Lavender Reinforcer R. P.," a new development in the field of essential oils, is now being produced by Rhodia, Inc., New York. It was developed in Rhodia's laboratories in response to many requests for a specialty which would re-establish the light note often lost in the preparation of lavender formulations, it was reported.

"Lavender Reinforcer R. P." is based on various ketones that are found in natural oil of lavender. Rhodia perfumers found that an addition of 3 percent of "Lavender Reinforcer R. P." benefits any kind of lavender — high ester products have more tenacity and low ester oils are greatly improved. It is particularly recommended for soap, where lavender and lavandin are used.

Obituaries

P. Val Kolb

P. Val Kolb, president of Sterwin Chemicals, Inc., New York, a subsidiary of Sterling Drug, Inc., died December 5 in Rock Hill, S. C. He was seventy years old.

Mr. Kolb began his career with Tennessee Coal & Iron Works at Birmingham, Ala. Later he joined Swan Chemical Company, St. Louis, Mo., of which he was elected president in 1931.

Subsequently, he joined American Agricultural Chemical Company, New York, remaining with that firm until 1940, when he joined Sterwin.

Glenn L. Martin

Glenn L. Martin, pioneer in aviation and retired head of Glenn L. Martin Company, Baltimore, Md., died December 4 in that city. He was sixty-nine years old. Following World War II, the company branched out to the manufacture of vinyl resins, and plastics raw materials.

Alan Wood, 3rd

Alan Wood, 3rd, a director of Alan Wood Steel Company, Conshohocken, Pa., and a former director of Budd Company, Philadelphia, died December 6 in the latter city. He was eighty years old.

Mr. Wood was a member of the fourth generation of his family to be associated with the company. He helped Edward G. Budd, sr., found Budd Company.

A. W. Everett, southwestern regional director for Sherwin-Williams Company, Cleveland, Ohio, died November 26. He was sixty-one years old.

Evan H. Jones, former president and director of Apothecaries Hall Company, Waterbury, Conn., died November 19.

Thomas W. Keeton, sr., retired assistant division manager of California Texas Oil Company, Ltd., New York, died December 7 in West Orange, N. J. He was sixty-two years old.

J. Frederick Woessner, controller of Great Lakes Carbon Corporation, New York, died December 6 in that city. He was fifty-five years old.

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(Part II, Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter for Jan. 30, 1956)

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Agricultural Chemicals

The cold snap in the midwest sent animals to shelter and increased stockfeed demand. Dried blood and tankage rose at Chicago. Another factor in the firmer market was stiffening of the soybean meal market. For the first time in several weeks, scattered sales of castor pomace were reported. Fishmeal and scrap were inactive, but firm, as producers held material at high prices. Demand for mixed feeds in the east was sluggish, and consumers weren't too interested in meal and scrap at current prices.

Oversupply of some nitrogen materials was a major concern of the trade during the week. Cokeoven ammonium sulfate was quite lengthy owing to heavy coking operations made necessary by record-breaking steel production.

A Korean bid was expected in the middle of January. According to the trade, this tender will call for some $13,000,000 in nitrogen materials, and $7,000,000 in phosphates.

It was anticipated that a large block of cokeoven sulfate would move in this direction, thus alleviating the oppressive supply position.

Anhydrous ammonia and ammonium nitrate were also in long supply, and there were reports of some competition, although consumers were not anxious to buy material regardless of price.

The domestic phosphate rock market was about status quo, but it was noted that exports had fallen off sharply over the fast few months, owing to high transoceanic freight rates.

The pesticide trade was apprehensive awaiting developments from Washington concerning possible future large volume government requirements.

Price Trends

Advanced

Blood, dried, Chicago, 25c. per unit-ton.
Tankage, Chicago, 25c. per unit-ton.

Reduced

None

Comparative Price Indexes

(100 1949 average)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	Dec. 10, 1954
112.94	112.94	113.00	110.19

(For Current Prices see Page 9)

Animal and Plant Foods

Ammonia, Anhydrous—Some producers of anhydrous ammonia reported that industrial demand had increased percentagewise over last year's levels.

However, since it was conceded that industrial inquiry accounts for only a small portion of total end use, producers indicated that the agricultural market was quite soft, as supplies were heavy and demand seasonally slow.

Ammonium Nitrate—Reports of lengthy supplies were common during the week, but it was emphasized that this position was to be expected at this time of year.

Competition unsettled the market in some areas, and firm bids for large quantities of material could have shaded prices. However, not much was being sold domestically, regardless of price.

Ammonium Sulfate—Cokeoven producers continued to evidence distress at the currently long supply of cokeoven sulfate. Synthetic sulfate in the Gulf and west coast regions appeared to be fairly well bought up, however, and there was no evidence of an inordinate buildup.

Still smarting from the unfavorable results of the most recent Korean bid, in which only some 5,000 tons of cokeoven material were taken, producers looked forward for the next tender for help.

The next Korean tender is expected about the middle of January, and it is anticipated that the government will call for some $20,000,000 in fertilizer materials.

About $13,000,000 is slated to be invested in nitrogens, it is said, and this is expected to move a large block of cokeoven material from American stockpiles, thus alleviating the burdensome supply.

Animal Protein—Soybean meal was firmer last week, rising about $2 per ton. Winter closed in on the midwest, causing a consequent rise in stockfeed demand.

As a result, dried blood rose 25c. per unit at Chicago, quoted at $5 per unit. Tankage was also higher by 25c., newly listed at $5 per unit. Other items were quiet.

The fishmeal market remained at status quo during the week, with meal and scrap remaining unchanged. Large amounts of imported meal have recently come in, but stockfeed demand has been slow.

Stocks of domestic meal and scrap continued to be closely held by producers, and prices of $156 for meal and $150 for scrap were maintained in the Chesapeake Bay area.

September production of fishmeal and scrap amounted to 29,504 tons, compared with 33,225 tons in September, 1954, according to the Fish and Wildlife Service.

Imports of fishmeal during August were 4,974 tons, as against 7,917 tons in August, 1954. Eight-month totals were 67,817 tons compared with 117,909 tons imported in August, 1954.

Castor Pomace—A few scattered sales were reported at $40 per ton.

Lime—Domestic sales of open-market lime reached an all-time high of 820,608 tons in August, according to reports of producers to the Bureau of Mines.

Agricultural lime sales climbed 76 percent during the month, reaching 22,820 tons, as against 12,963 tons in July, and 22,858 tons in August, 1954.

Quicklime sales in August rose to 9,822 tons, as against 3,328 tons in July, and 8,347 tons in August, 1954.

Sales of hydrated lime in August increased to 12,998 tons, as compared with 9,365 tons in July, and 14,511 tons in August, 1954.

January-August totals for 1955 were shown to be running behind 1954 sales. January-August sales for this year totaled 182,466 tons, as against 192,542 tons for the comparable period in 1954.

Phosphate Rock—While domestic business was about as good as in 1954, it was indicated that export demand has fallen off sharply due to higher transoceanic freight rates.

Producers held a wait-and-see attitude regarding future phosphate rock pricing. Upward pressure has been placed on prices by recent increase in wages and fuel oil.

Due to slow movement of material at this time, makers were reluctant to immediately increase prices. Consuming interest for normal and triple superphosphate was sluggish, with supplies plentiful.

Los Angeles Market

No particular activity was reported during the week with the overall market generally slow. Interest in organic materials was dull with quotations remaining steady. There were no offerings of imported fishmeal with local production limited following poor fishing conditions due to adverse weather conditions. Castor pomace remained nominal with no supply reported. Quotations were unchanged from the previous report.

Pesticides

There was little doing in the domestic market last week, although some slight pickup in formulators' purchases was noted. Interest continued to center on overseas requirements and government procurements.

Overseas demand for DDT was light and spotty. The government was reported buying a few lots of material ranging from about seventy-five to 100 tons per purchase.

Last year at this time, the government issued procurement orders for some 16,000,000 pounds of DDT. With this in mind, the trade at present was in a state of apprehension.

So far, the silence in Washington was said to have caused a good deal of anxiety among producers, and no one quite knew what to expect in the way of large volume procurements.

DDT—Sellers continued to focus attention on overseas business. Domestic inquiry was seasonally dull. The current market situation was one of keen competition for what business was available. While prices were officially unchanged, large lot bids could have shaded existing quotations.

Malathion—Prices were stable following increases in technical material October 1. The market was seasonally quiet.

Parathion—The situation did not appear to be as competitive as last year at this time. By way of contrast with 1954's fluctuating price structure, current quotations were considered stable.

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Protective Coatings Materials

Producers of lead and zinc pigments were observing the market closely last week, noting signs of a firming trend in both metals. Strength evinced by lead recently in the London market had spread to American markets, as heavy demand continued to put pressure on the price. In the case of zinc, the American listing was running about 20 points behind the price prevailing in London, but with American supplies of zinc dropping exceedingly low right now, observers have been lead to expect a stronger domestic market. Pigments of both metals were selling at seasonally normal volumes during the week, with prices holding steady to firm.

The chronic shortage of selenium has kept all varieties of cadmium reds in tight supply, the most critical tightness obtaining in the darker shades, where a greater percentage of selenium is required. No easing of this situation is foreseen by market sources for the near future. Prices of copper oxides were stable last week, although the powder recently experienced a slight advance. Titanium dioxide was still tight.

By January 1, three major manufacturers will have raised prices on their lines of lakes, toners and iron blues as a consequence of increases in the cost of dyestuffs and caustic soda. The new prices will represent an increase of approximately five percent over the present quotations.

A recent advance in citric acid and various non-ester citrates may augur comparable increases in prices for plasticizer citrates, it was reported by a citrate supplier. However, as of yet, no steps have been taken in this direction. Producers were pleased with last week's good volume of plasticizer sales, particularly as this is generally a somewhat slower season for those materials.

Sales of synthetic resins were off somewhat last week, but no more than is usually expected this time of the year, as a result of completion of Christmas production and maintenance of low inventories on the part of consumers. Prices of all synthetic resins have remained stable.

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Spot quotations on copal and dammar gums were reported unchanged in last week's transactions. Manila C and DBB copals, slightly easier several weeks ago, appeared stable at their reduced quotations. Recent advances in Siam, Singapore, and East India dammars were being firmly maintained. The brief decline in orange shellac was halted last week, as prices firmed at prevailing listings.

Inside market sources commented last week, that with supplies of Argentine casein dropping to a record low, the price of this material must continue to firm. Currently Argentine casein is being quoted at 28¼ cents to 28½ cents per pound, with shipping date set at seller's option. Buyers reported difficulty in obtaining firm offers for either Argentine or New Zealand material.

Prime Pigments

Antimony Oxide—Use of antimony in pigment production during the period July-Sept. 1955 amounted to 219 short tons, a figure approximately equal to that of the previous quarter. Use of the metal, as oxide in paints and lacquers, was 36 short tons, compared with 29 short tons during the previous quarter. Production of antimony oxide during the last quarter was 1,475-tons, down slightly from the 1,586 tons produced during April-June.

Cadmium Reds—The chronic shortage of selenium has kept all of these colors extremely tight. The most critical tightness is found of course in the darker shades, where a greater percentage of selenium is required. No letup in the selenium shortage is foreseen by market sources. Prices of cadmium reds have been firm to very firm in recent market transactions.

Price Trends

Advanced

Cascin, imp., Arg., ¼c. per lb.

Reduced

None

Comparative Price Indexes

(100 1949 average)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	Dec. 10, 1954
98.26	98.26	97.48	97.08

(For Current Prices see Page 9)

Carbon Blacks—Production of carbon black in October, 1955, increased to 155,475,000 from the 148,303,000 produced the previous month. Shipments of furnace blacks increased by about 6,000,000 pounds while contact black shipments were up approximately 1,000,000 pounds.

The following figures, in thousands of pounds, indicate production, shipments, stocks, and exports of carbon black for September, 1955, with figures for August, 1955, and September, 1954, reported for comparison.

Production

	Furnace	Contact	Total
October, 1955	122.751	30.724	153.475
September, 1955	118.586	29.717	148.303
October 1954	85.836	31.050	116.886

Shipments

October, 1955	121.766	39.335	161.101
September, 1955	115.413	38.081	153.499
October, 1954	94.834	38.461	133.295

Stocks

October, 1955	131.640	102.130	233.770
September, 1955	130.655	110.741	241.396
October, 1954	146.738	201.836	348.574

Exports

October, 1955	*	*	*
September, 1955	20.728	17.369	38.097
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Copper Oxides—The price of powder was advanced recently, but no changes appeared in store for the pigments. These are currently quoted as follows: black, 64½c. per pound; red, 97 percent, USN Type 1, 69½c. per pound; and 90 percent, USN Type 11, 69½c. per pound.

Green, Thioflavin Toner—Two major manufacturers have announced a price advance for the brilliant, PTMA variety, effective January 1. The material will be advanced 20c., to $6.40 per pound. A third manufacturer raised its price for this item in November.

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Lead Pigments—The strength displayed by lead metal in the London market spread to American markets last week, as heavy demand continued to put pressure on the price. However, by press time the price of the metal had not changed. Producers of pigments reported that they were able to obtain satisfactory quantities of lead. Demand for lead pigments was at seasonal levels during the week, encountering sufficient material. No shortages were reported.

Zinc Pigments—With supplies of zinc extremely low right now, some observers expect the market to show a firming trend. It was noted that this trend has already taken hold in the foreign market, where zinc prices are running about 20 points above American prices. Zinc pig-

ments sales were at seasonally normal volumes during the week, with prices holding steady to firm.

Lacquer Materials

Citrates—A price advance effective December 1 for citric acid and various nonester citrates may augur increases in prices for plasticizer citrates in the near future. To date, however, manufacturers have held these prices steady. Sales and supplies of plasticizer citrates were reported in good balance.

Phthalates—Sales have continued at a good level in this market. Marginal producers are offering some of these materials at slightly reduced prices, but apparently this has had litle if any effect on sales volumes or prices maintained by the major producers in the field. Current listings are, DOP, drums, carlot shipments, 32½c. per pound; l.c.l., 33½c. per pound; tanks, 30½c. per pound; prices for DIOP are the same as those for DOP, while dibutyl phthalate prices are ½c. lower.

Sebacates—Sales figures for sebacates indicate that the slight decline often encountered in December has not yet taken place. Producers report that demand has not fallen off from the high level noted in the fourth quarter. Prices were described as steady to firm.

Synthetic Resins

Alkyds—A seasonal drop in sales was witnessed in this market last week. Completion of Christmas production and maintenance of low inventories on the part of consumers usually bring about a sales decline in December, producers noted. Consequently the slight sales dip last week is regarded by informed sources as only a normal event in the business year.

Urea-Formaldehydes—As in the case of other synthetic resins, sales were off somewhat last week, but no more than producers anticipate for this time of the year. Prices were firm and supplies ample for the demand encountered.

Fillers and Inerts

Asbestos—Price advances to be put into effect January 1 were reported recently by one of the major suppliers in this field. Long fiber asbestos will be advanced 10 percent, while the short fiber material will be increased 5 percent. As explained by this supplier, the price changes were necessitated by a recent national wage increase and a rise in the cost of basic materials and packaging processes. To date, announcement of the price increases has not effected sales, which have remained up to expectations during the current quarter.

Natural Resins

Copal Gums—Spot quotations were unchanged from previous listings. All grades were reported in good demand with prices holding steady to firm. Manila C and DBB, which were easier several weeks ago, appeared stable at their slightly reduced quotations.

Dammar Gums—Although no price changes were reported, this market appeared slightly firmer in last week's trading. The recent advances in Siam, Singapore and East India grades were being firmly maintained. Supplies of all grades appeared in good balance with demand.

Shellac—Prices of orange shellac were steady last week, after having shown declines ranging from 1c. to 3c. per pound during the previous week. Other varieties of shellac also were reported somewhat firmer. Supplies were arriving in this country on schedule and were found adequate for market needs.

Miscellaneous

Casein—Inside market sources predict that as Argentine supplies continue to get tighter, the price of this material will show further advances. Currently Argentine casein is being quoted at 28¼c. to 28½c. per pound, without guarantee of shipment in December. As reported here previously, the main factor behind the present critical shortage is Europe's failure, because of weather conditions, to produce its normal quota of material during the season. In addition, unfavorable weather in Argentina has made it impossible for producers there to compensate for the European shortage by increasing their production. New Zealand casein has also continued in very short supply, with considerable difficulty encountered in obtaining firm offers.

Stearates—Prices have not responded thus far to the recent increase in the cost of stearic acid. One major supplier of stearates felt certain that the stearic acid advance could be absorbed or waited out by stearate producers.

Naval Stores

Rosin, Gum

(USDA, per 100 lbs.)

	Fri. Dec. 2	Mon. Dec. 5	Tues. Dec. 6	Wed. Dec. 7	Thur. Dec. 8
Drums—					
M	$8.90	...	...	$8.50	...
N	...	...	$9.00	8.40	...
WG	...	...	...	8.50§	...
WW	8.57§	$8.60	8.58	...	...
Bags—					
M	...	8.32§	...	...	...
N	...	...	...	...	$8.50
WG	...	8.60	...	...	8.51§
WW	...	8.69§	8.70	...	8.61§

Tankcars (for week ended Dec. 2)—N, $8.285; M, $8.10

Sales, USDA

622* 1,213* 703* 472* 463*

New York

(per 100 lbs., c.l., Friday)

B through N, $9.55; WG, $9.60; WW, $9.10

Turpentine, Gum

(USDA, per gal., 7.2 lbs.)

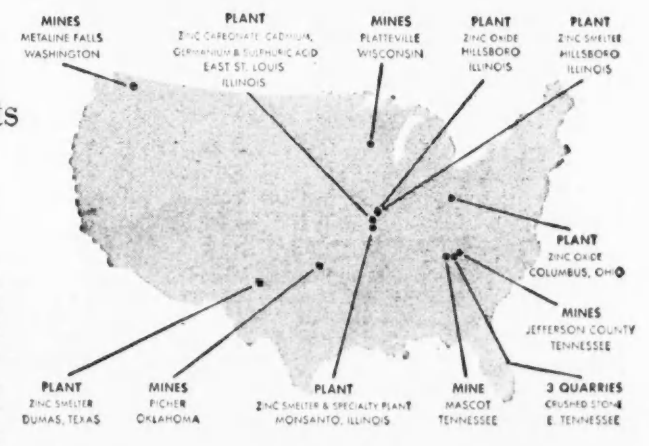
Price	...	.56	.5525	...	.5525
Sales	...	8.000¶	6.000	...	6.000¶

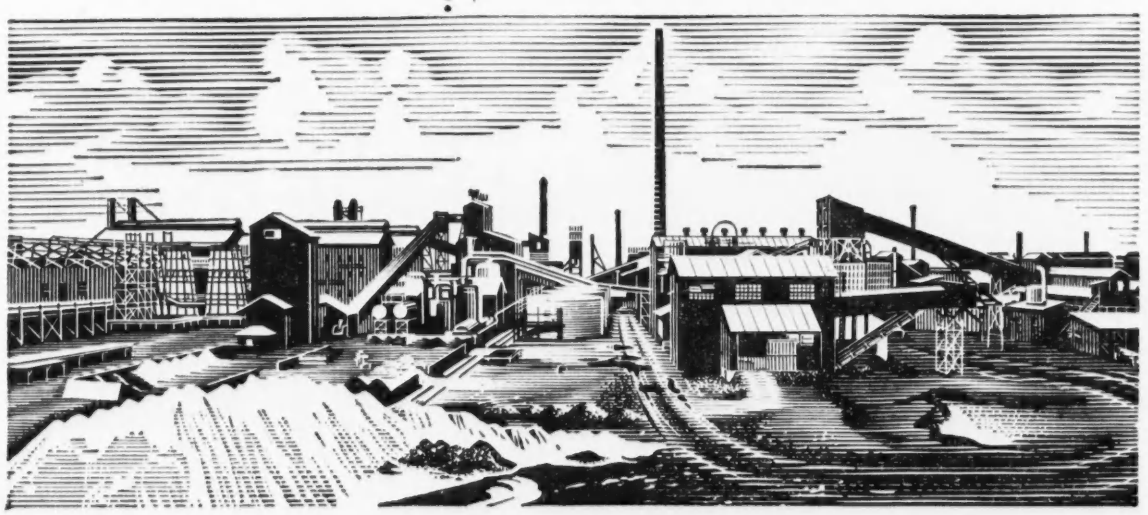
New York, Friday, per gal. 7 lbs., tankcars, 63½c., l.c.l. 75c.

*Drums equivalent. §Gallons. ¶Average price.

Cellulose Acetate
Cellulose Acetate Butyrate
Eastman CHEMICAL PRODUCTS, INC.
Subsidiary of Eastman Kodak Company
KINGSPORT, TENNESSEE

American Zinc and its products from A to Z





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AMERICAN ZINC, LEAD & SMELTING COMPANY

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ISOPHTHALIC

greatly improves quality of surface coatings and polyester resins

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Protective Coatings Materials

Producers of lead and zinc pigments were observing the market closely last week, noting signs of a firming trend in both metals. Strength evinced by lead recently in the London market had spread to American markets, as heavy demand continued to put pressure on the price. In the case of zinc, the American listing was running about 20 points behind the price prevailing in London, but with American supplies of zinc dropping exceedingly low right now, observers have been lead to expect a stronger domestic market. Pigments of both metals were selling at seasonally normal volumes during the week, with prices holding steady to firm.

The chronic shortage of selenium has kept all varieties of cadmium reds in tight supply, the most critical tightness obtaining in the darker shades, where a greater percentage of selenium is required. No easing of this situation is foreseen by market sources for the near future. Prices of copper oxides were stable last week, although the powder recently experienced a slight advance. Titanium dioxide was still tight.

By January 1, three major manufacturers will have raised prices on their lines of lakes, toners and iron blues as a consequence of increases in the cost of dyestuffs and caustic soda. The new prices will represent an increase of approximately five percent over the present quotations.

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Naval Stores

Rosin, Gum

(USDA, per 100 lbs.)

	Fri. Dec. 2	Mon. Dec. 5	Tues. Dec. 6	Wed. Dec. 7	Thur. Dec. 8
Drums—					
M	$8.90	...	...	$8.50	...
N	...	...	$9.00	8.40	...
WG	...	...	...	8.50§	...
WW	8.57§	$8.60	8.58	...	...
Bags—					
M	...	8.32§	...	...	...
N	...	...	...	...	$8.50
WG	...	8.60	...	...	8.51§
WW	...	8.69§	8.70	...	8.61§

Tankcars (for week ended Dec. 2)—N, $8.285; M, $8.10

Sales, USDA

622* 1,213* 703* 472* 463*

New York

(per 100 lbs., c.l., Friday)

B through N, $9.55; WG, $9.60; WW, $9.10

Turpentine, Gum

(USDA, per gal., 7.2 lbs.)

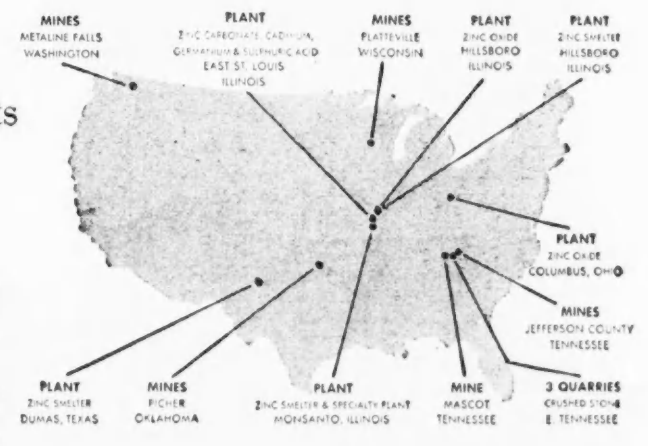
Price	...	.56	.5525	...	.5525
Sales	...	8.000¶	6.000	...	6.000¶

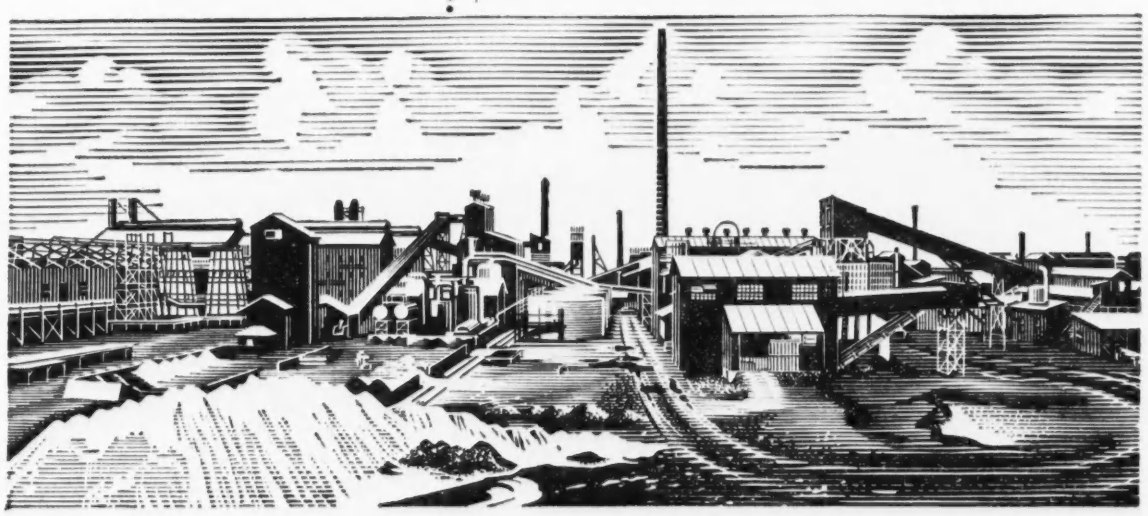
New York, Friday, per gal. 7 lbs., tankcars, 63½c., l.c.l. 75c.

*Drums equivalent. ¶Gallons. §Average price.

Cellulose Acetate
Cellulose Acetate Butyrate
Eastman CHEMICAL PRODUCTS, INC.
Subsidiary of Eastman Kodak Company
KINGSPORT, TENNESSEE

American Zinc and its products from A to Z





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CRUSHED STONE

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- **High Alcohol Content**
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REPRESENTATIVE IN PRINCIPAL CITIES

Pitts. Plate Names Officials At Its New Glass Facility

Appointments of ten supervisory officials to the management staff of Pittsburgh Plate Glass Company's $34,000,000 plate glass manufacturing plant currently under construction at Cumberland, Md., have been announced.

Robert H. Loffert, assistant of the tank department at Creighton, Pa., has been appointed assistant superintendent and will be assigned to various departments, probably starting in the tank department.

John B. White, superintendent of the tank department at Ford City, Pa., has been named superintendent of production and will supervise all production departments and yard operations.

John W. Nelley, formerly with glass division engineering in the company's Pittsburgh headquarters, has been appointed superintendent of the tank department.

Richard H. Ross, general foreman of the tank department at Creighton, has been appointed general foreman of the tank department at Cumberland.

Harry A. Smith, jr., general foreman of the grinding and polishing department at Creighton, has been named superintendent of grinding and polishing.

Robert C. Perry, assistant superintendent of the polishing and grinding department at Crystal City, Mo., has been appointed to a similar position at the Cumberland plant.

John W. Willits, general foreman at Ford City, has been named wareroom superintendent, and Ray G. Joiner, methods engineer at Ford City, has been appointed chief industrial engineer.

Harry S. Drury, jr., formerly mechanical engineer at Crystal City and more recently with glass division engineering, has been named plant engineer, and Roy W. Yunker, electrical engineer at Creighton, has been appointed plant engineer.

Oil, Gas Lease Areas Widened in New Maps

In preparation for offering additional submerged lands in the Gulf for oil and gas leasing, the Department of the Interior announced last week that it has prepared supplemental maps of the High Island area off Texas and the West Cameron area off Louisiana. The purpose of the maps is to make the additional areas available for leasing.

The additional areas will be designated as the High Island Area, East Addition, which is platted on Bureau of Land Management Map Texas 7-A, and the West Cameron Area, West Addition, which is platted on map Louisiana 1-A. The maps are now available from the Bureau's office in Washington, D. C., or from its office in New Orleans.

ICC Elects Anthony Arpaia Chairman for Coming Year

Commissioner Anthony F. Arpaia has been elected chairman of the Interstate Commerce Commission for a one-year term beginning January 1, 1956.

The commission annually rotates the chairmanship among its eleven members on a basis of seniority. Commissioner Kelso Elliott, the next senior commissioner in line for the chairmanship following the resignation of chairman Hugh W. Cross, declined to accept for personal reasons.

Commissioner J. Monroe Johnson, senior member of the commission, will continue to serve as acting chairman until December 31.

N.E. Paint Clubs to Hold Party

The New England Paint, Varnish & Lacquer Association, the New England Paint & Varnish Production Club, and the Paint Salesmen's Club of New England will hold a joint Christmas party at the Statler hotel, Boston, December 19.

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#680 RED OXIDE	For making rust-inhibitive primers, also used in protective coatings for ammunition boxes. High Iron Oxide content, good suspension and easy grinding.
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#680 MULTICEL	A Diatomaceous Silica, generally used as a flatting agent and extender pigment. This grade will produce a non-secular flatness required in the lusterless enamels covered by Government specifications.

ALL SPECIFICATIONS CONFORM TO EXACTING GOVERNMENT FORMULAS

TAMMS INDUSTRIES, Inc.
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Joseph Solari, a director of Great Lakes Carbon Corporation, New York, has been elected executive vice-president of the firm.

Philippine Copra Exports Reached New High in Oct.

Philippine copra exports during October set another monthly high for this year, according to the Foreign Agricultural Service last week. Exports totaling 91,397 long tons were up 16 percent over the September total of 78,653 tons. The first ten months of the year exports totaled 659,012 tons, an increase of almost 4 percent over the 635,466 tons exported in the same period of 1954.

The country distribution of exports in October was as follows:—United States, 26,472 tons (Pacific, 21,647 tons, Atlantic 4,825 tons); Belgium, 2,500; Denmark, 2,000; Germany, 5,500; Italy, 1,400; Netherlands, 41,875; Europe unspecified, 7,750; Lebanon, 500; South America unspecified, 3,400 tons.

Exports of coconut oil were down to 7,404 tons in October, a drop of 17 percent from the previous month. The total for the year to date, however, was 60,476 tons, a gain of about 13 percent over the same period in 1954. Country distribution of coconut oil exports was as follows: —United States, 6,085 tons (Atlantic, 5,781 tons, Pacific, 304 tons); Europe unspecified, 1,319 tons.

GE Appoints Four Men In Its Phenolics Section

General Electric Company has announced four appointments in the phenolic products section.

James F. Whitney has been named superintendent of the phenolic products plant. Anthony G. Polidoro has been named purchasing agent. Boyette Edwards has been named specialist for operations research projects, and Kenneth L. Laut has been appointed supervisor of manufacturing at the varnish plant in Coshocton, Ohio. With the exception of Mr. Laut's, all promotions will be effective in the phenolic products plant in Pittsfield, Mass.

National Paint Salesmen's Ass'n Makes Webb a Vice-President

Lee Webb, Michigan sales representative for Reardon Company, St. Louis, Mo., has been elected a regional vice-president of the National Paint Salesmen's Association. He represents the east central zone, consisting of Michigan, Ohio and northern Indiana. Mr. Webb has been in paint sales for eight years, and a member of the Reardon Company since 1953. He is currently president of the Detroit Paint Salesmen's Club.

Aerosol Package

—*Continued from page 7*

clean-cut label design, featuring a full color reproduction of a rose in full bloom.

Ten product classifications were included in the 1955 contest, winners of which were announced at a luncheon meeting that highlighted the opening sessions of the trade group's 42nd annual meeting. Winners in other product groups were as follows:—

Room Deodorants—"Jetco Spring Blossom" spray, product of Jewel Tea Company, Barrington, Ill.

Paint Products—"Dupli-Color Spray Enamel," product of Dupli-Color Products Company, Chicago.

Miscellaneous Household Products—"Fire Chief" fire extinguishing spray, Manufacturers' Association at its forty-second annual meeting in New York.

The duPont study was conducted by Batten, Barten, Durstine & Osborn, Inc., product of Marlowe Chemical Company, New York.

Shave Products — "Palmolive Rapid Shave Lather Cream," product of Colgate-Palmolive Company, Jersey City, N. J.

Hair Preparations—"Blue Grass Hair Spray," product of Elizabeth Arden Sales Corporation, New York.

Miscellaneous Personal Products—"Xpose Suntan Cream Lotion," product of Walgreen Drug Stores, Chicago.

Artificial Snow — "Christmas Snow," product of Airosol Company, Neodesha, Kan.

Industrial Products—"Rust Veto Spray," product of E. F. Houghton & Co., Philadelphia, Pa.

Glass and Plastic Containers—"Ambush" spray cologne, product of Dana Perfumes, Inc., Chicago.

Award plaques were presented to the winners by Fred G. Lodes, chairman of the CSMA aerosol awards committee. All of the packages entered in the contest, fourth annual competition to be sponsored by the Chemical Specialties Manufacturers' Association, are being shown in an aerosol festival display, open to the public at the Roosevelt hotel from December 5 through 7.

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USS Steel Drums are available in capacities from 2½ to 110 gallons, either plain or decorated. They have a wide variety of openings and fittings.

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Oils, Fats Output, Use: October

Statistics on production and consumption of oils, and fats, including raw materials and primary products have been compiled by the Bureau of Census, Department of Commerce, for the month of October. The data are as follows:—

Primary Products

	Pounds		
	Production	Consumption	Stocks Oct. 31
Babassu oil, crude	[1]	[1]	[1]
Refined	[1]	[1]	[1]
Castor oil, No. 1, crude and No. 3, crude	2,963,000	13,145,000	[2]31,986,000
Coconut oil, crude	40,389,000	49,213,000	[2]78,825,000
Refined	32,465,000	32,720,000	12,581,000
Cod and codliver oil[3]	127,000	N.A.	993,000
Corn oil, crude	23,372,000	22,990,000	15,423,000
Refined	21,116,000	19,897,000	6,745,000
Cottonseed oil, crude	236,807,000	152,131,000	155,640,000
Refined	140,847,000	125,255,000	[4]283,477,000
Menhaden[5]	11,766,000		
Sardine (pilchard) and herring[5]	837,000	7,042,000	69,084,000
Other fish oil, except liver oil[5]	426,000		
Lard, rendered and refined	[6]214,000,000	[6]39,104,000	74,756,000
Linseed oil, raw	84,708,000	56,220,000	80,294,000
Refined	28,192,000	23,077,000	28,898,000
Marine mammal oil, not specified[3]	[1]	5,343,000	[2]24,691,000
Oiticica oil	[1]	767,000	6,839,000
Olive oil, edible	[1]	222,000	4,219,000
inedible	[1]	12,000	74,000
Sulfur foots	[1]	341,000	[1]
Palm oil, crude	[1]	3,440,000	[2]15,250,000
Refined	484,000	924,000	1,446,000
Palm kernel oil, crude	[1]	4,336,000	5,553,000
Refined	[1]	[1]	1,215,000
Peanut oil, crude[7]	937,000	3,002,000	3,682,000
Refined	2,914,000	2,581,000	4,182,000
Perilla oil	[1]	[1]	[1]
Rapeseed oil, crude	[1]	[1]	[1]
Refined	[1]	396,000	1,838,000
Sesame oil, crude	[1]	[1]	[1]
Refined	[1]	[1]	692,000
Soybean oil, crude	279,608,000	239,520,000	109,695,000
Refined	240,638,000	220,896,000	77,514,000
Tallow, edible (incl. refined)	16,326,000	[6]15,143,000	11,399,000
Tallow and grease, inedible (other than wool)[8]			
All establishments	221,236,000	137,471,000	240,419,000
Establishments classified in meat packing industry	78,233,000	N.A.	N.A.
Tallow and grease, inedible, refined	21,488,000	19,569,000	9,196,000
Tung oil	[1]	3,904,000	32,406,000
Other vegetable oil, crude	1,767,000	3,717,000	22,608,000
Refined	5,551,000	5,777,000	7,002,000
Vegetable foots, 100% basis	22,168,000	15,911,000	38,169,000

Primary Products Except Oil

	Tons		
	Production	Shipments and transfer	Stocks Oct. 31
Cottonseed cake and meal	328,503	308,022	170,721
hulls	153,310	122,648	90,994
linters[9]	[1]	[1]	[1]
first cut	50,552	34,316	55,380
Second cut	151,347	149,980	45,831
Mill run	13,702	10,624	12,570
Total	216,101	194,920	113,781
hull fiber	1,378	1,283	492
motes and grabbots	2,740	846	4,590
Soybean cake and meal	580,039	568,832	48,958
flour	15,370	15,033	3,234
Other cake and meal—	[1]	[1]	[1]
Castor beans	1,672	1,663	552
Copra	11,128	10,214	4,830
Corn germ	13,590	13,605	475
Flaxseed	79,384	77,849	23,235
Olive	[10]	[10]	[10]
Peanut[10]	996	774	724
Tung nut	[1]	[1]	[1]
Other	4,128	4,500	4,383

Secondary Products

	Pounds		
	Production	Consumption	Stocks Oct. 31
Castor oil, chemically dehydrated[11]	2,681,000	N.A.	2,470,000
Deodorized oil[12]	38,023,000	9,327,000	9,441,000
Coconut-type fatty acids, including coconut, babassu, and palm kernel; and such fractionated fatty acids as lauric, caprylic, capric, and myristic[13]	4,425,000	N.A.	6,189,000
Fish and marine mammal fatty acids	[14]	N.A.	660,000
Low rosin fatty acids (rosin content 20% or less)	4,901,000	N.A.	2,366,000
Oleic acid, including white oleic and red oil	8,175,000	N.A.	10,001,000
Stearic acid (40-50% stearic content)	5,061,000	N.A.	4,599,000
Other stearic acids (over 50% stearic content), high palmitic (over 60% palmitic), hydrogenated animal and vegetable fatty acids	8,395,000	N.A.	6,861,000
Unsaturated unhydrogenated animal fatty acids (other than oleic)	9,938,000	N.A.	14,747,000
Unsaturated unhydrogenated vegetable fatty acids	7,842,000	N.A.	9,460,000
Glycerine, crude (100% basis)[15]	21,676,000	23,962,000	14,799,000
Refined, all grades (100% basis)[16]	23,093,000	17,647,000	30,241,000
Grease oil, lard oil, and tallow oil[17]	4,997,000	N.A.	4,272,000
Hydrogenated animal fats and oils—			
Edible	2,897,000	1,348,000	898,000
Inedible	2,852,000	4,194,000	3,770,000
Hydrogenated vegetable oils—			
Edible—			
Cottonseed	49,445,000	46,463,000	22,017,000
Soybean	111,537,000	102,236,000	32,225,000
Other	6,167,000	4,565,000	2,621,000
Inedible	932,000	1,594,000	1,710,000
Margarine[18]	[19]124,428,000	N.A.	25,881,000
Oleo oil and stearine, animal, edible	6,341,000	2,284,000	3,877,000
Shortening[18]	130,783,000	N.A.	136,658,000
Stearine, animal, inedible[18]	1,282,000	N.A.	1,023,000
Vegetable oil, winter	13,266,000	13,059,000	15,043,000
Tall oil, crude	51,966,000	33,822,000	50,512,000
Refined (excluding low rosin fatty acids)	9,797,000	7,433,000	12,299,000
Winterized oil	55,119,000	32,617,000	31,856,000

Raw Materials at Mills

	Tons		
	Receipts	Crushings	Stocks Oct. 31
Castor beans	2,952	3,131	2,495
Copra	27,285	31,940	19,431
Corn germ	29,119	29,107	947
Cottonseed	1,689,369	707,751	1,898,398
Flaxseed	186,026	119,693	200,652
Olives	[1]	[1]	[1]
Peanut[10]	2,237	1,541	2,100
Soybeans	2,382,129	761,646	2,223,998
Tung nuts	[1]	[1]	[1]
Other	5,124	4,487	10,791

N.A.—Not Available.

[1] Included in "Other vegetable oils" to avoid disclosure of figures for individual companies.

[2] Data for stocks of crude palm oil, crude coconut oil, crude castor oil, and sperm oil are on a commercial stocks basis and do not include figures for stock piles of strategic oils.

[3] Data for fish oil producers collected by Fish and Wildlife Service, Department of the Interior. Combined totals only are available for consumption and stocks of fish and marine mammal oil. Consumption data for cod, cod-liver, and other liver oils unavailable and stock figures for these items represent quantities held by producing firms only.

[4] Includes 142,000,000 pounds of refined cottonseed oil reported by respondents to the Census Bureau as owned by Commodity Credit Corporation. This figure, as well as the comparable September 30, 1955, figure of 157,000,000 pounds, includes quantities sold for export by CCC and being further processed. As of October 31, CCC reported that it had removed from inventory and put in an "in-transit position to other storage" about 1,500,000 pounds of refined cottonseed oil, all of which has been accounted for in respondents report to the Census Bureau.

[5] Data on production collected by Department of Agriculture. These figures represent only rendered lard. According to this agency, refined lard production (federally inspected only) totaled 132,000,000 pounds in October.

[6] Excludes quantities used in refining.

[7] Data on production and stocks held at crude oil mill locations collected by Agricultural Marketing Service, Department of Agriculture.

[8] Average gross bale weight in pounds for October production:—Total 614.1; first cut, 595.5; second cut, 621.3; and mill run, 602.0.

[9] Data collected by Agricultural Marketing Service, Department of Agriculture.

[10] Included in "Other" to avoid disclosure of figures for individual companies.

[11] Data for stocks exclude quantities held by consuming factories.

[12] Winterized-deodorized oil, hydrogenated-deodorized oil, and cooking and salad oil not included.

[13] Not shown to avoid disclosure of figures for individual companies.

[14] Includes data for synthetic glycerine.

[15] The total for October, 1955, was packaged as follows:—One-pound units, 115,426,000 pounds; bulk pats or chips 1,564,000 and bulk other 7,432,000 pounds. The sum of these items may not agree with the production total shown above because some margarine is not packaged during the same month in which it is produced.

[16] Data on peanuts collected by Agricultural Marketing Service, Department of Agriculture, and include reports by peanut shellers.

[17] Included in "Other" to avoid disclosure of figures for individual companies.

Fertilizer Buying Funds Are Granted to Korea

An allotment of $19,500,000 has been made to Korea for the purchase of fertilizers, it was announced last week by the International Cooperation Administration. Purchases will be made under PA No. 89-230-99-A6-6005 and will be on a world-wide basis.

ICT stated that Korea proposes to spend $17,500,000 for nitrogenous fertilizers and $2,000,000 for phosphatic fertilizers. The following note was also appended to the announcement:—

"In case of tie bids, all other conditions being equal, awards shall be made to bidders having barter agreements with the Commodity Credit Corporation. Bidders having such agreements must state that fact in their bids, and applications for letters of credit must provide that payments for such bidders' accounts will be made directly to the Commodity Credit Corporation."

The agency also stated that $1,000,000 has been made available also for the purchase by Korea of polyvinyl chloride compound and plastic raw materials under PA No. 89-390-99-A6-6237. Purchases are limited to the United States and possessions.

World Peanut Production Seen at Record for 1955

World peanut production in 1955 is forecast at a record 12,100,000 short tons on the basis of preliminary information now available to the Foreign Agricultural Service. This is an increase of 5 percent from the revised estimate of production during the past two years.

The most significant increase from 1954 occurred in the United States where production is estimated to be up 70 percent. Harvests in Africa, particularly French West and British West Africa, also are expected to be considerably larger than last year. Production in India may be down slightly and Argentina's crop was 16 percent below that of the previous year.

ACS N.Y. Marketing Section To Hear Talk by duPont Man

John D. Rode, assistant trade sales manager of the finishes division of E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Co., Inc., Wilmington, Del., will address the chemical marketing and economics group of the New York section of the American Chemical Society on "Marketing of Trade Sales Finishes" in the Union Carbide & Carbon Corporation building, New York, January 6, at 7:45 p.m.

Mr. Rode will trace the development of the various types of trade sales finishes and will discuss the marketing practices involved. Mr. Rode's talk will follow dinner in the Carbide cafeteria.

Steel Containers

—*Continued from page 5*

cy. Present production is almost entirely for non-military needs.

According to Mr. Keplinger, production during 1956 may reach the highest point in ten years with a total output of well over 110,000,000 units.

He cautioned, however, that "in any and all estimates made for total production of steel shipping containers in 1956, consideration must be given to the increasing demand for sheet steel and the resultant growing shortage. Any voluntary rationing by steel producers would have a relative effect upon sheet steel available to container manufacturers."

He pointed out that the container industry is second only to the automotive industry in its consumption of sheet steel. Approximately 1,000,000 tons are required annually.

Alkydol Issues Technical Brochure

Alkydol Laboratories, Inc., Cicero, Ill., has made available a technical brochure entitled "Alpex by Alkydol," describing properties of the company's cyclicized rubber, a hard resin on the basis of caoutchouc hydrocarbon polymers.

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As a component of: sealing compounds; insulation and sound deadening mastics; calking compounds; cements; pressure sensitive adhesives
In the preparation of tracing paper
As a dielectric for condensers
As a lubricant in: aluminum drawing and rolling; special high temperature services

Advantages
High viscosity
Compatible with vegetable oils, aliphatic and aromatic solvents and a wide variety of resins, waxes and pitches
Minimum thermal decomposition residue
Non-drying
Color stable
Non-migrating
Low cost

Properties

INDOPOL POLYBUTENES

GRADE	L-10	L-50	L-100	H-35	H-50	H-100	H-300
Average Molecular wt.	330	420	470	660	700	780	940
Viscosity							
Saybolt seconds at 100°F	114	516	1040	7900	14000	44000	140000
at 210°F	40.6	66.5	93.8	375	540	1010	3000
Poises at 77°F	0.36	2.0	4.8	38	75	200	800
Gardner-Holdt at 77°F.	A-1	H	R	Z-2	Z-4	Z-6	Z-9
Viscosity Index	100	105	102	—	—	—	—
Weight-Volume							
Specific Gravity 60°/60°F	.831	.847	.854	.871	.878	.881	.894
Pounds/gallon	6.92	7.04	7.11	7.25	7.31	7.34	7.44
Color							
N.P.A. or A.S.T.M.	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	<1
Flash (Tag), °F	230	235	245	280	295	360	475
Pour Point (ASTM) °F	—65	—35	—25	0	5	+20	+35
Iodine No.	53	46	43	36	34	33	32
Refractive Index (20/D)	1.4655	1.4730	1.4759	1.4860	1.4886	1.4918	1.4955

Information
For additional information on INDOPOL Polybutenes write for INDOPOL Bulletin 12. Your request will be given prompt attention.
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SUGGESTED USES: Anhydrous Aluminum Chloride is used as a heat polymerization catalyst for varnish, carbonizing wool, in the manufacture of dyestuffs, high octane gasoline, pharmaceuticals, cosmetics, detergents, resins, rubber stabilizers, pour point depressants, antioxidents and raw materials for synthetic rubbers. We also produce a sublimed grade of Anhydrous Aluminum Chloride which is recommended where the high quality of the resublimed grade is not needed.
SPECIFICATIONS: (Resublimed). COLOR, white; SUBLIMATION min. 99% granular or lump, 98½% powder; WATER INSOLUBLE, none; HEAVY METALS, none; IRON CONTENT max. 0.01% (Sublimed). COLOR, light yellow to gray; SUBLIMATION min. 98% granular or lump, 97.5% powder; WATER INSOLUBLE max. 1.0%; HEAVY METALS, none; IRON CONTENT max. 0.05%.
PARTICLE SIZE: (Resublimed and Sublimed). POWDER—20 mesh; GRANULAR—4 + 20 mesh; LUMP—1 + 4 mesh—also special mesh sizes may be had to order.

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Don H. Coale

Chicago Drug Group Picks Coale as Its New President

Chicago Drug and Chemical Association has elected Don H. Coale of J. T. Baker Chemical Company, Phillipsburg, N. J., as its president for the coming year. Glenn H. Reinier of Abbott Laboratories, North Chicago, Ill., has been named vice-president of the group.

Mr. Coale was vice-president of the association during 1955 and has served the fifty-five-year-old trade group for ten years in committee work as well as a variety of elective offices.

Mr. Coale joined J. T. Baker in its New York office in 1927. He later served the company at its principal offices in Phillipsburg, Baltimore, San Francisco and Cleveland. He was named manager of the Chicago office in 1946.

Elected secretary of the group was Forrest M. Luckett. William G. Lister was made treasurer. Named directors for two years were:—Wallace M. Bruso, Samuel A. Davis, Earl P. Bolen, Alexander B. Maley and David K. Olin. Charles E. Arch was chosen a director for a one-year term.

Soybean Exports Rise Observed in Past Year

United States exported one-fourth more soybeans and soybean oil during the crop year 1954-55 than in the previous year, the Foreign Agricultural Service stated last week. Exports for the year amounted to 64,900,000 bushels on a soybean equivalent basis. However, this is still about 18 percent below the record of almost 79,200,000 bushels exported in 1951.

Exports of soybeans as such were at a new record high of 60,200,000 bushels, up about 50 percent from the previous record in the 1953-54 crop year. In contrast, exports of soybean oil (crude basis) at 52,500,000 pounds were more than one-fourth less than the 1953-54 total and the lowest since the 1942-43 crop year.

Owens Leaves Monsanto

The resignation of Keith B. Owens as sales manager for the chemical sales department has been announced by Monsanto Canada, Ltd. Mr. Owens, for reasons of health, expressed a desire to leave the firm after twenty-two years of continuous service.

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Oils, Fats and Waxes

Trading in oils and fats for domestic delivery continued limited last week, while export inquiry for cottonseed oil was fairly active, which strenghtened crude and refined grades. Corn oil also was firmer and slightly higher, while soybean oil closed easy and slightly lower. Crude coconut oil was unsettled and lower, with the weakness in copra. Lard continued inactive and easy reflecting lower hog prices which reached the lowest level in 14 years.

Slow business and increased offers weakened tallow and greases. Moderate trading took place at a fractional decline. Demand emanated chiefly from soapers and dealers, with export business restricted to small lots. Other animal oils were quiet and unchanged.

Soybean meal was firmer, advancing $1 per ton. Demand was reported improved for prompt requirements. Cottonseed meal also was higher with crushers asking $1 more per ton, while linseed meal was inactive and easy, declining $1 to $2 per ton for nearby shipment.

Tung oil was steadier as a result of government sales of 32 tankcars at higher prices than a month ago. Offers in the trade were well held for prompt and later delivery. Business in linseed oil continued restricted to fill-in needs. Prices were unchanged but were shadable for tankcar business. Oiticica oil was quiet and quotably unchanged. Refined fish oil was in light demand, for immediate needs. Menhaden fishing off the Carolinas was reported fair with oil made sold up.

While trading in vegetable waxes lagged, the market remained in a firm position. Scarcity of crude beeswax offers from primary sources continued to keep all grades strong. Supplies of carnauba grades on spot also were in light supply and firm, reflecting the higher cost of replacements. No. 3 North country Ceara and Parnahyba were lifted 1 cent per pound. No. 1 yellow on spot was practically unavailable and prices were maintained at the recent advance. Japan was scarce and also higher.

Price Trends

Advanced

Cottonseed meal, $1 per ton.
Oil, corn, crude, ¼c. per lb.
refd., ¼c. per lb.
Cottonseed, crude, ⅛c. per lb.
refd., ⅛c. per lb.
Soybean meal, $1 per ton.
Wax, candelilla, crude, 2c. per lb.
refd., 2c. per lb.
Carnauba, crude, Ceara, 1c. per lb.
Parnahyba, 1c. per lb.
Japan, 1c. per lb.

Reduced

Cocoa butter, ½c. per lb.
Copra, $2.50 per ton.
Greases, ⅛c. to ¼c. per lb.
Lard, cash, ¼c. per lb.
Linseed meal, $2 per ton.
Oil, coconut, crude, ¼c. per lb.
Soybean, crude, ⅛c. per lb.
refd., ⅛c. per lb.
Tallow, inedible, ¼c. per lb.

Comparative Price Indexes

(100—1949 average)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	Dec. 10, 1954
103.76	103.76	102.95	112.37

(For Current Prices see Page 9)

Vegetable Oils

Coconut—Crude was easier and off fractionally. Prompt shipment was sold at 10½c. per pound, tankcars, f.o.b. Pacific coast and 12c., New York basis. Trading was slow.

Corn—Market was firmer and fractionally higher. Crude was sold at 11⅞c. per pound, tankcars, f.o.b. mills, December and January shipment. Refined was higher at 15¼c. per pound, tankcars, New York prompt delivery.

Cottonseed—Bleachable cottonseed oil futures were irregular last week, but remained steady, reflecting the strength of crude cottonseed oil which advanced fractionally due to good export demand. Trading in futures was fairly active. Hedging continued quite liberal, which was absorbed by speculative interests. Open interest continued to increase, reaching a new high of 3,072 contracts. Tenders on December contracts were increased to 183 and stopped. The sale of about 800 tons of bleachable cottonseed oil was reported for December shipment to Morocco from the Gulf. Refined salad oil was higher and quoted at 14⅝c. per pound, tankcars, New York, prompt delivery. Continued good demand for crude cottonseed oil for export stiffened the market and trading took place at an advance of ⅛c. per pound. Market closed nominal at 11¼c. per pound, tankcars, f.o.b. mills, southeast; 11c. in the Valley and 11¼c., Waco and 11c., western Texas.

Cotton crop was indicated at 14,663,000 bales as of December 1 by the Department of Agriculture, compared with 14,843,000 bales last month and 13,696,000 bales a year ago. Cottonseed production was placed at 6,043,000 tons, against 5,709,000 tons a year ago and 10-year average of 5,260,000 tons. Cotton ginnings prior to December 1 totaled 13,052,000 bales, against 12,454,945 bales last year and 14,279,388 bales in 1953.

Sales and prices of prime summer yellow cottonseed oil futures in tankcars (60,000 pounds) on the N. Y. Produce Exchange for the week ended Friday, December 9, follow:—

	Sales	Cents per pound—High	Low	Close
December	30	13.23	12.91	13.09@13.15
January	11	13.21	13.15	13.12@13.20
March	114	13.48	13.32	13.36@13.37
May	159	13.53	13.42	13.44S
July	164	13.52	13.37	13.42@13.44
October	24	13.30	13.25	13.18@13.25

Total sales, 502 contracts.

Memphis.—Crude cottonseed oil quoted 11c. to 11⅛c. per pound, tankcars, Valley. Cottonseed meal offered at $56.50 per ton sacked. Memphis; hulls, $5 per ton bulk and $9 sacked. Demand was fair.

Linseed—Activity in this market was confined to the withdrawal of sizable quantities against former contracts. Consumer interest in forward needs continued inactive. Prices were unchanged, but were shadable on firm bids. Raw oil was offered at 12.7c. per pound, tankcars, Minneapolis, December-August delivery, and 12.8c., warehouse.

C.S.S. announced last week the sale of 20 tankcars of raw linseed oil at prices ranging from 10.04c. to 10.21c. per pound, f.o.b. Minneapolis.

Flaxseed—Light seed offers restrict business. Prices firm.

Minneapolis.—Cash flaxseed offerings were extremely limited last week and demand was strong, bids holding steady at $3.20 a bushel, Minneapolis delivered price. Spot cash purchases totaled 20 cars while to-arrive bookings ran to 39 cars and 24,733 bushels in truck lots. Receipts for the week totaled 282 cars, compared to 232 cars the preceding week and 187 cars a year ago. Shipments totaled 39 cars, compared to 23 cars the previous week and 22 cars a year ago.

Receipts and shipments of flaxseed, in bushels, were as follows:—

	Receipts 1955-56	Receipts 1954-55	Shipments 1955-56	Shipments 1954-55
Past week.	483,000	330,750	73,500	54,250
Since Sept. 1	11,999,750	16,225,350	1,435,000	3,570,000

Olive—The local market continued firm reflecting the strength and light offers for shipments from producing areas. Stocks on spot were limited and well held at $2.45 to $2.55 per gallon, drums, duty paid, depending upon quality and seller. Shipments from Spain ranged from $58 to $59 per 100 kilos, f.o.b. Spanish port.

Peanut—Available stocks of crude peanut continued scarce and market was merely nominal at 17½c. per pound, tankcars, f.o.b. mills, southeast. Recent sales took place at ½c. less, f.o.b. Texas mills. Reports from southeast stated that the government was expected to release peanuts for crushing shortly. About 150,000 tons of peanuts are available for crushing and for export and it is expected that the bulk of which will be crushed during the next few months.

Rapeseed—Buying interest lagged, but the market was unchanged and steady at 16c. per pound, tankcars, New York delivery and 15¾c., January forward.

Soybean—Slow business weakened the market and prices closed slightly lower. Crude oil sales ranged from 10¾c. to 10⅝c. per pound, tankcars, Decatur. December shipment with 10½c. bid for December-March, same basis. Refined salad oil was quoted at 13⅜c. per pound, tankcars, New York, prompt delivery, with light trading at ⅛c. less.

Sales and prices of crude soybean oil futures in tankcars (60,000 pounds) on the New York Produce Exchange for the week ended Friday, December 9, follow:—

	Sales	Cents per pound—High	Low	Close
December	23	10.61	10.46	10.48S
January	22	10.64	10.50	10.46@10.52
March	1	10.62	10.62	10.49@10.54
May	15	10.55	10.49	10.43@10.44
July	21	10.50	10.43	10.43@10.44
September	1	10.26	10.26	10.28@10.35

Total sales, 83 contracts.

Tung—CCC sold 32 tankcars of tung oil at slightly higher prices than last month,

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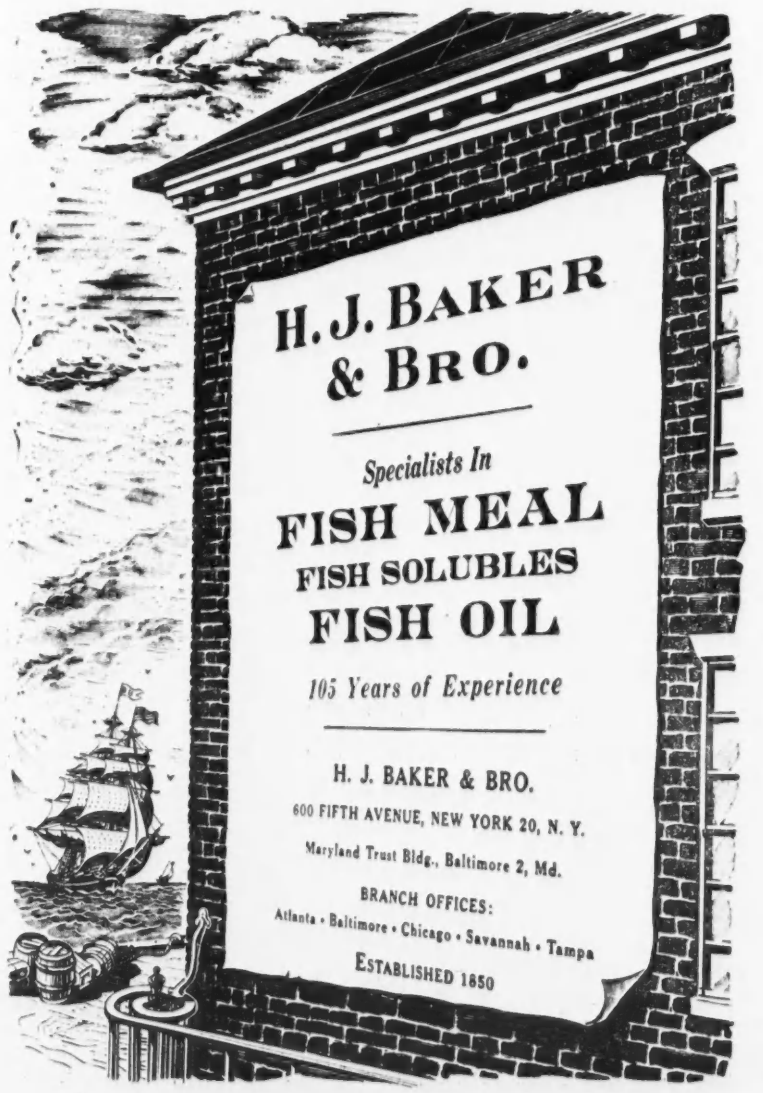
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sales ranging from 23.84c. to 24c. per pound, tankcars, f.o.b. Gulfport, Miss., and 1 car of beta at 19c. Bids for 67 cars were received. Last month sales were made on the basis at 23.55c. to 23¾c., same basis. The next sale of 32 cars was scheduled for January 3. The local market was quiet, but steady. Tankcars were held at 25½c. per pound, New York, December-January delivery, and at 24¾c., f.o.b. southern mills. Drums were quoted at 27c. to 27½c. per pound, spot, depending upon quantity.

Miscellaneous Materials

Castor Beans — Offers for shipments were reported light and quoted nominally at $125 per ton, f.o.b. Brazilian ports.

Imports of castor beans and castor oil at New York and Philadelphia last week were as follows:—

	Pounds	
	Beans	Oil
Last week	713,400	1,396,000
Previous week	253,650	1,330,000
Corresponding week, 1954	666,660	719,200
Total this year	75,919,160	46,873,000
Corresponding period, 1954	93,831,750	47,172,200

Cocoa Butter—This market was easy and lower. Stocks on spot were quoted at 53½c. to 58c. per pound, as to quantity.

Copra — Market was quiet and easy. Prompt shipment was lower at $150 per ton, c.i.f. Pacific coast.

Fats and Greases

Greases—This market was softer, with tallow, declining fractionally. Trading was light at the lower level. Yellow grease was quoted at 7⅜c. to 7⅝c. per pound, tankcars, delivered as to acid content. Choice white was merely nominal at 9c. for all hog and 8¾c., not all hog, both were shadable on firm bids.

Lard—Market was quiet and easy, reflecting lower hogs, which reached the lowest level in 14 years. Cash lard was nominal at 10¾c. per pound, drums, Chicago.

Oleo Oil—Trading was spotty. Extra remained unchanged and steady at 13½c. to 13¾c. per pound, drums, as to quantity. Oleo stearine was inactive and nominal at 10¾c. to 11c. per pound, barrels, spot as to seller and quantity.

Tallow — Prices were easier, dropping ¼c. per pound for all inedible grades. Fair volume of business was reported at the decline, with buyers later reducing bids ⅛c. per pound. Soapers and dealers purchased bleachable fancy at 8¼c. per pound, tankcars, delivered. Extra was lower at 8c.; special, 7¾c. and No. 1 7⅜c., same basis. Edible was quiet and nominal at 10½c., same basis. Guaranteed fancy was sold at 9⅝c. per pound, drums, f.a.s. for January shipment. Export inquiry was reported light.

Fish Oils

Cod—Primary market was stronger due to poor production and light offers of tanked Newfoundland oil were raised to 12c. per pound, drums, exdock for prompt shipment. Buying interest at this level was reported nil. With trading inactive, the market remained merely nominal.

Refined Fish—Trading was confined to small lots for actual needs. Prices were unchanged. Light pressed oil was offered at 11c. per pound, tankcars, New York, prompt delivery. Crude menhaden oil was quiet and more or less nominal at 8¾c. per pound, tankcars, works, and 9c. f.a.s. Fishing off the Carolinas was reported as fair, with oil made sold ahead.

Production of crude menhaden oil in September totaled 3,235,764 gallons against 3,514,497 gallons, September last year. Output for the first nine months in 1955 ending September amounted to 16,745,574 gallons, compared with 15,945,560 gallons for the same period in 1954 and total 1954 production of 18,641,433 gallons, according to Fish and Wildlife Service.

Los Angeles.—Demand was light to moderate for domestic crude oil with no price changes reported. Pilchard landing receipts improved following light-of-moon phase and adverse weather conditions. Crude sardine oil quoted 8½c. per pound, f.o.b. San Pedro. Crude tuna oil nominal at 60c. per pound, f.o.b. San Pedro. Canadian herring oil was in light supply with small volume of sales reported at 10c. per pound, U. S. Funds, f.o.b. Vancouver.

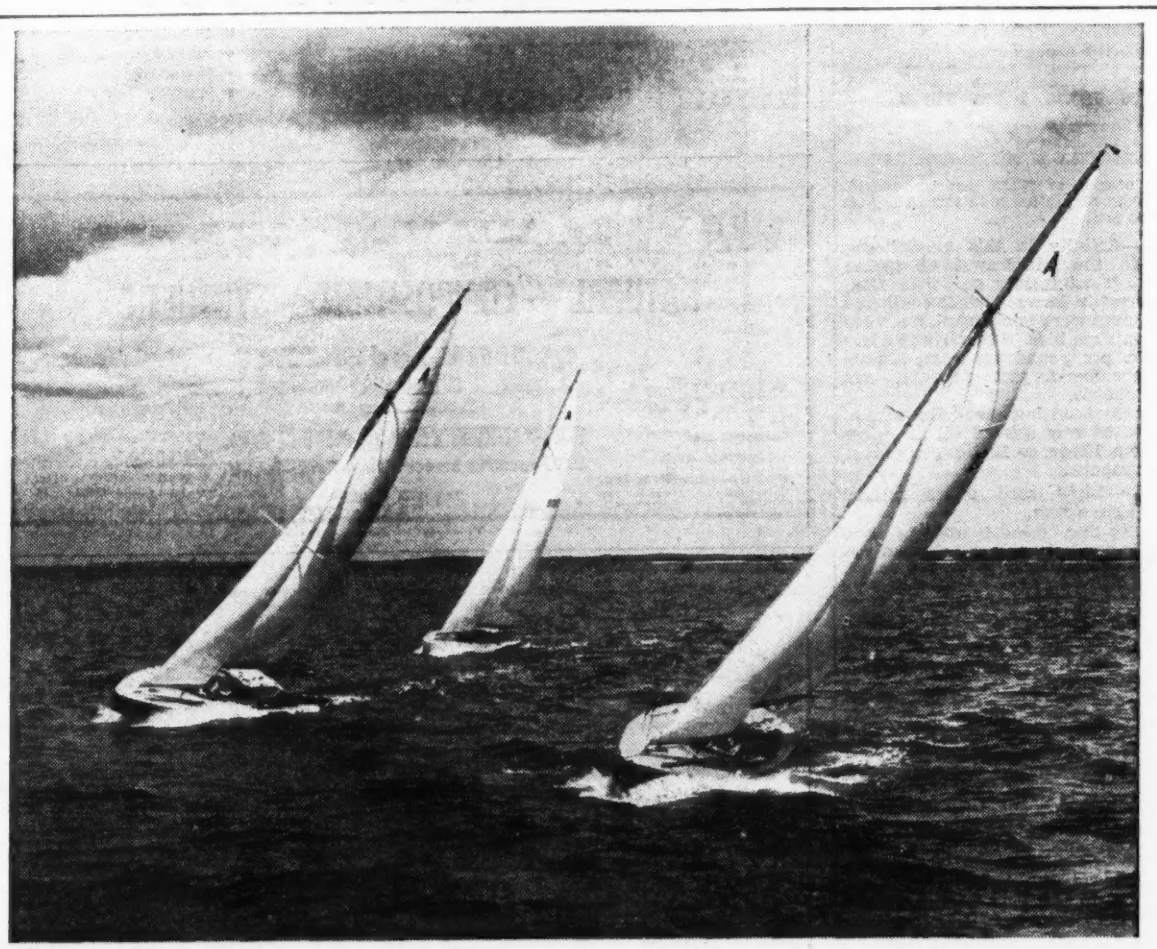
Cake and Meal

Cottonseed Meal—This market continued steady although demand from domestic sources was light. Most mills are sold up and not pressing for shipping instructions. Forty-one percent was offered at $56 per ton sacked Memphis; $54.50 North Alabama; $56 Georgia and South Carolina points for December-January shipments.

Linseed Meal—Prices unsettled and lower. Trading was inactive.

Minneapolis.—Market was decidedly weak last week, prices declining about $2. Shipping directions were good. Extracted for December-January was quoted at $58 to $58.50 a short ton, bulk, carlots, f.o.b., Minneapolis. February-June quotations were at $58.50. Expeller meal was priced at $64 to $64.50 for December, $61 to

—*Continued on page 74*



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Unsaponifiable	1.0% max.	1.5% max.
Saponification Value	199 — 204	198 — 203
Acid Value	198 — 203	197 — 202
% F.F.A. as Oleic Acid	99.5 min.	99 min.
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Soybean Crush: October

Soybean received and crushed and production of soybean oil and meal during October and September, as compiled by the Bureau of Census, follows:—

Soybeans

	October	September
	Tons	
Receipts	2,382,129	*966,856
Crushed	761,646	561,364
Stocks at mills	2,323,908	*603,515

Refined Oil

	Pounds	
Produced	240,988,000	202,904,000
Factory and warehouse stocks	77,514,000	70,899,000

Crude Oil

	Pounds	
Produced	270,908,000	206,411,000
Stocks at mills	47,123,000	49,697,000

Cake and Meal

	Tons	
Produced	500,030	429,582
Stocks at mills	46,806	37,151

*Revised.

Petroleum Derivatives

The market showed little change last week, it was reported, with no price shifts apparent for any commodity. Propane, considering the down-the-line price change of the week previous and also a letup in the weather was showing good strength. Most solvents and diluents with interests in the automotive industry, continued to climb on the coatails of that firm market. Microcrystalline wax, as it has for some time, appeared firm and showed many signs of continued growth.

The wholesale price index for petroleum and petroleum products was, according to the bureau of labor statistics, 114 for September, compared with 113 for August and 109.4 for September, 1954.

As of the end of this year, according to a recent survey made by the American Petroleum Institute, the petroleum industry expects to have a daily operable capacity of 8,399,700 barrels, and as of the present, that the figure is expected to reach 8,582,800 barrels per day by September 30, 1956. These totals are exclusive of 135,200 barrels daily which, on September 30 last was shut down because of major repair needs, but include 194,700 barrels of capacity which, while operable, was believed to be in the high cost marginal group, was shut down for that reason.

The indicated demand for domestic crude oil declined 170,000 barrels daily to 6,748,000 barrels, and stocks of domestic crude were reduced at the rate of 17,000 barrels daily during the month.

Price Trends

Advanced
None

Reduced
None

Comparative Price Indexes
(100—1949 average)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	Dec. 10, 1954
104.37	104.37	104.32	104.42

(For Current Prices see Page 9)

Solvents and Diluents

Benzol—New-supply figures compiled by the Bureau of Mines show good advance in the production picture for benzol this year, it was reported. Figures tallied for the first nine months of the year show a total of 434,000 barrels, as compared with the 363,000 barrels figure for the first nine months of 1954. Current monthly figures, though not bearing out the conclusion of the annual figures, show a relatively stable supply record of 34,000 barrels for September and 40,000 for August, as compared with the 52,000 barrels for September of 1954.

Heptane—Some development of quaries in various areas offered a slight advance, though the general picture of looseness in the heptane market was continued last week, it has been reported. The government's position in this market continued to be an unknown factor. There were no price changes; production was down; stocks were good.

Toluol—Most quarters conceded that this product continued a loose market last week. The market has been on this level for many months, it was noted. The prime source of the market's decline was the loss of government sales, though explosive manufacturer sales and stockpiling were continuing with some small vigor. Further hurt has been done the industry by the expected seasonal slack in paint sales. There were no price changes.

Xylol—Industry sources reported a relatively firm market in this quarter last week. Steel output was moving at a good pace and the supply of xylol was considered about adequate to meet the strong demand. The market was in good balance between supply and demand. Partially, the demand was stemming from the manufacturers of alkyd resins and protective coatings. Prices were unchanged.

Lighter Fractions

LPG's—The propane market continued to show growing firmness last week, it was reported, as seasonal sales advanced to higher standings. The developing firmness, which might have been expected to diminish slightly, following the price advance (½c. per lb.) of the week previous, showed no sign of faltering, it was reported. On the contrary, in fact, it continued to show good advancement. This was considered a good sign also because of the lack of the usually very low temperature weather in the northeast this time of the year.

Demand for liquified gas, according to a Bureau of Mines release, has been stronger during the first nine months of this year, than they were during the first three quarters of last year. Demand from January to September of this year was 98,909,000 barrels; demand during the same period of 1954 was 82,842,000 barrels. Figures for the first month of the seasonal market also bear this advance out. September for liquified gases was 11,875,000 barrels; demand during September, 1954, was 9,169,000 barrels. Demand for August, 1955, was 10,857,000 barrels.

Crude Oil Stocks

Stocks of domestic and foreign crude petroleum at the close of the week ended November 26 totaled 257,739,000 barrels according to data reported to the Bureau of Mines. Compared with the total of 255,539,000 barrels for the preceding week this represents an increase of 2,200,000 barrels comprising an increase of 1,123,000 barrels in stocks of domestic crude and an increase of 1,077,000 barrels in stocks of foreign crude.

Waxes

Demand figures compiled for this commodity by the bureau of mines show little fluctuation over the past two years. Demand for the first nine months of 1955 totaled 2,984,000 barrels; demand for the first nine months of 1954 totaled 2,952,000 barrels. The monthly tallies for both September, 1954, and 1955 was 334,000 barrels. The figure for August of 1955, also showing little variation, was 326,000 barrels.

Microcrystalline—This product's market continued to show fair firmness last week it was reported. Foreign queries continued good, with some advance in domestic demand noted. Production was considered at a good level; stocks showed an expected evenness. There were no price changes noted. The last price shift was the ½c. advance on September 1.

Paraffin—Foreign queries continued to help this market, which showed slight strength last week, it was reported. Sales were fair, with high melting point paraffin showing a good week. Western demand figured high in the total tally of sales. Production figures were on a level with those of last week with stocks strong enough to handle all demand, it was reported. There were no quotation changes.

Miscellaneous

Crude Oil—The daily average production of crude oil and lease condensate for the week ended November 25 was 6,858,800 barrels. Reports received from refining companies indicate that the industry as a whole ran to stills on a Bureau of Mines basis approximately 7,741,000 barrels of crude oil daily.

Production of crude petroleum averaged 6,731,000 barrels daily for the month, an increase of 66,000 barrels from the August daily average of 6,665,000 barrels, according to a report from the Bureau of Mines. States reporting the principal gains in daily average production for the month were Texas, 49,000 barrels, and Louisiana, 25,000 barrels. Oil well completions in September totaled 2,746 compared with the 2,834 for August.

Los Angeles Petroleum Market

Los Angeles.—Production of high melting point paraffin waxes was well maintained with moderate demand reported. All grades were in adequate supply with prices firm and unchanged. 127/131 ASTM, slabs loose, fully refined, f.o.b. refinery, San Francisco Bay area, quoted .0845 per pound. 140/147 ASTM, same basis, listed .775 per pound. 157/162 ASTM, same basis, quoted .093 per pound. All listings 10,000 pound minimum. Add .067 per pound for cartons. Tankcar prices posted .0755, .0685 and .064 per pound respectively.

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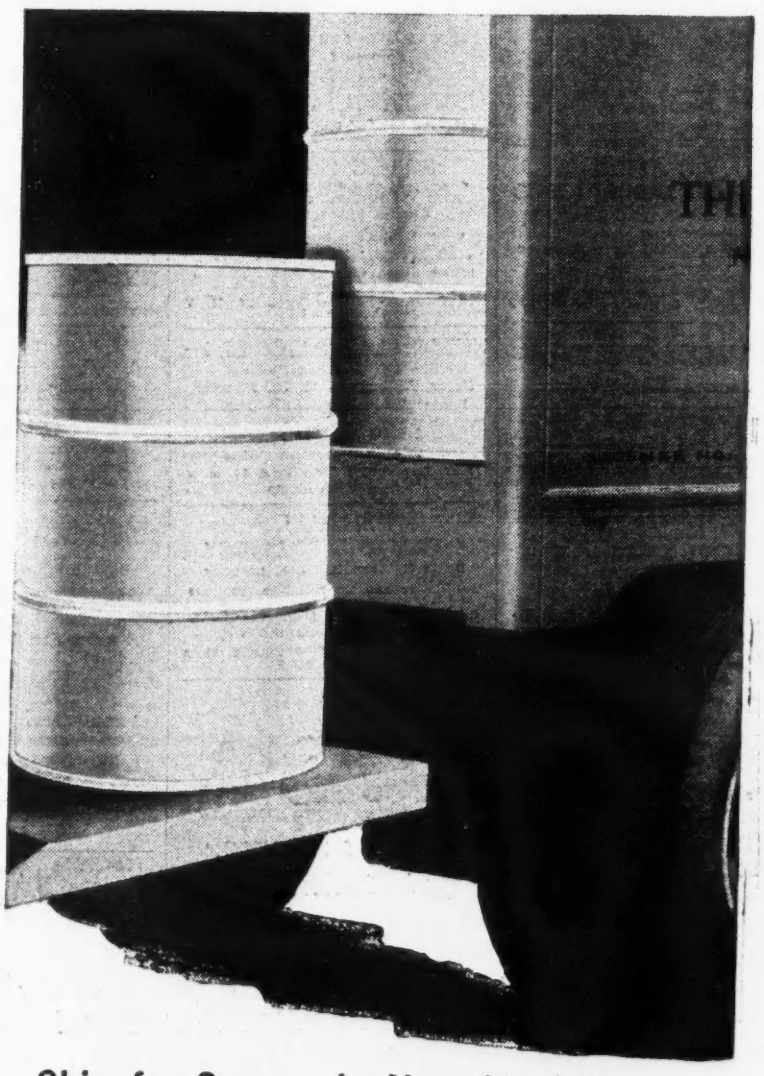

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Flaxseed World Output Predicted Higher in '55

World flaxseed production in 1955 is expected to be substantially larger than the output of recent years, the Foreign Agricultural Service reported last week.

The agency forecast the crop at 139,000,000 bushels, an increase of 14 percent from the revised 1954 estimate of about 122,000,000 bushels, and an increase of 4 percent from the prewar average.

The estimated increase from 1954 of over 17,000,000 bushels is explained by the expected increases in all major producing countries of the world except Argentina, with by far the most significant increase in Canada. Total estimated area for harvest increased from 17,900,000 acres in 1954 to 18,900,000 in 1955, of which increase 700,000 acres was in Canada.

Olive Oil Production Seen Lower from Italy in 1955

Italy's olive oil production this year is likely to be smaller than in any year since 1948, the Foreign Agricultural Service reported last week.

Of a number of widely divergent forecasts, the figure of 165,000 short tons seems to be most reasonable, it was stated. That is about 50 percent below production.

The sharp reduction in production is not surprising since it follows two consecutive years of high-level output. Severe dacus fly attacks in the south and islands and hail and sleet damage in some areas have reportedly had a material effect on this year's crop. Sicily's crop is poor for the second year running.

Production of olive oil in metropolitan France during the current crop year is not expected to exceed 6,600 short tons and is likely to be only around 5,000 tons, FAS also said. Last year's production has been privately estimated at from 7,700 to 11,000 tons.

Soybean Funds to Korea

The International Cooperation Administration has alloted $5,502,000 to Formosa for purchase of soybeans from United States sources. The agency has also announced Vietnam has been allotted $350,000 to purchase nitrogenous fertilizer on a worldwide basis.

Oils, Fats and Waxes

—Continued from page 72

$61.50 for January and $60 to $60.50 for February-April.

Shipments of linseed meal, in pounds, were as follows:—

	1955-56	1954-55
Past week	18,900,000	14,580,000
Since Sept. 1	245,581,000	208,140,000

Peanut Meal—Oil mills in the southeast expect the government to release peanuts shortly for crushing. Approximately 150,000 tons of farmers' stock peanuts are available for crushing or export, and from reports indicate that most of this tonnage will be crushed during the next several months.

Soybean Meal—Production continued heavy and although consumption was liberal, the tonnage available was still a little more than the feed manufacturers are absorbing. The market has advanced somewhat but buyers limited demand to actual needs. Processors are offering freely. Meal, forty-four percent, was offered at $50 per ton bulk Decatur, December; $52 January-September; and from $50 to $51 December-January f.o.b. Mississippi Valley points.

Waxes

Beeswax—Tight supply situation of crude grades continued to feature this market. Offers for replacement continued scarce and market for all grades was merely nominal. Refined grades were firmly held at the recent advance. Consuming demand was light and confined to actual needs.

Candelilla—This market was strong due to scarcity of crude and refined stocks here and in Mexico. Offers for shipment continued scarce and market was merely nominal. Small stocks of crude were raised to 52c. to 53c. per pound and refined 55c. to 56c. per pound, spot, according to buyer and seller.

Carnauba—All grades were firmly held, despite slow demand. Stocks here were limited and firmer. No. 3 Ceara crude was lifted to 59c. to 60c. per pound and Parnahyba to 61c. to 62c. per pound, spot depending upon quantity and seller. Yellow was practically unavailable on spot and higher for shipment. No. 1 yellow was nominal at $1.10 to $1.12 per pound, and Parnahyba, $1.13 to $1.15 per pound, for spot delivery as to seller.

Ouricury—Trading was inactive. Pure refined was quoted at 80c. to 82c. per pound and technical, 75c. to 77c., according to quantity.

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1—Lehman 4 roll WC., 12"x36" Steel Mill.
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4—4' x 8' Hor. Steel ASME 25 psi.
1—4' x 5'6" Hor. Steel ASME 25 psi.
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1—Pfaudler 250 gal. Hastelloy C Reactor.
2—Pfaudler Monel Heat Exchanger 62 sq. ft.
8—Karbate Heat Exchangers 188, 70, 16.4 sq. ft.

DRYERS
1—Buflovak 6'x5'6" Monel Drum Flakers NEW with drives and motors.
1—Rietz 30' "Thermoscrew" Conveyor Dryer 304 S.S NEW with drive & motor.

MISCELLANEOUS
1—I.R. Jet Refrigeration Unit complete 208 Tons 65.5° F. to 40° F.
1—I.R. Jet Refrigeration Unit complete 136 Tons 50° F. to 45° F.
1—Patterson 7'6" Conical Blender Rubber lined with drive & 15 HP motor.
2—Buffalo-Forge Fans 10,000 cfm at 7" S.P., 20 HP motor.
20—Link Belt Reducers and drives from ¾ HP to 15 HP.

* All motors are 3 60 440 V. explosion proof.

SPECIAL
Large quantity Valves, Piping, Fittings in Stainless, Karbate, Glass, Glass-lined, porcelain, NEW & USED. Large quantity explosion proof light fixtures, grating, conduit, structural steel.
SEND US YOUR REQUIREMENTS

IN STOCK

DRYERS
2—Link Belt Roto-Louvre 7'5" x 20', 3'10" x 12'.
2—Hersey 4'x30', 3'x20' S/S Hot Air Rotary.
2—Struthers-Wells 5'x15' nickel Rotary Vacuum.
2—Buflovak 42"x120" Atmos. double drum.
1—Buflovak 2'x4' double drum vacuum.
1—Stokes 138H Vacuum Shelf with 10—44"x40" shelves.
3—Devine double door Vacuum Shelf 17 and 20—59"x78" shelves.
3—Stokes Rotary Vac. 3'x15', 30"x8', 18"x42".
1—Devine Rotating Vacuum 5'x10'.
2—Louisville Rotary Steam Tube 38"x25', 6'x40'.
5—Rotary Dryers 5'x30', 5'x40', 4½'x50', 6'x40', 6'x74'.

MIXERS
8—Day "Cincinnatus" double arm 660, 250, 100 and 50 gals.
3—Baker Perkins 100, 50 and 2 gal. double arm, jacketed.
2—Sprout Waldron S/S jacketed Powder, 27 cu. ft.
9—Steel jacketed Powder 50, 225 and 350 cu. ft.
1—Struthers-Wells 6'x9' S/S. Rotating, jacketed.
1—Patterson 6' dia. Steel Conical, with 7½ HP motor.

MILLS
1—Patterson NEW 6'x8' Porcelain lined Mill 50 HP motor.
3—Abbe Paterson 6'x8' unlined Ball Mills.
1—Patterson 3½'x4' steel Ball Mill.
1—Mikro Pulverizer ±4TH.

CENTRIFUGES
1—Sharples PY-14, S/S Super-D-Canter.
2—Sharples C-20, C-27, Super-D-Hydrators, 316 S/S.
3—Sharples P16 Monel and S/S. Pressurtite Super Centrifuges.
1—AT&M 40" Suspended rubber covered, perforated basket.
4—Tolhurst AT&M 40", 36", 32", Suspended steel, stainless.
1—Bird 40" Suspended, rubber covered, imperforate basket.
1—AT&M 36" center-slung, rubber covered, perforated basket.
1—Tolhurst 26" suspended, rubber covered, perforated basket.

REACTORS, CONDENSERS, TOWERS, TANKS
1—2500 gal. 316 S/S jacketed, agitated Reactor.
8—4000 gal. 7'x14' Steel jacketed, agitated Kettles.
6—8000 gal. Steel Mixing Tanks with coils.
1—10'x16' Aluminum Tank, ½" shell, 10,000 gals.
2—Pfaudler 100 gal. glass lined, jacketed, agitated Reactors.
1—8500 gal. Horizontal Pressure Tank, 275± W. P.
2—10'x40', 10'x30' Horizontal Storage Tanks ½" shell.
5—S/S Towers 7'x25'6", 4'x30', 12"x14'.
25—Atmospheric S/S Heat Exchangers 715 & 477 sq. ft.
22—55 to 2400 sq. ft. S/S & Admiralty Heat Exchangers.

FILTERS
2—Oliver 8'x10' Monel Rotary Vacuum.
1—Swenson 4'x2' Nickel Rotary Vacuum.
1—Feinc 3'x1' S/S Rotary Vacuum String with Pumps.
1—Feinc 5'x3' Monel Rotary Vacuum String.
1—Niagara 110-20 Filter with 12 S/S leaves.
2—±3 Sweetland S/S Filters, 12-25" dia. leaves 75 sq. ft.
4—±3, ±5, ±7, ±12 Sweetland Filters.
4—Shriver 36"x36", 30"x30", c.i. Filter Presses, P&F, washing.

MISCELLANEOUS
1—Foster Wheeler Dowtherm Unit 4½ million BTU.
4—Orville Simpson Rotex Sifters 40"x120", 40"x84."
6—Robinson, Sprout Waldron S/S Sifters 40"x84", single deck.
7—Stokes ±DDS2 and "R" Tablet Presses.
1—Ball & Jewell ±2 Rotary Cutter.
7—Nash Vacuum Pumps ±H7, ±H6, ±L5, ±4, ±2.
2—Beechruss Model D Vacuum Pumps 50 cfm.
7—Durco S/S Centrifugal Pumps 1" to 3".

Partial List of Values—Send for News Flash!

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BRILL EQUIPMENT COMPANY
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PERRY EQUIPMENT CORP.

IN STOCK

KETTLES

3—Bartlett Snow 6' dia. x 3' deep Jacketed and Agitated Stainless Steel Crystallizing Kettles.

4—Jktd. St. St. closed—to 1300 gal.

35—Jktd. St. St. open top—to 550 gal.

5—Jktd. Aluminum, closed, 35 to 250 gal.

7—Jktd. Copper, open top, 80 & 100 gal.

2—Horiz. Steel Vacuum or Pressure Cookers, Agitated, 5000 gal. & 8500 gal.

MILLS

1—St. St. Pug Mill, two 7" dia. x 39" L overlapping chambers, jacketed.

1—Patt. Fdy. "DJ" Unlined Jacketed Steel Ball Mill, 6' dia. x 8' long—UNUSED.

2—Pebble Mills, 6' D x 8' L.

1—Al. Ch. 6' D x 16' L Steel Lined Contin. Ball Mill.

3—4'6" D x 12' L contin. Pebble Mills.

1—Hardinge 6' D x 22" L Conical Ball Mill, Steel liner.

1—Charlotte #50 Colloid Mill, 75 HP.

1—Penna. Ring Type Granulator, Trojan K3-24, 40 HP.

3—Fitz. Mills, St. St., D-6, F-8, & K.

5—Hammer Mills: Jeffrey 42x36 Gruendler 36x24; Jay Bee #4-W, 75 HP; Williams 14"x14"; Williams size A, St. St. and Aluminum.

1—Sturtevant 8x10 Jaw Crusher.

3—Attrition Mills, 30", 24" & 16".

2—Mikro Pulv. #2-DH & #2-TH.

MIXERS—BLENDERS

4—Readco Heavy Duty Double Arm Sigma Blade Jacketed Mixers, 50 gal. work. cap., 30 HP Expl. Pr. Motor. Built 1951-53.

4—Ribbon Mixers, 336 cu. ft. work. cap.

2—W&P Sigma Blade Double Arm Jacketed Mixers, 100 gal. work. cap.

2—Patt. Kelly St. St. Twin Shell Blenders, 5 & 10 cu. ft. work. cap.

7—Side Entering Stainless Steel Mixers, 10 HP to 25 HP.

4—Falk Vert. Agitator Drives #10-GDX, 10:1, 300 HP—UNUSED.

12—Turbo vert. drives #5B, 5:1, 40 HP.

PUMPS

10—Worthington 16" Everdur Centrifugal Pumps, 8000 GPM with 125 HP Expl. Pr. Motors.

1—Ing. Rand #10-ALV Centrifugal Pump, bronze fitted, rated 3000 GPM @ 200'—UNUSED.

3—Centrifugal Pumps, 1000 GPM—50', 86' & 91' resp.

2—Ing. Rand #1½—CRVNL—all bronze Centrifugal Pumps, 2"x1½"—UNUSED.

12—Aurora All Bronze Turbine Pumps, models H-5, G-6, H-6—UNUSED.

2—Coffin steam turbine driven Centrifugal water pumps, 5"x3", 200 GPM @ 300#.

1—Vogt Steam Driven Vacuum Pump, 10x16x20.

2—Fuller-Kinyon 6" Pumps, 25 HP.

1—Byron Jackson Bronze Deep Well Turbine Pump, 20 HP, 150 GPM.

TANKS

1—St. St., T304, ⅛" 10,500 gal. Horiz.—UNUSED.

1—St. Clad. T304, ⅜", 6500 gal. Vert.

1—St. St. T316, 5/16", 4000 gal. Hor.

1—St. Clad T304, ⅜", 2000 gal., Vert., Jktd. VACUUM.

10—St. St. Pressure Tanks—to 4000 gal.

20—St. St. Storage Tanks—to 1000 gal.

12—Aluminum, 3000 gal., 5 compart.

10—Aluminum, 500 gal., 80# WP.

1—Monel 450 gal., coils; ¼".

PIPE & FITTINGS

400'—St. St. Pipe, T316, 2½" IPS, UNUSED.

1000'—St. St. Tubing, T347, 3" OD x ⅛" wall—USED.

150—St. St. Flanged Gate Valves, T302/304, 150#, 1½", 2", 2½", 3"—USED.

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1—Blaw-Knox 110 gal. Autoclave, jack., & 2000 psi.
1—Davis Inconel Heat Exchanger.
6—Surface Condensers & Receivers 100 to 175 Sq. Ft.
1—Carrier 8 Truck Dryer.
2—Devine Double Dr., Vac Shelf Dryers 20 Shelves 59" x 78".
1—Double Drum Dryer 4' x 9'.
2—Shriver 36" C.I. Filter Presses, C.D.
2—Sweetland #12 Filters.
1—Pfaudler 500 gallon Reactor.
1—Horiz. Stainless Steel Tank 2100 Gals.
2—Aluminum 36" Bubble Cap Columns.
1—Buflovak 6' Vac. Jack. Crystallizer.
2—Tolhurst 40" S.S. & Rubber Lined Sus., Style Centrifuges.
2—W. & P. Double Arm Mixers 100 gal. Jack.
3—Pebble Mills, 75, 100 & 200 gallons.

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C27 Sharples SuperDHydrator SS.
250 cu. ft. SS Blender.
27 cu. ft. SS Powder Mixer.
100 sq. ft. SS Heat Exchanger.
6'x29' SS Column, 21 trays.
5'x18' Scrubber SS lined.
Gyro Sifter, Robinson 28A, SS.
5'x15' Rotary Vacuum Dryer.
30"x8' Rotary Vac Dryer, Stokes.
502—20 L. B. Roto Louvre Dryer.
310-12 L. B. Roto Louvre Dryer.
7'6"x110' Rotary Kiln
5'x20' Baker Rotary Cooler.
4'x27' Rotary Dryer oil fired.
8'x10' Oliver Rotary Filter.
19"x12' Karbate Column (NEW).
19 cu. ft. Patterson Blender.
140 cu. ft. dbl. Paddle Mixer.
5'x8' Kennedy Ball Mill.
6'x10 Hearth Skinner Roaster.
8'—5'—18" Gayco Classifiers.
200 gal. Baker Perkins Churn.
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NOW is the TIME to turn your idle or surplus assets into cash, BEFORE Inventory Time. Many a balance sheet will look better at the turn of the year if those machines not in production are written off . . . tax-wise and budget-wise.

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- DRYERS
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- EXPELLERS
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- FILLERS
- FILTER PRESSES
- GRINDERS
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- HEAT EXCHANGES
- HOMOGENIZERS
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- KILNS
- LABELLERS
- MILLS
- MIXERS
- OVENS
- PEBBLE MILLS
- PONY MIXERS
- PULPERS
- PULVERIZERS
- PUMPS
- PRESSES
- PRESSURE VESSELS
- REACTORS
- RETORTS
- ROLLER MILLS
- SCREENS
- SIFTERS
- SLITTERS
- SPRAY DRYERS
- STERILIZERS
- STILLS
- TABLET PRESSES
- TUBE FILLERS
- TUMBLING MIXERS
- VACUUM DRYERS
- VACUUM FILLERS
- VACUUM FILTERS
- VACUUM PANS
- VISCOLIZERS
- VULCANIZERS

RECENT OUTSTANDING PURCHASES

- Baker Perkins 200 Gal. working cap. Double Arm Jacketed Mixers; tilting.
- Sharples Stainless Model H2 Nozzlejector.
- Standard-Knapp #429 Gluer and Sealer.
- American Sterilizers; size up to 48" x 42" x 96".
- Enterprize No. 3 Disintegrators; 30 HP motors.
- Nickel Lined 750 Gal. Jacketed & Agitated Tank.
- Shriver 36" JACKETED Filter Press; 29 chambers.

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NEW EQUIPMENT IN STOCK

New Steel and Stainless Ribbon Mixers; Tumbling Mixers; Agitators; Stainless Kettles & Tanks; New Special Equipment Fabricated to Specifications.

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for CHEMICAL AND ALLIED INDUSTRIES

1—Baker Perkins Stainless Steel Jacketed, double arm Sigma Blade Laboratory Mixer, Size 8 CWE.

1—Combustion Engr. 448 gal. Stainless Steel Type 347 Reactor for Jacketed ASME.

2—J.H. Day Stainless Steel Double Arm, Sigma Blade, Jacketed Mixer, 50 and 200 gallon.

5—Baker Perkins Double Arm, Jacketed, Sigma Blade Mixers, 100 gallon.

1—Readco, Steel, Jacketed Double Arm Sigma Blade Mixer, 50 gallons.

2—J. H. Day Gearless Pony Mixers, 50 gallons ea.

1—Bartlett & Snow Rotary Dryer, 30" x 15'.

1—Pfaudler 150 gal. Glass Lined Evaporating Pan, jkt. 75 psi, tilting type.

4—Shriver 56" x 56" Filter Presses, P. & F. washing wood, 30 chambers.

1—Feinc Type 304 Stainless Steel Rotary Vacuum Filter, Size 3' x 3'.

1—Stokes Jacketed Rotary Vacuum Dryer, 30" x 8'.

1—Devine Laboratory Vacuum Shelf Dryer, 3 SS shelves.

1—Pfaudler Glass Lined Rotary Dryer, 4' x 45'.

1—Bowen Stainless Steel Laboratory Spray Dryer.

2—5'6" x 42' Rotary Dryers, 3/8" shell.

6—Pennsylvania Boiler Works Jacketed Kettles, 2500 gal. ASME Code, 40 PSI.

2—Lee 1200 gal. Stainless Steel digesters w/reflux condenser.

1—Devine, double door vacuum shelf drier, 20 shelves, 59" x 104".

2—Buflovak, 42" x 120" double drum drier.

3—380 gallon Stainless Steel Jacketed Kettles.

4—Ames 90 HP Package Boiler, 125 psi, ASME code.

3—Mixing Equipment Company, 3,000 gallon Turbo Agitator Kettles.

1—Link, Belt Roto-Louvre Dryer Stainless Steel T316 Model 207-10 Complete.

2—Stainless Steel 2500 gallon Storage Tank, Type 316.

2—2500 gallon Type 304 Stainless Steel Storage Tanks.

1—Stainless Steel Suspended Type Centrifuge 48", complete with plow and motor.

1—Swenson Walker Stainless Steel Jacketed Crystallizer, 20' long.

6—Karbate Heat Exchangers, Model VV FS-1.

75—Stainless Steel Heat Exchangers, 600 sq. ft. ea.

1—Lancaster Stainless Steel 18" Mueller.

5—Simpson #0 Intensive Mixers.

4—Sweetland #12 Filters w/72 Stainless Steel Leaves.

1—Lancaster Steel Mueller, 5' bed.

1—Stokes Model DDS 2 Rotary Tablet Machine.

1—Blaw Knox 500 gallon Steel Jacketed Autoclaves, 300# internal, 150# jacket.

1—Lummus 500 sq. ft. Stainless Steel Heat Exchanger

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HERE'S THE QUALITY YOU WANT — "CONSOLIDATED"

3—Shriver 42"x42' cast iron, plate & frame closed del. Filter Presses, 27-1" chambers.
3—Day 15 gal. Pony Mixers, m.d. S.S. cans.
2—Haskins Cap Tighteners, m.d.
1—4TH Mikro Pulverizer 60 HP, tefc.
2—Stainless Steel Hersey Rotary Dryers, 5'x26' and 6'x23'.
2—8'x125' Rotary Kilns.
3—Buflovac 42x120, 32x120 Atmos dbl. Drum Dryers, complete; 1—American 24x36.
2—54"x70" and 1—40"x60" Bird Continuous Centrifugals, S.S Solid bowls.

3—Unused #12 Sweetland FILTERS. 48 bronze monel covered bottom drainage leaves 3" c/c. Latest type; 1—#2, 33 copper leaves 1½" cc.
1—Day #30 Imperial jack. Mixer, 75 gal.
1—Buflovac 48"x40" Drum Flaker, chrome plated, s s ends.
9—Sperry 18"x18" Filter Presses, 11 ch.
1—Link-Belt Co. ROTARY DRYER, Roto-Louvre, #502-16 Type C, 5'2" dia. 16' long with #304 S S contact parts.
5—Horiz. Dry Powder Ribbon Mixers, 4000#, 1500#, 500#.

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PEBBLE MILLS—18"x24", 24"x24", 24"x36", 4'x5', 6'x4', 6'x8'—also 24x36 stainless, 24x18 rubber lined.

CUTTERS—Ball & Jewell — #2 — sleeve & roller bearing models.

SCREENS—Great Western screen holders. Tyler 3x5 double deck Hummers. Robinson 60x90 double deck.

ROTARY DRYERS—12"x22', 39"x21', 44"x 25', 5'x30', 7'x80'.

VACUUM PUMPS—Nash Hytor MD673, 623, 1253, H-6, H-7.

BLOWERS—Spencer Turbo 150 cfm, 16 oz., 270 cfm, 24 oz., 1300 cfm, 16 oz.

CRUSHERS—20x4, 11x26 jaw, 18x18, 32x12, 32x16 roll, 24x24 & 24x36 single roll.

AIR SEPARATORS—Sturtevant 30", Gayco 42" & Gayco 14 dia.

BALL MILLS—5'x22" (tube) & Hardinge 2'x8", 4½'x16", 6'x22", 7'x48", & 7'x36" New.

AUTOCLAVES—S S 1 gallon, 1000 psi internal, jacketed, agitated w gear motor.

HAMMER MILLS—Jeffrey 24x30 Flextooth, 30x42" "Miracle", International Harvester model 1B w cyclones.

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LAWLER PLACE, METUCHEN, N. J.
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1—Kilby #12 stainless steel filter press, 695 sq. ft.

1—Sweetland #11 stainless steel filter, 442 square feet.

1—Shriver 36"x36" cast iron filter press, 29 chambers.

1—Shriver 30" cast iron filter press, 4 eye closed delivery, hydraulic closing device.

1—Bird 20" steel perforated basket centrifugal.

1—American Tool 40" steel and bronze spinnet type centrifuge, 20 HP xp motor.

4—Tyler 2x8 and 3x8 stainless steel single deck sifters.

6—Rotex sifters, 20x48" up to 40" x 84".

1—Hersey all monel 3x24' rotary dryer, complete with all accessories.

4—Beaird 4x30' rotary oil and gas fired dryers.

1—Louisville 6x45' rotary steam dryer, stainless steel lined with aluminum tubes.

2—7500# heavy duty dry powder mixers.

2—2500# dry powder mixers.

2—Sprout Waldron 1000# dry powder mixers, ribbon and paddle, 10 HP.

2—Patterson & International stainless steel 25 cu. ft. conical blenders.

4—40, 15 and 2½ gallon Day & Ross pony mixers.

1—New Stokes T-5 tablet press.

1—Ross 29x24"—3 roller mill, high speed, 10 HP.

2—Fitzpatrick model D stainless steel comminuters, xp motors.

2—Mikro #1 and #2 pulverizers.

4—350 gallon stainless steel 316 tanks.

1—10,000 gallon stainless steel tank, 7x41'.

1—700 gallon Haveg unused tank.

1—110 sq. ft. stainless steel all stainless condenser.

6—Karbate condensers 16 & 25 sq. ft.

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Rotary: Davenport 3½x18', st. steel.
Rotary: Ruggles Coles X-2 4x20'.
Vac. Drum: Devine 2x4', st. steel.
Vac. Shelf: Devine 10 shelf 40x43".
Vac. Shelf: Devine 20 shelf 40x43".
Vac. Shelf: Stokes 20 shelf 40x44".

Large stock of Kettles, Tanks, Mixers, Screens, Filters, Fillers, Cappers, Labelers, Tablet Presses, Pulverizers, etc.

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814 W. Superior St. Chicago 22, Ill.

NEW AND GOOD-AS-NEW EQUIPMENT

1—Stainless Tank #430 Chrome, vert. 7'x10' deep.
20—Jacketed Kettles—Stainless, Copper, Aluminum
1—Day Mixer, steam jacketed, 50 gal. Sigma Blade.
1—Copper Evaporator, steam jacketed, 9'1"x3'9".
60—New Pressure Cookers, 18"x18" & 24"x20".
150—Pump—steam and electric.
1—New Glass Nash Centrifugal Pump, 160 gpm.
1—Buflovak Jacketed Impregnating Tank 42"x52".
1—4x8 Sturtevant Jaw Crusher
1—Abbe Ball Mill, 36"x42" Buhrstone lined.
#316 Stainless Steel Tanks, new 100, 200 & 360 gal.
1—Nash Air Compressor, Type AL-623.
1—Manton Gaulin Stainless Homogenizer 425 gph.
1—H&R Vacuum Pump, 5 H.P., 60'.
4—Heat Exchangers, 12" dia. 11' lg., 43 steel tubes.
1—Stokes Single Punch Tablet Machine.
1—Raymond 1" Hammer Mill, like new.
Davenport Rotary Steam Tube Dryer, 6'x36'
2—Stainless Steel Steam Jacketed Readco Mixers.
1—#316 Stainless Reactor, 265 gals. cap., jacketed

Abbe Pebble & Tube Mill, 5'x22'—Buhrstone Lined
1—Patterson Ball Mill, porcelain lined 12"x27"
1—Patterson Ball Mill, 42x36, jacketed.
3—Dopp Kettles with agitators 100 cal cap.
4—Steel Tanks from 400 to 100,000 gals.
2—Large Steam jacketed Horizontal Mixers.
Robinson Pulverizer #20 with 2 motors 10 HP each
Robinson Ribbon Type Mixer 30"x10"—like new.
4—Horizontal Retorts 200# w.p., A.S.M.E., from 12" to 32" dia., 4' to 12' long.
2—Cry-tallizers—10' long.
3—5,000 gal. Jacketed Kettles with Turbo Agitators.
1—#70 Dry 300 gal. jacketed Sigma Blade Mixer.
1—Sparkler Stainless Filter Model 18-S-24.
1—Sparkler Stainless Filter Model 33-S-0.
3—2500 gal. Pfaudler G/L Tanks & C/S Agitators.
6—Blackburn-Smith Jacketed Filters, 23 to 160 gpm
1—Jeffrey Vibrating Conveyor, 12' long.
4—Hoffman Steam Jacketed Fillers.
1—Meade Mill #2 with 7½ H.P. Motor.

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Chemical Specialty

—Continued from page 3

spur consumption of what have been perishable, refrigerated items, up to now.

Recent developments in aseptic canning, coupled with pressure packaging advances, offer the keys to development of the non-refrigerated aerosols for semi-solid foods, according to Mr. Graham.

Scientists are nearing solution on how to get semi-solds into the proper texture and consistency for dispensing and for effecting compatibility between foods and propellents, he said.

Much more needs to be done in the control of livestock insects, according to A. W. Linquist of the Department of Agriculture's Agricultural Research Branch.

While a great deal of work has been done in protecting livestock, much more must be done before controls are fully effective Mr. Lindquist asserted.

The federal government, he said, spends eight to ten times as much money in the control of plant pests as is devoted to livestock pests, despite the fact that plant values run only 12 to 14 billion dollars a year, compared to 18 to 20 billion for livestock values.

Ten times as many research men, he added, are devoting their study to plant pests as are working on livestock pest control—probably fewer than thirty men work on the huge livestock industry.

Chemical specialty manufacturers were reminded by Dr. Millard C. Faught that while 1956 may herald many new gadgets in a dynamic atomic-electronic-chemical age, industry will still be dealing with the same "old-fashioned" kind of human nature.

"While we sometimes complain about stubborn human nature and become impatient with peoples refusal to accept some appealing but new-fangled idea," he said, "history is full of proof that the very stubborn insistence of people to 'keep right on acting like people' is often a blessing in disguise."

New CSMA Officers Directors

Elected with Dr. Klarmann to serve in CSMA's new administration was Harry E. Peterson of Peterson Filling & Packaging Corporation, Danville, Ill., who was named first vice-president. Chosen second vice-president was James E. Ferris of Niagara Alkali Company, New York.

P. C. Reilly of Reilly Tar & Chemical Corporation, Indianapolis, Ind., and H. W. Hamilton were re-elected treasurer and secretary of the association, respectively.

Named to three-year terms on CSMA's board of governors were Mr. Fuld, the group's retiring president; Frederick G. Lodes of Precision Valve Corporation, Yonkers, N. Y., and Ira P. MacNair of MacNair-Dorland Company, New York.

Nitrogen Demand

—Continued from page 3

creases at a much greater rate than it has recently, a reduction in output, from that at present planned, is essential."

During the past half year, it is stated, US actual production has probably not been more than 80 percent of capacity, due to inadequate storage facilities.

US Production in January-June

However, in the next six months, Aikman expects US production to remain at a higher rate and to reach 2,850,000 metric tons for 1955-56. What must be taken into account, the English firm says, is the fact that new producers will start operations during the first six months of 1956.

As to prices, the English firm spots by-product ammonium sulfate as the most vulnerable. Stocks of the material today, it points out, are around 170,000 metric tons. "As this product must be sold," Aikman asserts, "lower prices would seem probable during the next few months."

During the past half year, Aikman says, there has been a steady rise in world nitrogen production. In Europe the main increase has been in Western Germany where output has now reached 975,000 metric tons of pure nitrogen per year, due to increased capacity of existing facilities.

In Italy, France, Spain, Yugoslavia, Czechoslovakia, Poland and the United Kingdom, Aikman reports, new plants are also being weighed and production for Europe and Egypt is calculated at 3,747,000 metric tons during 1955-56, at 3,958,000 tons during 1956-57 and at 4,152,000 tons in 1957-58.

Use In Europe and Egypt

Consumption in Europe and Egypt again shows a steady rise, Aikman notes, the figure for 1954-55 (3,027,000 metric tons) being up about 8¼ percent from the previous year (2,796,000 metric tons). For 1955-56 a further increase of 4½ percent to 3,158,000 metric tons is estimated.

Production, on the other hand, increased during 1954-55 by some 11½ percent to 3,458,000 metric tons. In 1955-56, a further increase of 8½ percent is expected. The demand for exports, particularly for the Far East, is, however, taking the main part of these increases, Aikman says.

Consumption of nitrogen for industrial uses continues to expand throughout the world. Aikman now puts consumption for these purposes at 1,250,000 metric tons during 1954-55 and at 1,340,000 tons for 1955-56.

NSF Governing Unit Elects Bronk Chairman

Detlev W. Bronk, president of the Rockefeller Institute for Medical Research, is the newly-elected chairman of the National chairman of the National Science Board, governing body of the National Science Foundation. The election of Bronk by the board has been announced by Alan T. Waterman, director of the foundation. Mr. Bronk succeeds Chester I. Barnard, whose term as chairman has expired.

Mr. Waterman has also announced the election of Paul M. Gross, vice-president and dean of Duke University, as vice-chairman of the board and chairman of the executive committee.

Eleonora Chemical Elects Hans Wyman Its President

Hans Wyman has been elected president of Eleonora Chemical Corporation, a new subsidiary of Pantasote Company, New York, and Passaic, N. J. Mr. Wyman is also president of Pantasote.

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Fertilizer Use

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West, which has shown a steady increase in recent years, appears to have leveled off in 1954-55" and that the "only significant increases this year were registered by the New England and Western regions."

"The increase of 7.8 percent in New England is particularly notable because consumption has been steadily decreasing in that area in recent years," they state. "The south central region, which includes a major portion of the country's cotton acreage, showed the largest decrease. Smaller decreases were registered in the Middle Atlantic and East North Central regions. Generally, it is believed that drought, depressed farm commodity prices, and crop controls were among the principal causes for the decline."

Other consumption estimates show North Carolina retained its ranking as the No. 1 fertilizer consuming state with 1,791,105 tons used in 1954-55. Other states following in order of consumption were:—Georgia, 1,272,992 tons; Florida, 1,208,923 tons; Indiana, 1,140,601 tons; California, 1,130,397 tons; Alabama, 1,117,364 tons, and Ohio, 1,043,376 tons.

Fertilizer consumption in the United States, by regions, in 1954-55, with percentage change, compared with 1953-54, is estimated by the institute as follows:—

New England, 448,131 tons, up 7.8 percent; middle Atlantic, 1,539,334 tons, down 1.8 percent; east north central, 4,079,353 tons, down 2.9 percent; west north central, 2,033,196 tons, up 0.5 percent; south Atlantic, 6,486,060 tons, down 0.8 percent; south central, 4,089,173 tons, down 6.1 percent, and Western, 1,842,933 tons, up 6.4 percent.

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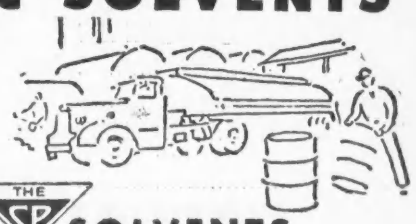

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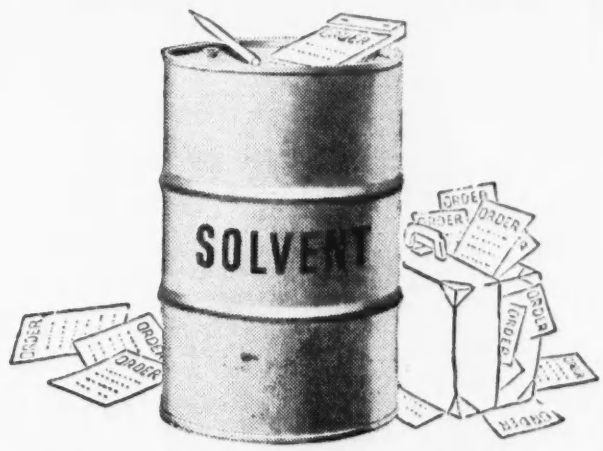

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